THURSDAY, THE AUGUST 2, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 763.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the Redemption of the Bills of Credit of this State, dated April 29, 1780,

Will be Held at the Coffee-House,

THIS DAY,

Being the SECOND of Auguſt, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

A PLAN of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe; the Conditions the ſame as in former Sales.

TO-MORROW,

(Being the Third of Auguſt)

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

On Meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

93 pipes, 7 hogſheads, & 38 quarter-caſks of

Teneriffe WINE,

145 Bags of SALT,

7 Caſks of Raiſins and 2 Caſks of Almonds:

Being the Cargo of the Brigantine TRISTRAM SHANDY, taken by the Privateer Ship Riſing Sun and Letter of Marque Sloop Jane.

And at TWELVE o'Clock at Noon,

OF THE SAME DAY,

WILL BE SOLD,

The ſaid Prize Brigantine

Triſtram Shandy,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

TO BE SOLD,

On SATURDAY Next,

At the Coffee Houſe, at SIX o'Clock in the Evening,

A Tract of Land,

Containing, by ſurvey, Four Hundred and Eighteen Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the county of Morris, townſhip of Roxborough, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, adjoining the line of partition between Eaſt and Weſt Jerſey, and lands of John Reading, eſquire. It is within one mile of Andover Forge, and ſeven miles of Hacket's-town; the whole well timbered with oak and hickory, has two ſtreams of water running through part of it, with a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp and meadow ground; The land in that neighbourhood produces good wheat, rye, flax and corn; its lying ſo near the forge muſt render the timber very valuable, of which there is a great abundance. An indiſputable Title will be given.

July 30. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, A likely NEGROE BOY, named DUBLIN, nineteen years of age, about 5 feet high: He took with him a white cloth coat and breeches, and a ſhort, brown ſhag coat with white cape and cuffs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States, ſhall have the above Reward. DAVID LENOX.

July 18.

Ten Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Saturday night, the 14th inſtant, out of Mr. James Paul's incloſures, adjoining Grame-Park, Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, A fine full-blooded BAY MARE, 8 years old, has a ſtar, ſmall blaze and ſnip, black mane and tail, her hind off foot white, with a remarkable black foot within the white, on the inner ſide of the foot near the hoof, and has a ſcar on the heel of her near foot; ſhe is ſhod before, the hoofs ſomewhat long, ſhe having run at graſs ſome time, is neatly made but a little high ſtern and ſlipped; gay, ſpirited, active and free, eaſy gaited, trots and canters well, rather tender on the bit, and very apt to play with it when mounted. The above Reward will be given for apprehending the Thief and Mare, if ſtolen, or Five Pounds for the Mare only, by

July 1781. ISAAC MELCHER.

Office of Finance,

JULY 14, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the 11th day of Auguſt next, inclusive, for ſupplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at Fort Pitt and its dependencies, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers and others as are or may be entitled to them from a certain time to be fixed in the contract until the Expiration of ſix months thereafter; the ration to conſiſt of——One pound of Bread,

One pound of Beef or three quarters of Pork

One gill of good Whiſkey,——and of

1 quart of Salt,

2 quarts of Vinegar, } To every hundred

8 Pounds of Soap, } rations.

3 Pounds of Candles, }

The Contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations; the payment to be made in gold or ſilver, at the time to be ſtipulated in the contract; the propoſals to be ſent in ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be ſeen in the Draft of a Contract at this Office.

FOUR GUINEAS REWARD.

STOLEN on the evening of the 21ſt inſtant, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Waterford townſhip, county of Gloucester, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, three HORSES, viz. one black horſe, ſeven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, ſundry ſaddle marks, paces moſtly under the ſaddle, trots well in a chair; but ſometimes paces at firſt ſetting off, has a ſmall ſore on his near hip bone. One ſorrell horſe, with ſome white on the face, about 15 hands high. One bay horſe, with a ſtar and a ſmall ſnip, two white hind feet, fourteen and an half hands high, all in good order, the black in particular. Any perſon who will ſecure the thief and return the horſes to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, or in proportion for as many as may be returned.

July 24. WILLIAM TOD.

LONDON, April 2.

AN elegant gold box, containing the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, is now ready to be ſent off to admiral Rodney. There are engraved upon it the inſignia of the city, a medallion of the gallant admiral, with Fame upon the top of it blowing her trumpet, and a ſuitable inſcription.

Letters in town from gentlemen ſerving under the gallant Rodney, ſay, "After having ſecured ſeveral "claimed properties belonging to neutral houſes, &c. "the commiſſaries appointed to report and value the "immence riches at Euſtatia, ſay, a ſum not leſs than "four millions ſterling will certainly be divided between "the navy and army."

A young gentleman of diſtinction ſerving as volunteer under admiral Rodney at St. Euſtatia, writes to his friends, that the admiral, general and the oldeſt officers in the fleet have all expreſſed their ſurpriſe at this womb of wealth and riches. There are ſtore-houſes 300 feet in length, four ſtories high, full of indigo, cochinel, ſugars, tobaccos, &c. with ſome thouſand bales of linen and woollen cloths; the value of the whole cannot be leſs than four millions of pounds ſterling.

The report of a late inſurrection in Corſica is entirely void of foundation, the idea alone is ridiculous. The rebels poſſeſſed but one part of the iſland, and have all been diſperſed or extirpated by the French. This nation has been prejudiced in favour of the Corſicans, from the miſrepreſentations of Mr. Boſwell, who has ſtruggled to give an air of conſequence to theſe iſlands.

Extract of a letter from captain James Devereux, of the Drawblood privateer of 12 guns, from Milford, to his owners, dated Cork, March 12.

"I am to inform you, that at eight this morning, I arrived in the cove of Cork, in a moſt ſhattered condition, having on the 6th inſtant, in a thick fog, cape Clear bearing N. N. E. diſtant 14 leagues, fallen in with the Vrow Petronella, Berand Jan on Klyne, commander, a Dutch letter of marque, carrying 18 nine pounders, and 100 men, which ſhip we engaged near three hours, when ſhe ſtruck to us. She proves to be a very valuable prize, about 700 tons, laden with naval ſtores, bound to Cadiz. In the action we had our foremaſt ſhot away by the board, our mainmaſt very much wounded, and received ſeveral ſhot between wind and water; we had five men killed at helm, and loſt on the whole 11 killed, and 16 wounded. The Dutchman had 28 killed, and 30 wounded, among the former are the captain, and two gentlemen who were paſſengers."

HOUSE of COMMONS, April 26, 1781.

As ſoon as the ſpeaker had taken the chair yeſterday in the houſe of commons, he acquainted the houſe with his having received two letters, one from ſir Henry Clinton, and the other from Admiral Arbuthnot, which he read from the chair. The letters are as follow:

Head Quarters, New-York, March 1, 1781.

"SIR,

"Conſcious that the moſt ardent exertions of a Britiſh ſubject, to promote the glory and intereſt of his "king and country, cannot obtain a more honourable reward than the thanks of a Britiſh houſe of "commons. I want words to expreſs how very ſenſibly I feel the diſtinguiſhed mark of approbation with "which that auguſt aſſembly has been pleaſed to honour my ſervices.

"I muſt therefore, ſir, intreat that you will have "the goodneſs to offer my warmeſt acknowledgments "to the honourable houſe of commons in the moſt "expreſſive terms of gratitude.

"Permit me to requeſt you will accept my humble "thanks for the very obliging manner in which you "was pleaſed to convey to me the reſolutions of the "houſe.

"I am, with the greateſt honour and reſpect,

'SIR,

"Your moſt obliged, and moſt humble ſervant,

"H. CLINTON."

To the right honourable Charles Wolfran Cornwall, eſquire, Speaker of the houſe of commons.

Royal Oak, near Rhode-Iſland, February 16, 1781.

"SIR,

"I am this day honoured with your letter of the "30th of November laſt, accompanying a reſolution "of the honourable the houſe of commons, of thanks "and approbation of my conduct in the chief command "of his Majeſty's fleet in North-America.

"When I reflect that my name will be ſo diſtinguiſhed to poſterity, as well as in the preſent day, "I am filled with the moſt perfect gratitude, and all "expreſſion is inadequate to my feelings; I ſhall therefore only beg that you will aſſure the honourable "houſe that the impreſſion will never be effaced, and "that I conſider a ſervice of the longeſt life, well "employed, to be thus honourably rewarded.

"Permit me to requeſt you will accept my humble "thanks for the very obliging manner in which you "was pleaſed to convey to me this reſolution.

"I am, with the greateſt honour and reſpect,

"SIR,

"Your moſt obliged and moſt humble ſervant,

"MT. ARBUTHNOT."

To the right honourable Charles Wolfran Cornwall, eſquire, Speaker of the houſe of commons.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, February 28.

"At the cloſe of the poll for members of this city, on Saturday, there was a majority of 372 in favour of Mr. Daubeny, when a ſcrutiny was immediately demanded in favour of Mr. Cruger. After much altercation between each party, the ſheriffs referred the conſideration of the matter to Monday twelve o'clock, when the court met again; and the ſheriffs refuſing to grant the ſcrutiny, their proceedings were proteſted againſt by Mr. Cruger's friends; but as the town had been a long while in confuſion, and murder had been committed on the occaſion on Saturday night, the ſheriffs thought the conſequences of continuing the conteſt would be dreadful, as it was already become very ſerious; therefore declared their determination of putting an end to it, by returning Mr. Daubeny, who had the majority of votes; and accordingly he was declared duly elected, and was chaired amidſt the acclamations of thouſands of his friends; who paraded with him round the uſual parts of the town, with colours flying, and every diſplay of triumph. The evening was concluded in an orderly manner. And had it not been ſo the murder on Saturday evening, though the partizans have been very warm on each ſide, the election would have ended quite as well as it could be expected.

"The following are the particulars of the murder committed at the Swanſea ſhip, on Saturday evening: A conſtable of Mr. Cruger's people, who had been irritated, on the forepart of the day, by ſome perſons that had contemptuouſly diſplayed the American colours on ſome of our churches, paraded the ſtreets, and pulled them down; and going along the Back, they ſaw a Swanſea trader, with her flag of triumph out, which they ordered to be ſtruck; and it being compli-

ed with by a perſon on board, they proceeded in peace. But after they were gone the flag was hoiſted again; and, in order to proteſt it, ſome ſwivel guns were loaded with ball, with a determination to fire on the people, if they came that way again, rather than ſtrike the flag. About ſix in the evening a party of them, going over the bridge up into town, diſcovered the flag flying; on which they turned along the Back, and came to the ſlip, and demanded the flag to be ſtruck, but were refuſed and fired upon; and two men were inſtantly killed, eleven wounded, beſides three children; one of them was in a chamber two ſtories high, who had its eye ſhot out, and the ball went through its head. The coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of the two men on Monday, and brought in their verdict SELF-DEFENCE; as it appeared by ſome of the evidence, that the people who fired were aſſaulted with ſtones by the mob."

It is reported her majeſty is again pregnant.

Extract of a letter from St. Chriſtopher's, Jan. 16.

"I am now to give you a detail of our ſhip Mary, Capt. Stowards, of 22 guns, and 83 men, officers included. On December 26, ſhe fell in with a large Spaniſh frigate of 28 guns, with a great number of ſoldiers on board. They engaged with the greateſt fury for three hours, during which the Mary loſt three topmaſts, had her main-top blown up, and the head of her fore-maſt ſhot away; alſo received three ſhot under water, and had ſeven of her guns diſmounted. The Spaniard's hull was almoſt torn to pieces, her cabbin windows and great part of her ſtern knocked in, and all her guns except three diſmounted. Her rigging, however, having ſuffered but little, ſhe made all the ſail ſhe could to eſcape being taken, which would infallibly have been the caſe, had the Mary's tattered ſails and rigging enabled her to follow.

"From this time to the 5th of January they were employed in endeavouring to repair their damage, when they eſpied a ſhip chaſing them, which they would willingly have avoided; about four o'clock ſhe ranged along ſide, carrying Britiſh colours, and was, by ſeveral on board, ſuppoſed to be his majeſty's ſloop Surprize. After ſome converſation ſhe hoiſted American colors, and fired a broadſide into the Mary, which was immediately returned, though under great diſadvantage, owing to her crippled condition. The enemy poured a great number of ſhot from their tops upon the decks of the Mary, who loſt in the firſt fire four of her men, and Captain Stowards was ſhot through both cheeks, who gallantly cried out, "It is a trifle," wiped the blood from his face, and at that inſtant a ſecond ball went through his throat, and a third into his breaſt; he almoſt immediately expired, firſt calling Mr. Watſon, who aſſumed the command, and fought the ſhip till ſun-ſet, when, having three feet water in her hold, moſt of her guns diſmounted, and near one half of the crew killed or wounded, ſhe ſtruck to the Pilgrim privateer, of Salem, Joſeph Robertſon, maſter, mounting 18 long nine pounders, and 200 men. Both ſhips were ſo ſhattered it was with difficulty they were kept above water that night."

On the 23d of July 1704, Gibraltar was beſieged by ſir George Rooke and the prince of Heſſe. In five hours time fifteen thouſand ſhot were poured in, the enemy beat from their guns at the Mole Head, and ſome redoubts being taken by captains Whitaker and Hicks, articles of capitulation were ſigned on the morning of the 24th, and the Engliſh marched in and took poſſeſſion the ſame evening. The fort being then mounted with 120 cannon to the ſea, and two necks of land well ſecured, the prince of Heſſe declared when he entered and examined the works, that fifty men ought to defend the place againſt 5000, as long as they had proviſions. What have we now to dread?

The ſtate of the troops at the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies is nearly as follows;

At Batavia and country adjacent, 1300 European ſoldiers, and ſeven battalions of ſeapoys.

At Calcutta, 400 European ditto, and five battalions of ſeapoys.

At Tranquebar, 100 Europeans, and two battalions of ſeapoys.

At Point de Gulle and the iſland of Ceylon, 300 Europeans, and four battalions of ſeapoys.

And in the inland garriſons, about 900 Europeans, and ten battalions of ſeapoys, excluſive of three troops of cavalry, and ſix companies of artillery.

At the Cape of Good-Hope, 300 European infantry.

The naval force of the Dutch in the Eaſt Indies is no more than one ſhip of 70 guns, one of 60 guns, and one of 50 guns, upon account of the ſtates; one of 60 guns, three of 40 guns, and ſeveral country-built garbs, from 12 to 20 guns, upon account of the company.

WHITEHALL, February 17, 1781.

By the Antelope packet, which ſailed from Charleſtown the 18th of January, diſpatches have been received from the earl Cornwallis, major general Leſlie, and lieutenant colonel Balfour, of which the following are extracts and copy.

Extract of a letter from the earl Cornwallis to lord George Germaine, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, dated Wynneſborough, December 18, 1781.

As your lordſhip will doubtleſs be glad to hear by every ſafe opportunity, the ſtate of affairs in the ſouthern direct, I have the honour of tranſmitting to you a copy of my letter to the commander in chief, on the 3d of this month. As this letter explains fully our paſt operations, and preſent ſituation, I have only to add, that major general Leſlie is ſafely arrived, with his whole fleet, at Charleſtown.

Extract of a letter from earl Cornwallis to ſir Henry Clinton, dated camp, at Wynneſborough, December 3, 1781.

I had the honour to inform your excellency, that major Ferguſon had taken infinite pains with ſome of the militia of Ninety-Six. He obtained my permiſſion to make an incurſion into Tryon county, whilſt the ſickneſs of my army prevented my moving. As he had only militia and the ſmall remains of his own corps, without baggage or artillery, and as he promiſed to come back, if he heard of any ſuperior force, I thought he could do no harm, and might help to keep alive the ſpirits of our friends in North Carolina, which might be damped by the ſlowneſs of our motions. The event proved unfortunate, without any fault of major Ferguſon's. A numerous and unexpected enemy came from the mountains; as they had good horſes, their movements were rapid. Major Ferguſon was tempted to ſtay near the mountains longer than he intended, in hopes of cutting off colonel Clarke on his return from Georgia. He was not aware that the enemy were ſo near him; and endeavouring to execute my orders of paſſing the Catawba, and joining me at Charlotte town, he was attacked by a very ſuperior force, and totally defeated on King's mountain.

Wynneſborough, my preſent poſition, is an healthy ſpot, well ſituated to protect the greateſt part of the northern frontier, and to aſſiſt Camden and Ninety-Six.

Sumpter having paſſed the Broad river, and joined Branan, Clarke, &c. I detached major M'Arthur with the 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt, and 63d regiment, after having ſent my aid-de-camp, lieutenant Money, to take the command of it, to Brierley's ferry, on Broad river, in order to cover our mills, and to give ſome check to the enemy's march to Ninety-Six. At the ſame time I recalled lieutenant colonel Tarleton from the low country. Tarleton was ſo fortunate as to paſs not only the Waterre, but the Broad river, without general Sumpter's being apprized of it, who having increaſed his corps to one thouſand, had paſſed the Enoree, and was on the point of attacking our hundred militia at Williams's houſe, 15 miles from Ninety-Six, and where, I believe he would not have meet with much reſiſtance. Lieutenant colonel Tarleton would have ſurpriſed him on the ſouth of Enoree, had not a deſerter of the 63d given notice of his march: he, however, cut to pieces his rear guard, in paſſing that river, and purſued his main body with ſuch rapidity, that he could not ſafely paſs the Tyger, and was obliged to halt on a very ſtrong poſition, at a place called Black Stocks, cloſe to it. Tarleton had with him only his cavalry, and the 63d mounted, his infantry and a three pounder being ſeveral miles behind. The enemy not being able to retreat with ſafety, and being informed of Tarleton's approach and want of infantry, by a woman who paſſed him on the march, and contrived by a nearer road to get to them, were encouraged by their great ſuperiority of numbers, and began to fire on the 63d, who were diſmounted. Lieutenant colonel Tarleton, to ſave them from conſiderable loſs, was obliged to attack, although at ſome hazard, and drove the enemy with loſs over the river: Sumpter was dangerouſly wounded, three of their colonels killed, and about 120 men killed, wounded or taken. On our ſide about 50 were killed and wounded. Lieutenants Gibſon and Cope, of the 63d, were amongſt the former, and my aid de-camp, lieutenant Money, who was a moſt promiſing officer, died of his wounds a few days after. Lieutenant colonel Tarleton, as ſoon as he had taken care of his wounded, purſued and diſperſed the remaining part of Sumpter's corps; and then, having aſſembled ſome militia, under Mr. Cunningham, whom I appointed brigadier general of the militia of that diſtrict, and who has by far the greateſt influence in that part of the country, he returned to Broad river, where he at preſent remains, as well as major M'Arthur, in the neighbourhood of Brierley's ferry.

It is not eaſy for lieut. col. Tarleton to add to the reputation he has acquired in this province; but the defeating one thouſand men, poſted on very ſtrong grounds, and occupying log-houſes, with 190 cavalry and 80 infantry, is a proof of that ſpirit and thoſe talents, which muſt render the moſt eſſential ſervices to his country. Lieut. col. Tarleton commends much the good behaviour of the officers and men under his command; and he particularly mentions lieut. Skinner, of the 16th regiment of infantry, who does duty with the legion, as having diſtinguiſhed himſelf.

Extract of a letter from major-general Leſlie, to lord George Germain, dated Charleſtown, December 19, 1780.

I did myſelf the honour of writing to your lordſhip, at ſea, on board his majeſty's ſhip the Romulus, the 27th ult. From hard gales and contrary winds, we did not get here before the 13th inſt. The troops are all arrived in great health. We met with no loſs except our horſes. Commodore Gayton paid the greateſt attention in keeping his fleet together, and diſpoſing of his light armed veſſels for the protection of his tranſports. I found orders here to march up the country, with about 1530 men, to join lord Cornwallis as ſoon as poſſible. The want of horſes and waggons prevented me proceeding on my march until this day.

Copy of a letter from lieut. col. Balfour, commandant of Charleſtown, to lord George Germain, dated Charleſtown, January 16, 1781.

My lord,

I am honoured with lord Cornwallis's directions to addreſs myſelf to your lordſhip during his abſence from this province, and to have the honour of informing your lordſhip, from time to time, of the ſtate of the army, and the ſituation of affairs here.

By the laſt diſpatches from lord Cornwallis, which were dated the 11th inſt. the army was then in motion, and advancing towards North-Carolina, ſo that his lordſhip would reach Bullock Creek, between the Catawbaw and Broad Rivers, by the 16th; to which I am happy to add, that the troops under his command were, at that time, in the higheſt health.

The lateſt accounts of the enemy inform us, that general Greene, with his army, is at Hayley's Ferry, on the eaſtern banks of the Peedee.

In order to co operate with lord Cornwallis's views on Cape-Fear River, and to afford proviſions and other ſupplies for his army, a ſmall force of about 300 men, under major Craig, of the 82d regiment, will ſail from hence with the packet. Capt. Barkeley, of the Blonde, with the Delight and Otter ſloops of war, convoy this corps, and will co-operate with the troops on this expedition, which, I truſt, will be ſucceſsful, and give us poſſeſſion of Wilmington, and of this very eſſential communication.

It is with pleaſure I acquaint your lordſhip, that many of the principal inhabitants of the province, and ſome who held the chief offices under the late rebel powers, have reverted to their loyalty, and declared their allegiance to his majeſty's government.

I have alſo the ſatisfaction to acquaint your lordſhip, that major Roſs and captain Broderick are arrived with the diſpatches; and as the former gentleman has mentioned to me your lordſhip's great anxiety to receive frequent information from hence, and as there has of late been no eligible conveyance, I have, from theſe motives, taken upon me to change the courſe of the packet, by ſending her directly home; to which I have been the rather induced, as a ſhip of war ſhortly is to ſail for New-York, and will take with her the commander in chief's diſpatches, and the mail for that place.

Captain Mallom, of the 63d regiment, an officer of merit, and who is returning to Europe for the recovery of his health, has lord Cornwallis's directions to deliver this diſpatch to your lordſhip. I have the honour to be, &c. N. BALFOUR.

People find great fault with the American Galloway, for his ſcurrilous abuſe of ſome of the beſt characters in the kingdom; when, if they knew all, the man is not ſo much to blame as may be imagined; for he is abſolutely under worſe than Egyptian taſk-maſters! Lord George Minden tells him he muſt ſteadily keep on, and beſpatter away. No longer pipe no longer dance. If he does not exert his utmoſt in writing at every reſpectable character that ſhall be pointed out to him, the penſion will be diſcontinued! and that touches to the quick; for 'tis all that poor Gall'y has to depend on for mutton and turnips, unleſs lord Howe ſhould comply with his moſt humble ſollicitations, and appoint him to be his lordſhip's ſteward in Nottinghamſhire.

NEW-PORT, July 7.

Laſt Wedneſday being the anniverſary of the independence of theſe United States, the morning was ushered in by a diſcharge of 13 cannon from the battery on Brenton's Point, and on board the admiral's ſhip. At 12 o'clock 13 rounds were fired from field pieces on the parade; after which an elegant entertainment was given by colonel Crary, the commanding officer of the militia here, to brigadier general Choiſy, and other French officers. After dinner the following toaſts were drank, alternately ſucceeded by the diſcharge of artillery placed at the door, viz.

1. The king of France and his allies.
2. The independence of the United States of America.
3. The American Congreſs.
4. The governor and company of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland.
5. Perpetual alliance between America and France.
6. General Waſhington and the allied army.
7. General Rochambeau.
8. Admiral Barras.
9. General Greene and the ſouthern army.
10. Succeſs to count de Graſſe.
11. A ſucceſsful campaign.
12. The neutral powers in Europe.
13. The friends to the natural rights of mankind.

At ſunſet 13 cannon were fired from the parade, at Brenton's Point, and on board the admiral; at nine in the evening the town was beautifully illuminated; this, joined to the magnificent diſplay of ſky rockets from his moſt chriſtian majeſty's fleet in the harbour, exhibited a moſt animating proſpect of the mutual happineſs and triumphant glory of the allied powers. The whole was concluded by the convivial feſtivity of a number of the gentlemen of the town, with the officers of the army and navy.

ANNAPOLIS, July 26.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 17, 1781.

"Congreſs have had before them a number of official letters from the miniſtry in Britain to their commander in chief, and other heads of departments in America; they were intercepted in a packet taken in Europe, and tranſmitted by Dr Franklin. By the letters of lord G. Germaine to ſir Henry Clinton, &c. it appears that the expectation of a ſpeedy conqueſt was fully impreſſed on the Britiſh cabinet; and that adminiſtration already regretted their proffered clemency, through their commiſſioners held out in their proclamations. He obſerves to general Clinton and the other commiſſioners, that their offers of pardon were not ſufficiently guarded with exceptions, and that the ſupplicants for pardon, being re-admitted into a full enjoyment of the rights exerciſed under their former connection, was more than government ever intended to grant; or, in other words, that they meant to deprive them of their charters, and conſtitute their governments more to the will of the parliament. He expreſſes much ſatisfaction at the general's information, that there were more provincials in his majeſty's ſervice in America than that of the United States; but laments the mortifying reflection, that under theſe circumſtances the rebellion ſhould have continued ſo long. His lordſhip reprehends general Clinton's generoſity in recommending ſo many of the provincial corps to be put on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, and then, ſecure of victory, gives ſuch a conſtruction to his majeſty's directions on that ſubject, as to reſtrict the benefits of it to very few.

"Theſe inſtances ſerve to ſhew (if it remained to be proved) what would be the treatment of the friends to America in it, if his (Germaine's) imaginary ideas of ſucceſs were to be realiſed. No ſooner had they any foundation for ſuch a hope, than they begin to eſtimate the value, and regret the loſs of eſtates ſecured under former ſubmiſſions; and wiſh to diſcharge from their ſervice, without the rewards held out formerly, thoſe whom they have ſeduced to be inſtrumental in accompliſhing their ſuppoſed conqueſt. Lord G. Germaine ſpeaks of the Carolinas and Georgia as totally reduced, and has no doubt but that Virginia muſt immediately yield to the activity and enterprize of lord Cornwallis, ſupported by ſo powerful an army. His lordſhip ſpeaks of an expedition, which had been projected againſt your bay, approves of it, and urges re-

neral Clinton to push it with vigour. It was intended to send a number of troops to the head of your bay to act against Maryland and Pennsylvania; and establish a place of security for the reception of the loyal subjects in those states. The reverse of fortune to the southward hath probably delayed the execution of this plan, and I hope the event of the operations there, and elsewhere, will oblige the enemy totally to abandon it. It appears from Germaine's letters, that they intended to fix a permanent post at Elizabeth river. These letters come down to the 7th of March.

BALTIMORE, July 24.

Captain Walker, of the letter of marque ship Gen. Washington, (lately taken and carried into New-York, by his Britannic majesty's ship Chatham, of 50 guns) and the chief part of his men, have been sent prisoners to England.

The British, it is reported, have evacuated and destroyed their fortifications at Ninety-Six. The garrison, it is asserted, now make part of a marching army under lord Rawdon's command.

A detachment of the marquis de la Fayette's army have crossed James-River, at or near Richmond, with a view, it is said, of intercepting a party of British troops, said to be on their march to Bedford county Virginia. The Baltimore troop of light dragoons, we hear, make part of the detachment above mentioned.

By late accounts, lord Cornwallis and his army were lying, inactive, at "Sleepy-Hole," on Nansemond, a branch of James-River, between Suffolk and Portsmouth.

Philadelphia, August 2.

Accounts from Albany, which may be relied on, say, that the infamous captain Brant, with about two hundred Indians, tories, &c. having a design of surprizing fort Schuyler, under the command of colonel Willet, marched from Canada for that purpose; but colonel Willet having information in time, formed an ambush some distance from the fort, and sent a sergeant with a few men out, who on the appearance of Brant and his gang fired, and then ran for the fort; the enemy pursued, fired in disorder, and so completely fell into the ambush that they lost eighty four men on the spot, in killed and taken. The rest fled with the utmost precipitation.

On Monday last arrived here the flag brig Nancy with thirty-one gentlemen, from Augustine, inhabitants of Charlestown, who were captured at the fall of that place, and, contrary to the capitulation, torn from their families and friends and sent to an inhospitable clime by the HUMANE and GENEROUS Britons, who never act with insolence and violate their faith, except when they have it not in their power.

The firmness and perseverance with which this illustrious band of heroes and patriots endured every species of cruelty and indignity that British hatred could inflict, has done honor to the cause of America, and cannot fail of transmitting their names with the greatest applause to posterity.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS, July 19, 1781.

THE commander in chief is exceedingly pleased with the conduct of major-general Howe, for marching with so much alacrity and rapidity to the defence of the stores at Tarry town, and repulsing the enemy from thence: He requests general Howe, and all the officers and soldiers of the American and French armies, who were employed on the occasion, to accept this public acknowledgment of their services.

The gallant behaviour and spirited exertions of col. Sheldon and capt. Hurlbert, of the 2d regiment of dragoons, capt. lieut. Miles, of the artillery, and lieut. Shaylor, of the 4th Connecticut regiment, previous to the arrival of the troops, in extinguishing the flames of the vessels which had been set on fire by the enemy, and preserving the whole of the ordnance and stores from destruction, entitle them to the most distinguished notice and applause of their general.

Deserted from the Pennsylvania

or Fourth Battalion of Artillery, stationed at Lancaster—Mattrosses: JOHN JACOBS, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and a quarter high, fair complexion, a labourer, born in Germany.

JOHN COONE, 22 years of age, 5 feet, 9 inches and a half high, fair complexion, by trade a shoemaker, born in Philadelphia.

JOHN HENRIGHT, 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair, swarthy complexion, by trade a stay-maker, born in England.

WILLIAM DYER, 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, swarthy complexion, a labourer, born in Ireland.

BENJAMIN SADLER, 5 feet 4 inches high, 30 years of age, black hair, fair complexion, a gardener, born in England.

MICHAEL PITT, 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, a labourer, born in Conostoga, Lancaster county: the last four lately enlisted by the sheriffs. Likewise—

JAMES PAMELY, mattross in the above battalion, deserted from the southern army, 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and a half high, fair complexion, light hair, by trade a glass-blower, born in England.

Whoever secures the above Deserters, and gives information to the commanding officer at Lancaster, or captain PORTER at Philadelphia, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, as a Reward.

JOHN BRYCE, Captain,
Commanding Pennsylvania Artillary, Lancaster.

FOR SALE,

The Hull and Spars of the Brig

AMITY, as she now lays in Choptank river, burthen about 200 tons, and pierced for 20 guns, with a flush deck and snug round-house, well calculated for sailing or fighting. For Terms apply to Captain EDWARD NOEL, upon Choptank river, Eastern-shore, Maryland.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

I send you the first number of a series of papers which I intend to publish on matters of the greatest importance to these states; I hope they will be read with as much candour and attention as the objects of them deserve, and that no conclusions will be drawn till these are fully developed. I am, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
A. B.

THE CONTINENTALIST.

No. I.

IT would be the extreme of vanity in us not to be sensible, that we began this revolution with very vague and confined notions of the practical business of government. To the greater part of us it was a novelty: Of those, who under the former constitution had had opportunities of acquiring experience, a large proportion adhered to the opposite side, and the remainder can only be supposed to have possessed ideas adapted to the narrow colonial sphere, in which they had been accustomed to move, not of that enlarged kind suited to the government of an INDEPENDENT NATION.

There were no doubt exceptions to these observations—men in all respects qualified for conducting the public affairs, with skill and advantage; but their number was small---they were not always brought forward in our councils; and when they were, their influence was too commonly borne down by the prevailing torrent of ignorance and prejudice.

On a retrospect, however, of our transactions, under the disadvantages with which we commenced, it is perhaps more to be wondered at, that we have done so well, than that we have not done better. There are indeed some traits in our conduct, as conspicuous for sound policy, as others for magnanimity. But, on the other hand, it must also be confessed, there have been many false steps, many chimerical projects and utopian speculations, in the management of our civil as well as of our military affairs. A part of these were the natural effects of the spirit of the times, dictated by our situation. An extreme jealousy of power is the attendant on all popular revolutions, and has seldom been without its evils. It is to this source we are to trace many of the fatal mistakes, which have so deeply endangered the common cause; particularly that defect, which will be the object of these remarks, A WANT OF POWER IN CONGRESS.

The present Congress, respectable for abilities and integrity, by experience convinced of the necessity of a change, are preparing several important articles to be submitted to the respective states, for augmenting the powers of the confederation. But though there is hardly at this time a man of information in America, who will not acknowledge, as a general proposition, that in its present form, it is unequal, either to a vigorous prosecution of the war, or to the preservation of the union in peace; yet when the principle comes to be applied to practice, there seems not to be the same agreement in the modes of remedying the defect; and it is to be feared, from a disposition which appeared in some of the states on a late occasion, that the salutary intentions of Congress may meet with more delay and opposition, than the critical posture of the states will justify.

It will be attempted to shew in a course of papers what ought to be done, and the mischiefs of a contrary policy.

In the first stages of the controversy it was excuseable to err. Good intentions rather than great skill, were to have been expected from us. But we have now had sufficient time for reflection and experience, as ample as unfortunate, to rectify our errors. To persist in them becomes disgraceful and even criminal, and belies that character of good sense and a quick discernment of our interest, which, in spite of our mistakes, we hitherto been allowed. It will prove, that our sagacity is limited to interests of inferior moment; and that we are incapable of those enlightened and liberal views, necessary to make us a great and a flourishing people.

History is full of examples, where in contests for liberty, a jealousy of power has either defeated the attempts to recover or preserve it in the first instance, or has afterwards subverted it by clogging government with too great precautions for its security, or by leaving too wide a door for sedition and popular licentiousness. In a government framed for durable liberty, not less regard must be paid to giving the magistrate a proper degree of authority, to make and execute the laws with vigour, than to guarding against encroachments upon the rights of the community. As too much power leads to despotism, too little leads to anarchy, and both eventually to the ruin of the people. These are maxims well known, but never sufficiently attended to, in adjusting the frames of governments. Some momentary interest or passion is sure to give a wrong biass, and pervert the most favourable opportunities.

No friend to order or to rational liberty, can read without pain and disgust the history of the commonwealth of Greece. Generally speaking, they were a constant scene of the alternate tyranny of one part of the people over the other, or of a few usurping demagogues over the whole. Most of them had been originally governed by kings, whose despotism (the natural disease of monarchy) had obliged their subjects to murder, expell, depose, or reduce them to a nominal existence, and institute popular governments. In these governments, that of Sparta excepted, the jealousy of power hindered the people from trusting out of their own hands a competent authority, to maintain the repose and stability of the commonwealth; whence originated the frequent revolutions and civil broils with which they were distracted. This, and the want of a solid fœderal union to restrain the ambition and rivalship of the different cities, after a rapid succession of bloody wars, ended in their total loss of liberty and subjugation to foreign powers.

In a comparison of our governments with those of the ancient republics, we must, without hesitation, give the preference to our own; because, every power with us is exercised by representation, not in tumultuary assemblies of the collective body of the people, where the art or impudence of the orator or tribune, rather than the utility or justice of the measure, could seldom fail to govern. Yet whatever may be the advantage on our side, in such a comparison, men who estimate the value of institutions, not from prejudices of the moment, but from experience and reason, must be persuaded, that the same jealousy of power has prevented our reaping all the advantages, from the examples of other nations, which we ought to have done, and has rendered our constitutions in many respects feeble and imperfect.

Perhaps the evil is not very great in respect to our particular constitutions; for notwithstanding their imperfections, they may, for some time, be made to operate in such a manner, as to answer the purposes of the common defence and the maintenance of order; and they seem to have, in themselves, and in the progress of society among us, the seeds of improvement.

But this is not the case with respect to the foederal government;- -if it is too weak at first, it will continually grow weaker. The ambition and local interests of the respective members, will be constantly undermining and usurping upon its prerogatives, till it comes to a dissolution; if a partial combination of some of the more powerful ones does not bring it to a more speedy and violent end.

EXTRACT from the Orders of the Honourable Board of War.

"THE Town-Major is to muster, every two weeks, all troops, artificers, and prisoners of war, and all persons in the staff department, claiming rations, and return to the Board their numbers and descriptions."

That the above order may be carried into execution, it is requested, that officers commanding troops, artificers, and different departments in the staff, and those who have the care or charge of prisoners of war, have their Muster rolls prepared by Saturday the 4th of August next. MW. M'CONNELL, Town-Major.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1781.

Philadelphia, July 31st, 1781.

Whereas Complaint has been

made to the Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia by the Collectors of Mulberry ward, that they cannot obtain the taxes now due (amounting to eight hundred and ninety five pounds) on a large lot or piece of ground situate between Fifth and Sixth streets, and extending from Mulberry to Cherry street, said to be the property of the name of Calender, residing in the island of Barbadoes.

Notice is hereby given, That unless the owner or owners of the above-mentioned estate, their attornies or agents, discharge and pay the taxes now due thereon, on or before the first day of November next ensuing, the whole, or so much of the said estate will then be sold, as will satisfy the respective taxes and all necessary expences.

JOHN BROOKE,)
PRESLEY BLAKISTON,)Comm.
GUNNING BEDFORD,)

Furnished Rooms

TO BE LET,

With the Use of a Kitchen. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Just Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Sasportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front street, opposite to the Coffee-House, a large Assortment of DRY GOODS,

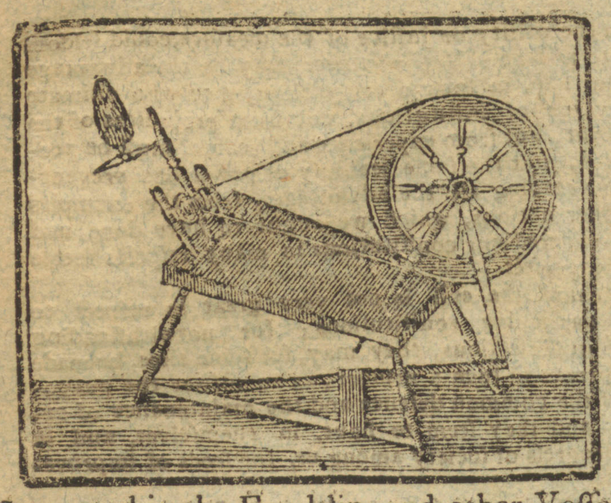
Consisting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shalloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marseilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and spotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 English Checks, a large Assortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of several colours, India Nankeens, a large Assortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarse and fine Cargut, black and white blond Lace, silk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Irish, Dutch and German Linens, sheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muslins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Searsuckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Assortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black English beaver Hats, gold and silver thread coat and jacket buttons, sewing Silks of different colours, skeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canisters, Bohea Tea in chests, English Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Assortment of artificial Flowers, and several other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They also have a Quantity of Sugar in hogsheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reasonably. June 19.

New Providence, July 20, 1781.

ALL persons who have any just demands against the Estate of JAMES SANDS, of the township of New-Providence in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their accounts to MARY SANDS, properly proved, in order for settlement; and those persons who are indebted to said estate, either by bond, note, book debt, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same, on or before 1st day of September next. Delinquents may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, immediately after said date. MARY SANDS, Executrix.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.

Elegant ditto do. Aprons.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, corſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other article too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Deneſme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarſnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Mafuas,
Brocades and Luteſtrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muſlin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings
Iriſh, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarſe Scoch Thread's
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wiſh, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

Notice is hereby given, That

the COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY, for ſettling and adjuſting the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-Houſe, on MONDAY, the 20th of Auguſt next, and give Attendance until the Fourth of September following: At which Time and Place all Treaſurers, Commiſſioners, Collectors of Exciſe and others, by law directed to ſettle annually with the Committee of Aſſembly, are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
EVAN EVANS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
} Committee of Accounts.

July 10.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land Office is open for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe money and intereſt for lands taken up by former office rights, and granting patents for the ſame, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly of this State, paſſed on the 9th of April laſt, and a Supplement thereto, paſſed on the 25th inſtant. JOHN LUKENS, S. G.
DAVID KENNEDY, S. L. O.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G

Philadelphia, June 29.

N. B. The Surveyor General's Office is kept at his own houſe, the upper end of Market-ſtreet; and the Secretary's and Receiver's Offices in the weſt wing of the State-houſe.

Lodgings to be Lett:

A PART of an HOUSE, unfurniſhed, in a pleaſant part of the city, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. Enquire of the Printer.

John Perkins,

TAKES in horſes at livery, by the night or the year, as reaſonable as any LIVERY-STABLE in the city; at his STABLES in Lombard ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, known by the name of Hales Stables. He is much obliged to his former cuſtomers, and hopes for the continuance of them. Good attendance ſhall be given and proper care taken.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Ticklets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-3 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Pinnuries, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and Book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtring, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and children cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Garſering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below Union-ſtreet, and one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

IRiſh meſs-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogſhead or gallon, Liſbon ditto, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon, coffee, tea and ſugars by wholeſale and retail, Engliſh ſoap by ditto, ditto, Scotch ſnuff, manufactured in Glaſgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, Engliſh cloaths and ſcrubbing bruſhes, Engliſh made ſailors jackets, breeches, drawers and ſhirts, ſhoes and hats, fine and coarſe callicoes, handkerchiefs, ſtockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and ſundry other goods not here mentioned.

DAVIS BEVAN.

CAME to the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley, about two miles from the bridge, on Marſhall's road, near Mr. Worral's, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on her near buttock R. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 22. JOSEPH SALBACK.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 764.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Assortment of the
Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickets and Durosns,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Britannias and Platillaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Picklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,

Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Musslemans,
Ell wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

Wanted, a Cook that can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and care; good Wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer, or WILLIAM CROSS, Esquire, Mount-Airy.

TO BE SOLD,
This EVENING,
At SIX o'Clock, at the COFFEE HOUSE,
A Tract of Land,

Containing, by survey, Four Hundred and Eighteen Acres, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Morris, township of Roxborough, and state of New-Jersey, adjoining the line of partition between East and West Jersey, and lands of John Reading, esquire. It is within one mile of Andover Forge, and seven miles of Hacket's-town; the whole well timbered with oak and hickory, has two streams of water running through part of it, with a considerable quantity of swamp and meadow ground: The land in that neighbourhood produces good wheat, rye, flax and corn; its lying so near the forge must render the timber very valuable, of which there is a great abundance. An indisputable Title will be given.

August 4. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-street, two doors above Market-street,
A neat Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,
Which they will sell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emissions of any of the states.—
Among which are

BEST superfine and second Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Cassimers of different colours,
Irish and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlass,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Merklinghergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Messinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hose,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Best Lutestrings, Sarsenets and Persians,
Peelongs, Allamodes, &c. ALSO,
West-India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogshead,
Muscovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other necessary Articles.

Haym Solomons, Broker,
Sells Bills on Holland, France, Spain, England, St. Croix, &c.

HE likewise sells, on commission, Loan-office Certificates, and all other Kinds of Merchandize. He gives constant attendance at his Office in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon; likewise attends at the Coffee house from 12 to 2.

GEORGE KLINE,
PRINTER,

In Front-street, a few Doors below Arch-street, Philadelphia,

INFORMS the respectable Public, That the ART of PRINTING, in its various and useful Branches (both English and German) is performed by him, upon very reasonable Terms. As he designs to pay the most particular Attention to his Business, those who may please to favour him with their Commands will find Dispatch, Punctuality, and the BEST Work, attended with GRATEFUL Respect.

LINEN PRINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that a manufactory is now opening at Kensington, joining the Glasshouse, for PRINTING LINENS, COTTONS, and CALLICOES, for gown patterns or handkerchiefs, bed furniture, &c. of a neat blue ground, and very elegant patterns: he will warrant them to wash, and to be as well executed as any European goods whatever, or return the money. White silk handkerchiefs, new or half worn, may be printed, and made to look almost as well as India. Merchants or store keepers will be waited on by leaving a line for the subscriber at Alexander Boyle's Tavern, the northeast corner of Market and Front-streets. JOHN HEWSON.

LONDON.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE of LORDS, Thursday, February 15, 1781.

THE duke of Bolton rose, and informed the house, that he had a motion to make to them, which, as only preparatory to another of more importance and efficacy, he would introduce without any kind of preface. His motion was, "That the house be summoned on Monday se'nnight, to make an enquiry into the conduct of the navy, and the loss of the valuable outward-bound convoy of merchantmen, transports, &c. which was captured on the 9th of August last."

This motion having been read, lord Sandwich observed, he could by no means agree to the motion, as it then stood. It manifestly, in its present form, involved two distinct questions, not necessarily connected in their nature, and differing extremely as to the expediency of their being publicly communicated, or publicly enquired into. He had no objection whatever, that the loss of the convoy alluded to by the noble duke, should be fully and fairly investigated; but he could by no means agree that a general enquiry should be instituted into all the business of the navy. If the noble duke would consent to leave out the first part of his motion respecting the general enquiry into the conduct of the navy, his lordship had not the smallest objection to accede to the remainder of it.

The duke of Bolton contended, that it was impossible for him to omit the particlar words alluded to by the noble lord, because in the course of the enquiry which he meant to institute, it might perhaps eventually turn out that the particular loss, the cause of which he wished to be acquainted with, might have arisen from some wrong arrangements in the disposition of our fleets, in the time of their sailing, &c.

The lord chancellor was of opinion, that neither of the noble peers was in the right on this occasion. The objection that had been urged by the noble lord at the head of the admiralty against the motion, was certainly not a good one; for it could not be a moment supposed, that the noble duke could derive any power of entering into a general enquiry into the state of the navy, from the terms of his motion; because he had not only already explained his particular object in the institution of this enquiry, but had expressed in the very motion itself, what was the sole purpose of his making it. Under these circumstances the noble duke must have been conscious that he could have no power of commencing an indiscriminate investigation in consequence of a motion so limited in its form. But though this was in his idea no valid objection to the enquiry in question, there was another very substantial one, and that was, that such an enquiry was entirely premature, as to the time of its being instituted: It would at present be a very unjust and unpardonable anticipation of another and more solemn enquiry, a legal enquiry into the conduct of the captain who had the command at the time that this fleet was captured --- He had understood, that capt. Moultrie was to be tried for his behaviour on this occasion, and it would be totally inconsistent with the justice of that house to proceed to a decision on a subject which might, in its consequences, affect the ultimate judgment that was to be entertained by a regular court-martial concerning this officer. If, after that house had gone through their enquiry, and had come to a resolution in consequence, that the guilt, in this transaction, belonged to a quarter which captain Moultrie was not at all concerned in, then they would be suspending the natural operation of a judicial enquiry, by their anticipation; for it would seem absurd to try captain Moultrie, after the first court of judicature in the kingdom had, by a serious and solemn decision pronounced him totally innocent. If, on the contrary, they should, at the termination of this enquiry wished for by the noble duke, declare that the principal guilt was chargeable to the officer, he would be subjected to the misfortune of going to a trial in which his fortune, character and life were concerned, with all the weight of such an high authority against him, and with every prejudice and bias that such a decision would naturally carry with it. On this account, therefore, he held it improper to prosecute the enquiry moved for by the noble duke; but he wished it to be understood as his opinion in general, that the noble lords were extremely mistaken, if they supposed they possessed a right of bringing every little occurrence under a parliamentary examination. If every trifling loss, which occurred in the unavoidable chance of war, were to be brought before that high tribunal, there was an end to executive government; it could proceed no further: the political machine must stop, and the business of the kingdom stand still. But that was by no means the case; for, in his opinion, no doctrine could

he at once more impolitic, and more unconſtitutional, than the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a power in either of the deliberate branches of the legiſlature. All that could be done in the preſent inſtance, was to move for a day for the papers which had already been laid before their lordſhips to be read, as it was impoſſible they could, in the natural courſe of things, proceed to build an enquiry upon papers which had not been previouſly read to them.

Lord Sandwich ſaid, the matter appeared to him in another point of view from the new light thrown on it by the learned lord; and he was of opinion until the determination of the court martial, a parliamentary enquiry would be improper.

The duke of Bolton aſked lord Sandwich, whether there was to be a court martial?

Lord Sandwich replied, that orders had been ſent out to admiral ſir Peter Parker, either to make an enquiry into the conduct of captain Moultrie, or to hold a court martial on him, whichever appeared moſt proper; and that it would accordingly be done. This his lordſhip ſaid was the regular mode, as the captain was now on the Weſt India ſtation.

The duke of Bolton, after ſome trite remarks on this returned to the navy affairs in general, He particularly mentioned, that no enquiry had been made into the reaſon of admiral Darby's flying before the French fleet, which he was profeſſedly ſent out for the purpoſe of oppoſing. This admiral had been ſtationed off cape Ortegal, with the expreſs intention of ſeeking for the French fleet; and yet as ſoon as this fleet appeared, he turned his back upon them, and made the beſt of his way to port. This was exactly of the ſame ſtate with ſir Charles Hardy's conduct, during the preceeding ſummer, who had poſitive commands from the board of admiralty, no doubt, to come precipitately into port on meeting with the French fleet, although he was very little inferior in number. Theſe were examples of miſconduct that their lordſhips ought to enquire into; and if they did not they were acceſſaries in the fault.

Lord Sandwich roſe again, and vindicated the conduct of Admiral Darby, in returning into port. He ſaid, the Admiral had only 17 ſail of the line, when he met with the French fleet, which conſiſted of 38, or 44 ſail, and therefore he would have been highly reprehenſible if he had, in the night eſpecially, made any attempt to attack ſo ſuperior a force. Notwithſtanding his inferiority, he had preſerved the dignity of the Britiſh flag, for he did not run away, as the noble duke ſeemed to inſinuate, but kept in ſight of this great fleet, and never changed his direction. The noble lord ſpoke very generouſly in favour of captain Moultrie, and ſaid, that notwithſtanding poſitive orders were ſent for bringing him to trial, yet he did not entertain the ſmalleſt doubt that he had done his duty to the utmoſt, and that the loſs of the valuable convoy alluded to by the noble duke, was the effect of caſualty, and of no other cauſe whatever. He concluded with obſerving, that if there were any noble lords in that houſe, who ſhould have recommended it as a proper and laudable conduct for admiral Darby to have attacked the French fleet under ſuch a diſparity of numbers, all he had to ſay upon the ſubject, was to wiſh moſt ſincerely that ſuch noblemen might never be honoured with the direction of the naval concerns of this country.

The marquis of Rockingham followed lord Sandwich, and deſired the houſe to recollect, that the noble lord had ſome time ago expreſſed it as his full opinion, "that the firſt lord of the admiralty, who ſhould ever "be ſo negligent as to permit the French to have a "greater channel fleet at ſea than that belonging to this country, ought to loſe his head." Yet not withſtanding this declaration, he had himſelf acknowledged, that admiral Darby was juſtifiable in returning to port, on account only of the extreme diſparity of force that ſubſiſted between him and the French admiral. Such was the inconſiſtency of the noble lord's conduct; but ſuch alſo the temper of that houſe, that he was ſure they would be deaf to ſuch inconſiſtency, and reſign themſelves implicitly to every thing that was dictated by this weak and corrupt adminiſtration. He was ſo much convinced of this, that he would very ſeldom trouble their lordſhips again, and that he would recommend it to his noble friend to withdraw his motion, from the full conviction that it would produce no ſort of effect from a ſet of men ſo compleatly predetermined.

Lord Sandwich begged pardon of the houſe for troubling them again, but he could not ſuffer ſuch miſconſtructions to go out into the world as had been made by the noble marquis. He had never ſaid that the original force with which admiral Darby went out was inferior to that of the French fleet, only that it was inferior at the time of their meeting. Admiral Darby left harbour with 27 ſail of excellent ſhips, beſides frigates, &c. under his direction, but an accidental ſtorm diſabled ſeveral of them, and left him with no more force at the time of his meeting the French fleet, but 17 ſail only. This was accident, and not imprudence; and he verily believed, that if admiral Darby had not been by chance ſeparated from ſix ſail of the line, and been obliged to leave four in port to repair, in conſequence of the damages they had ſuſtained in the ſtorm, that he would have attacked the French fleet and that his force would have enable him to have done it. Admiral Darby, he ſaid, was as great and gallant an admiral as any in the ſervice, and he was certain he would do as much for his country whenever he found an opportunity, as any man in it.

The duke of Bolton made a ſhort reply, and withdrew his motion.

To be Sold, A Houſe and Lott,

On the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets: The Houſe is two Story high, and two Rooms on a Floor; now in the Tenure of David Tew. For Particulars enquire of JAMES WHITEALL, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

The Sale of John Freeman's

ESTATE, advertiſed for this Day, is poſtponed by Plaintiff's Order till the 17th Inſtant, when the Sheriff is directed to proceed to the Sale. Aug. 4.

Continuation of LETTERS found on board the Britiſh Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her paſſage and carried into France.

Duplicate N°. 77.

SIR, Whitehall, 7th February, 1781

ON the 29th of laſt month I received from major Erſkine, your diſpatch of the 16th December, N°. 112, and immediately laid it before the king, and it gave his majeſty particular ſatisfaction to find you had determined to replace major general Leſlie's detachment in Elizabeth river, by one under brigadier-general Arnold, with poſitive orders to eſtabliſh a permanent poſt there, and I was able to add to that ſatisfaction, by informing his majeſty from major Erſkine's authority, that general Arnold had ſailed before him.

The vice-admiral's ready concurrence in this moſt eſſential meaſure, and the ſtrong convoy afforded, was highly meritorious, and I truſt will encourage you to undertake further active ſervices, in which the co-operation of the naval force under his command may be neceſſary; and I learn with great pleaſure from private letters of the 22d December, that you were preparing a very conſiderable body of troops for immediate embarkation, which I flatter myſelf, from an expreſſion in one of your letters to vice-admiral Arbuthnot, will be employed in conjunction with the loyal aſſociators of Maryland and Pennſylvania*, in reducing thoſe provinces to the king's obedience, while lord Cornwallis and brigadier general Arnold ſubdue Virginia; for ſuch is beyond all doubt the low condition of the Congreſs authority and finances, and ſo weak the ſtate of Waſhington's army, that little oppoſition is to be expected in that quarter, and none that can reſiſt ſuch a force, as, without the leaſt hazard to New York or Charleſtown, may be aſſembled there. You were perfectly right in your interpretation of the vice-admiral's orders, for detaching five ſhips to the Weſt Indies, and I was happy to find he acquieſced in your judgment upon that occaſion.

Our accounts from France ſay that advice has been received there of M. de Ternay's ſailing from Rhode-Iſland the 25th December, with ſix ſail of the line, and all his frigates. If this be ſo, I truſt rear-admiral Graves will have followed him ſpeedily to the Weſt-Indies (for that muſt be de Ternay's deſtination) and reinforce Sir George Rodney, who in that caſe will be ſuperior to the enemy in thoſe ſeas, even after Ternay and de Treville's arrival, the latter of whom ſailed from Breſt the 9th of laſt month, with ten ſail of the line, and I have not heard of any force preparing to follow him.

The return of the people of Vermont to their allegiance, is an event of the utmoſt importance to the king's affairs, and at this time if the French and Waſhington really meditate an irruption into Canada, may be conſiedred as oppoſing an unſurmountable bar to the attempt. General Haldimand, who had the ſame inſtructions with you, to draw over thoſe people and give them ſupport, will, I doubt not, puſh up a body of troops to act in conjunction with them to ſecure all the avenues through their country into Canada, and when the ſeaſon admits, take poſſeſſion of the upper parts of the Hudſon's and Connecticut rivers, and cut off the communication between Albany and the Mohawk country: How far they may be able to extend themſelves to the ſouthward and eaſtward, muſt depend on their numbers and the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, but if Albany ſhould take part with them, the inducement to attempt to open a communication with them by the Hudſon's river, will appear irreſiſtible to people here†. I am ſorry I cannot inform you that the tranſports with the recruits are ſailed from Cork, where the three regiments are in readineſs to join them, but a long continuance of eaſterly winds firſt prevented the ſhips getting round to Portſmouth, and now the weſterly winds detain them there; but they are all at Spithead with their convoy ready to put to ſea the moment the wind will permit them to ſail. The ordnance ſtoreſhip, which has 5000 ſtand of arms on board for Carolina, being ſtill in the river, I have ordered 3000 ſtand to be ſent by land carriage to Portſmouth, and there diſtributed on board the tranſports, as I underſtand they are much wanted for arming the loyaliſts. They are addreſſed to the commander of the forces in South-Carolina‡.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. New-York.

* Theſe loyal aſſociators of Maryland and Pennſylvania have, in all probability, failed his lordſhip; as his friend governor Martin, of North-Carolina, complains his highlanders at Croſs Creek had done. If this is not a creature of his lordſhip's brain, the executives of theſe two ſtates will, by this means, have a clue given them, by which 'tis hoped the traitors may be diſcovered.

† It is very difficult to aſcertain his lordſhip's ideas when he ſpeaks of the people of Vermont: If he means by "their returning to their allegiance," their declaring themſelves "a free and independent ſtate," the intelligence is ſtale, and he may be very right in his concluſion "that it was an event of the utmoſt importance." But he ſhould not have added "to the king's affairs:" If he means their allegiance to HIS king, we can only obſerve, that his opinion on this ſubject is ſimilar to his general ideas of the events of the campaign. Indeed, through the whole courſe of the war, the Britiſh adminiſtration have formed their ideas of events from mere creatures of the imagination, and not from facts.

‡ This ſupply of arms was ſeaſonable in Carolina, not to arm the LOYALISTS, as lord George calls them; the Britiſh commandant having driven almoſt all under that deſcription to join gen. Greene, but to replace thoſe taken or deſtroyed in the different poſts of Pocataligo, George-Town, Fort Watſon, Orangeburgh, Fort Motte, Congaree, Camden, Auguſta, and Galphins.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

A SPEECH which ought to have been ſpoken in Congreſs upon reading of the laſt memorial from the Indiana company.

Mr. PRESIDENT,

I Riſe, ſir, to ſupport the memorial from the proprietors of Indiana, which has juſt now been read in this houſe. I beg to be heared with candour and attention. The ſubject is important, and the deciſion of it big with remote and intereſting conſequences to the honour, freedom and independence of the united ſtates.

I do not mean, ſir, to enter into a minute inveſtigation of the claims of the Indiana company. This has been done, for your information, in a maſterly pamphlet, entitled Plain Facts, which now lies on the table of congreſs. I take it for granted this pamphlet has been read and ſtudied by every member of this houſe. I am ſure it has been read out of doors, and I am well informed that effectual meaſures have been taken to have it read both in Europe and by poſterity.

It will be unneceſſary in this place to enter into a conſideration of the different ſpecies of right, upon which titles for property are founded. I ſhall only remark, that your petitioners claim their right to the ſoil of Indiana, by virtue of a grant made to them by the Indians--their title therefore is the firſt and beſt in the world. The Indians were the original proprietors of that tract of country. It was conveyed to them by nature and providence. Your petitioners received it from them with all the formalities of law. It was not obtained ſecretly. It was ratified, after long deliberation, in open day, in the preſence of many reſpectable and diſintereſted witneſſes. It was not obtained by the modern arts of introducing un-chriſtian vices among heathen ſavages. No intoxicating draughts of ſtill-burnt ſpirits, or gaudy trinkets, were made uſe of to procure the final ratification of the deed. The whole tranſaction was conducted with openneſs, with a ſacred regard to the rules of decency, as well as the principles of equity--and I feel a peculiar pleaſure in reſcuing human nature from the many charges which are daily brought againſt it, when I add, that the conveyance of the lands in queſtion, to your petitioners, was the effect of that natural juſtice which God has left as a witneſs for himſelf in the hearts of man. Here we behold, as the inſpired writer happily expreſſes it, "the heathen who have not the law, do the things "contained in the law." It ſeems the Indians had taken, by force, the goods of the grantees, to the amount of 80,000. The voice of God whiſpers in the ears of theſe inhabitants of the wilderneſs, that they had acted contrary to the rules of juſtice. They fly to the injured and offer them reſtitution. Silver and gold they had none--but of that ſpecies of property which they poſſeſſed, they voluntarily offer an equivalent for what they had unjuſtly taken. They compel them to accept a tract of land--a compenſation trifling to the preſent owners, and which can derive its value only from the protection of laws. I cannot help dwelling with peculiar pleaſure upon this rare inſtance of public juſtice, and could wiſh, while I contemplate it, that my ideas may not be leſſened, of the effects of civilization upon mankind.

Sir, the ſubject before us involves in it a queſtion of the utmoſt conſequence to the united ſtates. By virtue of our declaration of independence, we ſtand poſſeſſed of all that property of the king of Britain in America, which he held by purchaſes from the Indians; for even the king of Britain himſelf was obliged to yield to the faſhion of juſtice among crowned heads, and did not dare to claim a foot of Indian territory without paying an equivalent for it. By every principle of juſt government, our title is an indiſputable one to theſe crown lands. They have been moſt juſtly forfeited to us, and our right to them is acknowledged by every body. Think, ſir, of the wealth America has acquired by theſe lands, which, if properly diſpoſed of, will defray the whole expence of the revolution, and eſtabliſh a fund for the future preſervation of the independence of this country. But ſir, while we boaſt of our title and wealth in theſe lands--let us remember that the claim of the Indiana company reſts upon the ſame foundation. By denying juſtice to theſe, we cancel the deed which conveys to us an hundred times as much territory. The claims of the Indiana company, and the claims of congreſs to the forfeited lands of the crown of Britain, muſt ſtand or fall together.

Sir, the pamphlet before you will ſhew, that your petitioners have received every confirmation of their grant from the crown of Britain, which it was neceſſary for them to obtain. I beg, ſir, this may have a proper weight with this houſe. Let it never be ſaid, that the tyrant at St. James's, who has written the hiſtory of his reign in the blood of his ſubjects, has done an act of juſtice, which is refuſed by an American congreſs--and let not a ſingle individual in the united ſtates ever have reaſon to look back with regret upon the iſland of Great-Britain, or heave a ſigh upon the yearly return of the glorious anniverſary of our independence.

Sir, it is incumbent upon this houſe to be frugal of its character for juſtice. By the act of confederation all America muſt look up to us as the umpire of their diſputes. Let us, by our deciſion upon this queſtion, teach the ſtates that their intereſts are ſafe in our hands. By theſe means we ſhall ſtrengthen our union, and enſure its duration "while the ſun ſhines and the rivers flow."

I know ſir, that ſovereigns are too apt to look upon the obligations of morality as made only to bind their ſubjects. But I truſt ſuch doctrines will never find admittance into this republican aſſembly. Here let conſtitutions, charters, contracts, and deeds of every kind, be held as ſacred as holy writ. By a contrary conduct we ſhall diſſolve the cement of ſociety, and overthrow the whole fabric of political and human happineſs.

There is another view of this ſubject, which it may not be improper to take on this occaſion. Liberty in every age and in every country, has been the off-ſpring of revolutions. It requires the throes of a convulſion to deliver it from the graſp of tyrants. There is a natural repugnancy in the human mind to political chan-

ges, and hence they are often effected with difficulty, even in those cases where the interests of society have called loudest for them. Perhaps the principal reason of this opposition to political changes arises from the insecurity of property during the fermentation of turbulent times. Let not, Mr. president, the base principle of submission to tyranny, because habitual, nor of indifference or neutrality in a struggle for liberty, derive new strength from the conduct of this house in any part of the present revolution. Let us hold up to the wealthy slaves of Europe, that they risk nothing in a contest with their masters; and let posterity be taught by our example, that it is possible for states to alter their forms of government, and to assume new shapes of existence, and at the same time to preserve to individuals every particle of the fruits of their industry, and of the inheritance of their ancestors. Unless, sir, a due regard is paid to this important consideration, we shall proclaim war upon the liberties of mankind, and the present revolution, it is to be feared, will be the last that ever will be recorded in the history of the world.

Having addressed myself to the reason, justice and benevolence of congress, I shall conclude by adding a short address to their humanity.

The petition before you, sir, does not come from men abitious of territory, and power, in this new country. It is not intended to add to the pride or feed the luxury of a land monopolizer, much less to increase the vice and misery of the world, by planting a colony of landlords and tenants. No, sir, the petition on the table comes from a number of families who lost nearly their ALL by a sudden irruption of an Indian war, and near a thousand persons now suffer by your delay of justice. Among these are aged widows and helpless orphans, whose hopes of competence and happiness depend on obtaining speedy redress from this house. Think, sir, of the distresses of penury in persons educated above it—of liberal minds and manners being exposed to the pangs of the "proud man's contumely, the insolence of office, and the delays, the long, long delays of justice." Sir, the present war, in all its stages, has been fatal to widows and orphans. By mistakes in the art of government we have ruined many of them, without the possibility of making them the least restitution. Let us shew that we have no malice against these helpless members of the community, by seizing an opportunity of doing justice to those who now solicit the interposition of our power to save them from ruin. I might go on, sir, to describe the distresses of many of your petitioners, whose sufferings have at last reached their highest exacebration. With encreasing families they have struggled through a variety of hardships in establishing and defending a title to the property so recently and injuriously arrested from them by an usurped power, and which they now demand from your hands: and some of them are disposing of the remains of their fortunes, to defray their expences in attendance at your doors, for that justice you have so long denied them.

I beg pardon, sir, for trespassing so long upon the patience of the house. I am afraid I have injured my subject by my unskilful management of it. I shall now leave it (where I am sure it will be better handled) with the reflections and feelings of this honourable house; and conclude with moving,

That congress now ratify and confirm the treaty held at fort Stanwix in October and November 1768, between sir William Johnson on the part of the crown of Great Britain, and several Indian nations, by which these united states, as successors to the former rights of Great Britain, now enjoy a very extensive territory, and have a frontier boundary of several thousand miles established.

TRENTON, August 1.

We have good intelligence that colonel Willet of the state of New-York, with about 250 militia, lately fell in with 300 Indians and tories, commanded by Butler, above fort Stanwix, where an action commenced, which lasted three hours, when the enemy were obliged to retire, leaving behind them ninety killed and wounded, all of whom fell into the hands of the gallant and victorious colonel Willet.

This signal success, we are told, has been considered at head quarters of so much importance as to induce His Excellency General Washington to order the firing of a fue de joy.

Thursday last captain Maffet, who commands a whale-boat belonging to Philadelphia, fell in with and captured a sloop off Long-Beach, from New York, laden with fish. He also made prize of three refugee boats, off Shrewsbury point, on board of which were 30 sheep which they had plundered, and 23 sheep-stealers.

Philadelphia, August 4.

A small open boat was brought into our port the beginning of this week by two American seamen She was employed by a number of the piratical villains, called Refugees, to plunder in the bay and coast. These two men, lately prisoners with the enemy, entered on board the above boat; but watching their opportunity, while the rest of the crew were on shore near Sandy Hook, brought her off safe.

Thursday evening another flag arrived here from Charlestown, with a number of the families of the gentlemen already in this city, belonging to South Carolina; but who have left their all for the sake of the glorious cause of their country.

A second flag from St. Augustine is come up as high as Chester, with more of the worthy inhabitants of the state of South-Carolina.

Late accounts from the southward inform us, that the enemy have destroyed their works at Ninety six, in South Carolina, and retired to Monk's Corner, 26 miles from Charlestown; and it was supposed they would shortly be obliged to retreat into that capital, as considerable bodies of American forces were near them; some, indeed, were posted between Monk's Corner and Charlestown, but not in such a position as effectually to prevent the enemy's retreat. That our affairs in that quarter wear an agreeable aspect, some parties of our troops being within three miles of Charlestown, and almost the whole country submitted to the victorious arms of general Greene.—Our advices add, that numbers of the reinforcement of troops, lately arrived at Charlestown, had perished with excessive fatigue, added to the great difference of the climate from that of their own country.

*** The Society for the relief of the drowned is requested to meet at the University, on Monday the 6th instant, at six o'clock in the evening.

B. DUFFIELD, Secretary.

*** A further Sale of the Public lots of this city, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this state, dated April 29, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-House, on Thursday the 9th of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be seen at the Coffee-House. The conditions the same as in former sales.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,

On TUESDAY,

The Seventh Instant—At TWELVE o'Clock,

A Lot of Ground, with

large Brick STORES and WHARF thereon erected, situate on the east side of Water street, and on the south side of Sassafras street, containing in breadth on Water-street 20 feet, and extending said breadth into the river Delaware as far as low-water mark, held in fee simple, subject to a ground rent of 27l. 10s Pennsylvania currency, per annum, payable in wheat, at 10s. per bushel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market place in Philadelphia, or in cash at the current price, at the election of the Trustees of the University; the said ground rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, such purchaser paying fifteen years purchase.

ALSO, One equal or undivided Moiety or Half-part of a Three Story Brick

Messuage and Lot of Ground,

on the north side of Mulberry-street, between Third and Fourth streets, adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting House, containing in breadth 16 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet, Sold for Life. Aug. 3.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,

On SATURDAY,

The ELEVENTH of August, Instant, at TWELVE o'Clock in the Forenoon,

A new, three story Brick House,

and two story KITCHEN, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets, three doors above Coats's-alley; The House is 17 feet 6 inches in Front, and twenty-four feet six inches in depth; the Kitchen is 12 feet and half by 16 and a half, with the LOT of GROUND on which it stands, being 17 feet and a half front, and 72 feet and a half deep, with the priviledge of a 5 feet alley, leading into Coats's-alley; clear of ground-rent. August 3.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

At the COFEFE-HOUSE, in the City of Philadelphia,

On WEDNESDAY,

The 22d Day of this Instant,—At SIX o'Clock in the Evening;

A three story Brick Messuage,

and two story Brick KITCHEN, and Lot of GROUND situate on the north side of Callowhill-street, and on the west side of Front-street, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on the said Front-street, 20 feet, and in length, on the said Callowhill street, 68 feet 10 inches, and on the north side thereof 70 feet 4 inches. Subject to a rent charge of Five Pounds sterl. per ann. due and to become due on the premises; late the estate of Charles Lawrence, shipwright, deceased; and to be sold in pursuance of his last will and testament, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.

August 3.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUPERADDED to the attention, benevolence and generosity of the Honourable the Congress, "in opening a Subscription in the several states "not in the power of the enemy, for a Loan of Thirty Thousand Dollars, for the Support of such of the "Citizens of the states of South-Carolina and Georgia, "as have been driven from their Country and Possessions by the Enemy;—which the said two states, by "their delegates in Congress have pledged their faith "for the re-payment of, with interest in proportion to "the sums which shall be received by their respective "citizens, as soon as the legislatures of the said states "severally be in a condition to make provision for so "doing; and Congress guaranteeing the obligation;" A Gentleman included in the number, so driven from his country and property, will, upon the same terms and for the same purpose, of alleviating his fellow citizens want and distresses, be much obliged to any Gentleman or Gentlemen, to Lend him Twenty Thousand Hard Dollars; the security will be by mortgage on the best improved lands—He is pretty clear of debt, and is satisfied he can otherwise secure the payment. Enquire of the Printer.

A HINT to Commanders of Frigates, Privateers, and other armed Vessels.

BY the capitulation of Pensacola, the inhabitants were permitted to pass in cartels from thence to any British post, except Jamaica and St. Augustine. In consequence of this governor Chester arrived about a month ago at Charlestown, in South-Carolina, and, by accounts from thence yesterday, we learn, he was preparing to sail for England, under sanction of the same flag which he received at Pensacola, and purposed taking with him a number of British officers from Carolina, amongst whom was lord Rawdon, who intend skreening themselves from capture by this unfair method.——If, therefore, this flag vessel should fall in with any of our cruizers, 'tis hoped they will be very strict in their examination of the persons and papers; and supposing governor Chester and his family should be intitled to a protection, which seems somewhat doubtful; there surely can be no doubt respecting every other person, and all property on board, not belonging to Pensacola at the time it was captured.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Distillery-Store,

In Front-street, the second Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits	Aniseed Water,
West India Rum,	Clove ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Orange ditto,
Plain Brandy,	Cinnamon ditto,
Raspberry ditto,	All Fours,
Geneva,	Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uses, or for raising the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to those who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

Five Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, an English Apprentice LAD, named SAMUEL PEARCE, a shoemaker by trade, of a pale complexion, pitted a little with the small-pox, grey eyes, large mouth, dark brown hair cut short, has remarkable large hands, leans very much forward in his walk, and is somewhat knockneed, speaks smooth and easy, pretends to be very sanguine, but is a very great liar; he is about 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high: Had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat, Nankeen jacket and breeches, white thread ribbed stockings, a castor hat, a stock and silver stock-buckle. Its probable that he will change his cloaths, as he has taken several suites with him. He is about 20 years of age. Whoever will take up said Apprentice, and bring him to his master, shall have the above Reward and all reasonable charges paid, by ANDREW BOSSHART.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Philad. Aug. 1.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 6th of August instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of the armed schooner or whale-boat, called the William and Mary, lately commanded by Emanuel Joseph, captured in Delaware-Bay, sent into this port, and libelled against as prize, by John Dimzey, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause (if any there be,) why a Decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,

JAMES READ, Register.

August 3.

Just Published and to be Sold, By

CHARLES CIST,

PRINTER,

In Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets,

THE NEW METHOD OF

Inoculating for the Small-Pox;

Delivered in a Lecture in the University of Philadelphia, February 20, 1781.

BY BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

ALSO,

A Pharmacopœia,

Of the most SIMPLE and EFFICACIOUS Medicines that were used in the Military Hospitals of the United States.

BY WILLIAM BROWN, M. D.

Formerly Physician General of the said Hospitals.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday morning last, an apprentice lad, named WILLIAM FEGAN, about five feet four inches high, slim made, much freckled, short red hair, very talkative. It is supposed he is gone off in some privateer. Whoever brings said boy to the subscriber, baker, in Second-street, between Walnut and Chesnut streets, shall have the above reward. JOHN BARRET.

He is about sixteen years of age.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. August 4.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black-Horse-Alley, in Front-street, the following

Houses, Lots, &c.

1. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, on the north side of Walnut-street, between Second and Front-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-street, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the House is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each flour, one of which (below stairs) has been used as a shop; also, a brick Kitchen, two stories high, adjoining said messuage: the whole subject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.

2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spanish silver milled Dollars, issuing out of a Lot of Ground on the west side of Sixth-street, north of Arch-street, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.

3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this side of Potsgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuykill: the improvements are, a Frame Dwelling House, having 3 rooms on the first floor, and old Stable and Cow-house. It is a pleasant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a small expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.

4. A Plantation in East Fallowfield, Chester county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent springs: there are on the premises a good Stone Dwelling House, two stories high, with good rooms, and a Log House adjoining, a good Spring-house close by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-house, Hay-house, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; also, a Still-house, with two stills fixed, all in good repair: likewise a Place fit for a Tanyard.

TO BE LET,

The House, lately occupied by the subscriber as an office, in Black Horse Alley; it was built for a Printing-Office, and is very convenient for that purpose; it may serve as a Dwelling House for a small family.

The Subscriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing, upon the most reasonable Terms. Besides the Estates above described, He has for Sale several other Estates, both in the City and Country, a particular Description whereof may be seen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Person desirous of purchasing, upon Application to his said Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, several SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thousand Pounds.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of the late Kendall Lee, Esquire, will be Sold, on the Premises, to the highest Bidder, on the 5th day of September next, (if fair) if not, the next fair Day, for Gold or Silver,

A Tract of Land, lying in the

county of Northampton, Matchepurgo inlet, in Virginia, containing about 1000 Acres: It is exceeding fine land, and remarkably well situated for trade; a good Title and Deed will be made for the lands on the first of January next, when possession may be had: One fifth part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the land; one fifth on the first of August, 1784; one fifth on the first of March, 1787; one fifth on the first of April, 1789; and the remaining fifth on the first of June, 1793. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser for the payment of the last mentioned four-fifths; the bond to bear interest from the date, and the interest to be paid annually in the like money.

WILLIAM LEE,
GEORGE LEE, } Executors.

Carlisle, July 5. 1781.

L O S T,

On the road from Lancaster to York-Town,

A Parchment Pocket-Book,

Containing, besides different other Papers, TWO CERTIFICATES of the depreciation of the pay of JOHN ROSE, late Surgeon to the 7th Pennsylvania Regiment; one of 100l. and the other of 150l. some odd shillings; dated June 28. 1781. Whoever returns said Certificates to Colonel DAVID GRIER, in York-Town, or to the subscriber, in Carlisle, shall receive a satisfactory Reward; but should any body fraudulently attempt to pass these Certificates, the Public is hereby warned not to receive them, as there has been proper precaution taken to stop their payment at the public offices, and to annihilate their numbers.

JOHN ROSE, Ensign of 4th Penns. Reg.

STRAYED, about three weeks ago, from JOHN SIEB, living on the Wind-mill road, Kensington, a red and white striped COW, two cuts in one of her ears; she is three years old. Whoever will return said Cow to the owner, as above mentioned, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward. July 25.

WHEREAS the Estates of Alexander Bartarm, Christian Hock, and John Pauling, late of the city of Philadelphia; David Shakespear and Thomas Hughes, late of the county of Northumberland, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this state: We, the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give Notice, that the Estates of the said Alexander Bartram, Christian Hook, John Pauling, David Shakespear, and Thomas Hughes, within the said county of Northumberland, consisting of the following Interests, Rights, Tenements and Tracts of Land, to wit,

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres on Fishing-creek, joining lands of John Solomon.

No. 2. A Tract of Land, containing 500 acres on Roaring-creek, in Augusta township.

No. 3. A Tract of Land, containing 300 acres on the waters of Bald-eagle.

No. 4. A Tract of Land, containing 600 Acres, in the Oval Limestone-valley, White-deer township, late the Estate of Alexander Bartram.

No. 5. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres, on the waters of Wapalapa, Wyoming township.

No. 6. A Tract of Land, containing 1200 acres, on Wyalusing creek, late the Estate of Christian Hook.

No. 7. A Tract of Land containing, 600 acres, at the Old Indian-town, Wyalusing, late the Estate of John Pauling.

No. 8. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres, in Augusta township, late the Estate of David Shakespear.

No. 9. A Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, on the north branch of Susquehanna, late the Estate of Thomas Hughes.

No. 10. A Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, Mahoning township.

No. 11. A Tract of Land, containing 130 acres, on the west branch of Susquehanna, in Mahoning township, late the Estate of Alexander Bartram, aforesaid.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-House at Sunbury, on the twenty eighth Day of August The Sales will continue from Day to Day, till the whole be disposed of.

The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the Purchase-Money to be paid in ten Days after Sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the said one-fourth of the Purchase-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the Purchase money, a Deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we, the Agents, do also, pursuant to law, hereby notify all the Claimants of the said Premises, or any of them, and Creditors of the said Alexander Bartram, Christian Hook, John Paulding, David Shakespear, and Thomas Hughes, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT,
JOHN KELLY, } Agents for the County of Northumberland.

ALL KINDS OF

C O L O U R S,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the most reasonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-street, near Third-street, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N. B. Any person having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying as above.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 25th inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, near the sign of the Ship, on Lancaster road, in East-Caln township, Chester county, A yellowish Bay GELDING, I believe, 6 years old last spring, about 14 hands high, strong and neatly made, with a small star in his forehead, has a very remarkable blemish, it being a kind of half circle with scarcely any hair on it, on his buttock, just above, and incompassing the root of his tail, occasioned by the mad itch when a colt, some small saddle spots on his back; a natural trotter and canters pretty handy, shod all round. Any person bringing said Horse to the subscriber, and securing the thief until convicted, shall receive the above Reward, and for the Horse only, Twelvehard Dollars and reasonable Charges, paid by READING HOWELL. July 26.

Plymouth township, July 24, 1781.

WHEREAS my wife, ELIZABETH, has eloped from my bed and board, and carried away a considerable quantity of my effects; and as I am apprehensive she may run me in debt, these are to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

LUDWICK SHEARER.

WAS taken up adrift, about a month since, opposite Colonel Knox's wharf, an English built LONG BOAT, 17 and half feet long, 6 and half feet wide, painted black and yellow. Whoever has lost said Boat may have her again, proving property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, living in Penn-street. July 23.

THOMAS ROBBINS.

THIS day week, was taken up between Chester and Hog-island, A large BATTEAU, adrift. The Owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the Printer. July 9.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reasonable for Cash, By

Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-street, in Water-street; Consisting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Assortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and silk knit Vests,
Black silk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Chintzes,
Manchester Muslins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated shoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handsome Assortment of Cambricks,
A few English Saddles, Bridles, Fusils, Pistols, Bar iron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cushion, &c. for a pulpit, desk, and communion table; the whole finished in the newest fashion, and designed for a church in the United States.

Imported in the ship Franklin from L'Orient, and to be Sold by

Josiah W. and William Gibbs,

At their Store, in Second-street a few doors below Chesnut-street,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of superfine Broadcloths, with silk Linings, Trimmings, &c.
Rich gold and silver worked Buttons,
Embroidered waistcoat Patterns,
A variety of fashionable Silks, consisting of
Mantuas, and Taffaties,
Sattins and Modes,
Mexican, Italian, and Batavia Silks,
Sewing Ditto,
Gauzes and Cambrics,
Nonbattua Lineus,
Thread Hose,
White Threads and Nankeens,
Green Ivory Handle Knives and Forks in Cases,
Cruet Stands in Setts,

ALSO,

An assortment of newest fashioned brass desk Furniture, with Locks, &c. compleat; Knives and Forks, cutteau Knives, Razors, plated Spurs, enamel'd tinn'd Boxes, brass Nails, window Glass, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A YOUNG, active, strong Negroe LAD, 21 years of age, country born, and who is well qualified for a gentleman's family, or the duties of a farm; as he has been brought up to each. His fondness for company in this city, and some evil conduct arising therefrom, hath determined his master to sell him to a person residing in the country; where more work and less temptation will suit him. Whoever wants a Fellow, compleat as a house servant, and capable as a Farmer, may hear further concerning him of the Printer.

Best LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

A convenient House, well

situated for Business, is wanted. Apply to the Printer.

A steady, middle-aged Woman,

who will undertake the business of a small family, and who can also be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printer of this Paper.

To be hired, for a few months,

to a farmer, a lusty, strong Negroe fellow. For terms apply to Mr. GEDDES in Third-street.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Adam Erben, distiller, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are requested to make payment in four weeks after date hereof; and all those that have any demands against said estate, to bring in their accounts properly attested, in order to settle the same, by

ADAM ERBEN,
MICHAEL HAYS, } Executors.

July 31st.

Mary Armbruster,

HAVING removed to this city, begs leave to inform the Public, that she practices MIDWIFERY, and has been favoured with great Success in thirty years Experience in Albany, in the state of New York. She will, with alacrity, attend the Calls of those who please to favour her with their Custom, and is to be seen at her house, on the south side of Race-street, between Front and Second streets, opposite Christian Snyder's. July 4.

N. B. She cures ulcerated legs, sore eyes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE AUGUST 7, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 765.

Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broad-cloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Plush.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings,
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jack ets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed-ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3-8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other article too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,

On TUESDAY,

The Seventh Inſtant—At TWELVE o'Clock,

A Lot of Ground, with

large Brick STORES and WHARF thereon erected, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet 20 feet, and extending ſaid breadth into the river Delaware as far as low-water mark, ſold in fee ſimple, ſubject to a ground rent of 27l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum, payable in wheat, at 10s. per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly, at the public market place in Philadelphia, or in caſh, at the current price, at the election of the Truſtees of the Univerſity; the ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe.

ALSO, One equal or undivided Moiety or Half-part of a Three Story Brick

Meſſuage and Lot of Ground,

on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting Houſe, containing in breadth 16 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet, Sold for Life. Aug. 3.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,

On SATURDAY,

The ELEVENTH of Auguſt, Inſtant, at TWELVE o'Clock in the Forenoon,

A new, three ſtory Brick Houſe,

and two ſtory KITCHEN, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, three doors above Coats's-alley: The Houſe is 17 feet 6 inches in Front, and twenty-four feet ſix inches in depth; the Kitchen is 12 feet and half by 16 and a half, with the LOT of GROUND on which it ſtands, being 17 feet and a half front, and 72 feet and a half deep, with the priviledge of a 5 feet alley, leading into Coats's-alley; clear of ground-rent. Auguſt 3.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Frame Building,

Thirty ſix feet by 28, and nearly as many boards as will cover it, it all being taken apart, and lies on the banks of Schuylkill, nearly oppoſite Jacob Hagey's paper-mill, in Lower Merrion townſhip.

Alſo, To be Sold, Four Iron Gudgeons and Ten BANDS, formerly belonging to a Powder-Mill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to WILLIAM STADELMAN, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in ſaid townſhip, or to JACOB LUSH, in Germantown townſhip.

The following Charleſtown News is taken from Papers printed at that place under the Inſpection of Colonel Balfour, commandant of the town:—The Public will therefore decide on the Authenticity of the accounts.

CHARLESTOWN, July 18.

Early on Sunday a conſiderable party of mounted rebels, chiefly militia, under Henry Hampton, who formerly reſided at the Congarees, made a ſudden irruption into Gooſe creek pariſh, ſurrounded the church during the time of ſervice, made priſoners of the congregation, to ſome of whom they gave paroles, and took ſeveral horſes. About two o'clock they came to the Quarter-houſe. Lieut. Waugh, with 18 convaleſcents, of the South-Carolina dragoons, having a little before received intelligence of ſome flying parties of rebels being ſeen in the neighbourhood, had juſt then mounted and was going out to reconnoitre; he was immediately attacked. The great diſparity of force admitted but of a ſhort conteſt, in which the gallant Waugh cut down John Wright, of Waſmaſaw, a rebel captain, and it is ſaid, two others. He then ſurrendered, and was afterwards ſhot. Some of the rebel officers affected to regret the death of ſo brave a man, and to condemn the infamous deed.

Several gentlemen from town were then at the Quarter houſe, ſome of whom got off; others were taken and admitted to their parole. Mr. William Truſler of this town, in attempting to make his eſcape, was ſhot.

After ſtaying there about two hours, and regaling themſelves with better fare than they have been accuſtomed to, the whole party decamped.

[The above gentlemen at the Quarter-houſe were upon the point of ſitting down to dinner, when the rude Americans thus interrupted and diſperſed them.]

July 21. For theſe ſome weeks paſt, both the ſecret and avowed adherents of rebellion, have been indulging themſelves in the moſt ſanguine expectations; and by induſtriouſly propagating the moſt exaggerated reports of the numbers, diſcipline and appointment of Green's army, particularly of Lee's cavalry, have induced many of their credulous unhappy countrymen to ſwerve from their allegiance, and thereby involve themſelves in miſery and want.

July 24. The brigantine Three Siſters, Capt. Wynne, from Liverpool for this port was taken a few leagues off the Bar, about 18 days ago, by the rebel privateer ſhip Marquis de la Fayette, of 22 guns, and ordered for Rhode Iſland; the mate, with ſome of the hands, ſoon after got a boat to carry them aſhore, and after being four days at ſea reached Georgetown. They arrived here laſt Sunday morning.

We hear the ſame privateer has lately captured a ſloop from Auguſtine, and ſome other ſmall veſſels deſtined for this port.

BY AUTHORITY.

THE rebels having for ſome time appeared in very conſiderable force before Monk's Corner, where eight companies of the 19th regiment, and ſome mounted infantry of the South-Carolina rangers were ſtationed, on the evening of the 16th inſtant, the poſt and ſtores were deſtroyed, and lieutenant-colonel Coates, with the troops, moved from thence, by the way of Huger's bridge, towards town.

This march, through a deep, and partly uncleared, country, met ſo many retardments from the baggage, which much obſtructed the progreſs of the troops, that it was found neceſſary, after a few miles advance on the route, to deſtroy it, which was accordingly done.

On the morning of the 17th, the troops arrived at a Bridge near Shubrick's plantation, when the enemy began to appear in conſiderable bodies round them, and a party of them had the reſolution to attack the rear of the 19th, but were repulſed with the loſs of three or four, whoſe conduct ſeemed the moſt leading. After this, the enemy gathering ſtrength, a ſkirmiſhing for ſome time enſued, and colonel Coates, taking advantage of a ſtrong ſituation at Shubrick's houſe, by which his rear and one flank was effectually covered, threw his regiment into it, having given directions for the mounted infantry, which could no longer be brought into uſe, continuing their retreat.

About 4 o'clock the rebel infantry, ſuſtained by their cavalry, advanced with the deſign of forcing this poſition, but were ſo galled by the fire of the troops, that after having continued their attack near forty minutes, and being charged with determined ſpirit, on their right, by captain Scerrit, a general route took place; and the enemy, though greatly ſuperior in numbers, and countenanced by large bodies of cavalry, judiciouſly poſted to ſuſtain them, retired in confuſion over the bridge.

Actions thus meritorious, and of conſequences ſo decided, ſpeak too plainly the ſpirit of the troops, and

conduct of their officers to need any additional tribute, which might here be paid them.

The 19th loft in this action, fix men killed with an officer, and 38 wounded, and all reports concur in the enemy's having fuffered greatly; about 40 killed, with nearly three times as many wounded, is the general opinion.

Unwilling to renew the attack, general Sumpter the next morning fent a flag to colonel Coates, requefting permiffion to bury his dead.

By NISBET BALFOUR, efquire, lieutenant colonel of his majefty's twenty-third regiment, or royal Welch fufileers, commandant of Charleftown, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have reafon to fufpect, that rice hath been fecretly and clandeftinely exported from this province, notwithftanding the moft expreſs and pofitive prohibitions: I do therefore, by this my proclamation, offer a reward of one hundred guineas to any perfon or perfons who will give information, fo that any paft or future offender or offenders herein, may be therefore convicted, and brought to condign punifhment.

Given under my hand and feal, at Charleftown, this feventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and eighty-one, and in the twenty-firft year of his majefty's reign.

N. BALFOUR.

By order of the commandant,
H. BARRY.

Charleftown, July 11th, 1781.

THE commandant is pleafed to direct, that hereafter no perfon living under the rebel government, fhall have liberty, or grant powers to others for fo doing, to let or leafe any houfe within this town, without a fpecial licence for fo doing, as it is intended to take all fuch houfes as may be wanted for the public fervice, paying to the owners of thofe fecured by the capitulation a reafonable rent for the fame: as by this means government will be enabled to reinftate its firm friends in poffeffion of their own houfes, within a fhort fpace of time.

JAMES FRASER, acting barrack-maſter.

From the London Evening Poft, of January 13, 1781.

TO THE PRINTER.

AS Mr. Galloway is notoriouſly the author of a feries of infamous letters, publifhed and publifhing under the fignature of Cicero, the following particulars refpecting this gentleman: as given by fir W. Howe, will not be unacceptable to many of your readers:

"Joſeph Galloway, efq; (a lawyer by profeffion) had been formerly fpeaker of the aſſembly of Pennſylvania. This gentleman in the beginning of the rebellion, was elected a member of Congreſs. When my brother and I in the character of his majefty's commiffioners for reftoring peace, publifhed a proclamation of indemnity for all thofe who had taken part in the rebellion, provided they fhould furrender themfelves, and fubfcribe a declaration of allegiance, within a limited time, Mr. Galloway was amongſt the firſt who came over to us, from Philadelphia. This was in the month of December, 1776, when our great fucceffes had intimidated the leaders of the rebellion, and nearly induced a general fubmiffion. Notwithſtanding ſo favourable a proſpect of affairs, I conſidered the acquiſition of Mr. Galloway as a matter of ſome importance, becauſe in all events I expected much aſſiſtance from a gentleman of his abilities and reputed influence in the province of Pennſylvania. This expectation will, I hope, in ſome degree juſtify my liberality towards him. I allowed him at the rate of 200l. per annum from the time of his joining the army until he could be otherwiſe provided for. When we had taken poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, I appointed him a magiſtrate of the police of that city, with a ſalary made up 300l. ſterling per annum, and ſix ſhillings a day more, for a clerk. I alſo appointed him ſuperintendent of the port, with a ſalary of twenty ſhillings a day, making in the whole upwards of 770l. ſterling per annum. Had his popularity or perſonal influence in Pennſylvania, been as great as he pretended it was, I ſhould not have thought this money ill beſtowed. I at firſt paid attention to his opinions, and relied upon him for procuring me ſecret intelligence: but I afterwards found that my confidence was miſplaced. His ideas I diſcovered to be viſionary, and his intelligence was too frequently either ill founded, or ſo much exaggerated, that it would have been unſafe to act upon it. Having once detected him in ſending me a piece of intelligence from a perſon, who afterwards, upon examination, gave a very different account of the matter, I immediately changed the channel of ſecret communication, and in future conſidered Mr. Galloway as a nugatory informer. I continued him, however, in his lucrative offices of magiſtrate of the police, and ſuperintendent of the port, in the duties of which I believe he was not DEFICIENT"

Ingratitude, they ſay, is greater than the ſin of witchcraft; but there are degrees in this enormous vice; Mr. Galloway, who appears a ſoaring genius, has reached the pinacle; for he was the firſt man to traduce, villify, and belie his patron and benefactor, which he did in a variety of publications on ſir William Howe's return from America; and even at laſt appeared as his public accuſer at the bar of the houſe of commons.—Such a man's abuſe is praiſe.—This is a ſufficient anſwer to his letters of Cicero.

From the BENGAL GAZETTE.

BENGAL (a province of India, ſituated at the Mouth of the Ganges) Friday, September 22, 1780.

BY the Nymph ſloop of war, which arrived in the river this day from Madras, we have the following advice from that preſidency:

That lieutenant-colonel Baillie returning from the northward, with intention to join the grand army under major general ſir Hector Munro, had been attacked by the ſon of Hyder Ally, whom he defeated. His detachment conſiſted of 300 European infantry, ſome artillery, three battalions of Seapoys, and ten pieces of cannon; but hearing afterwards that Hyder in perſon, with the main body of his forces, had got between him and ſir Hector Munro, he thought proper to halt where he was, and immediately diſpatched ſeveral letters, by different routes, to that general, acquainting him of his ſituation, and begging that he would make a motion with the army under his command, to favour his junction. Notwithſtanding this intereſting news, and the repeated entreaty of Lord M'Leod, and the reſt of the principal officers, no notice was taken until an elapſe of three days, when inſtead of making a movement with the grand army, a detachment was formed under lieutenant-colonel Fletcher; it conſiſted of the company of gentlemen cadets, the grenadiers and light-infantry companies of the highland regiment, under the orders of major Elphinſtone, two companies of grenadiers, and ten companies of grenadier ſeapoys. This detachment, by making a circular route, and a forced march, joined colonel Baillie, who next day marched off with the two detachments, in hopes of compleating his junction with the grand army. His diſpoſition was excellent; he formed the troops in a kind of oblong ſquare, the grenadiers leading, and the baggage in the centre; and although the enemy's cavalry hovered round them in the whole march, no impreſſion could be made.

About noon, when the troops were much fatigued with their march, they arrived at a tope, which they were neceſſarily obliged, from the ſituation of the country, to paſs through. Here Hyder had laid an ambuſh, which ſucceeded to his wiſh. The troops, not ſuſpecting any thing, entered the grove, but were very ſoon convinced of their error, for they were ſaluted ſhortly after by a very heavy fire from three maſked batteries, one in front, and one on each flank, which played furiouſly upon them, and at the ſame time a prodigious number of rockets being thrown among them, ſet fire to one of the tumbrils, and the flames communicating with three others, the whole blew up. This threw the ſeapoys into the utmoſt diſorder; however, the Europeans moved briſkly on, attacked and carried one of the batteries with great bravery; but the fire from the other two was ſo hot that they were obliged to abandon it. They then formed themſelves into a compact body, and maintained their ground with great gallantry and reſolution, until their ammunition was expended, when they were ſoon broken, and the greateſt part, ſome ſay the whole, were put to the ſword.

General Munro, it is ſaid, was within ſeven miles of the ſcene of action; and as ſoon as he was certified of the fate of the day, he retreated with great precipitation to Chinglepat, being 26 miles, leaving his baggage, ſome ſay his artillery, behind him, which conſequently muſt have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The council at Madras have wrote for ſuccours of every kind, men, money, ſtores, and proviſions.

Saturday, Sept. 23. Orders were ſent to capt. Nutt, commander of the Kingſton Indiaman, to have his ſhip ready to ſail in five days for the coaſt of Coromandel; and 15 lacks of rupees were packed up by the treaſury, ready for embarkation. An embargo at the ſame time was laid on all the ſhips in the river.

Monday, Sept. 25. The council met on Madras affairs, but came to no determination. Capt. Nutt having informed the board, that his ſhip could not poſſibly be got ready before the 8th of October, all the captains of the other Indiamen, viz. Abercromie, of the Walpole; Blackburne, of the Fox; and Timbrell, of the True-Briton, were ordered to attend the council, to give their opinion if there was any juſt cauſe why captain Nutt could not comply with his orders. They all declared he could not poſſibly be ready before the 8th of next month, as the ſhip was unrigged, and ſcarcely any water on board.

Tueſday, Sept. 26. The board came to a reſolution to ſend to the coaſt a reinforcement of two companies of artillery, with their complement of Laſcars, and a battalion of infantry of 300 rank and file, commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers in proportion; and it is ſaid ſir Eyre Coote is to go in perſon.

A liſt of officers, killed or miſſing, belonging to lieut. col. Fletcher's and lieut. col. Baillie's detachment, tranſmitted by lieut. Maſſey, priſoner with Hyder Ally at Arnee, dated October 15, 1780.

Killed or miſſing—Colonel Fletcher, Captains Powell, Phillips, M'Kenzie, Gun, Wade. Enſigns G. Clarke, Galway, Macklin, Curtis, Wemys, Hamond, Daws, M'Leod, Marſhal, Morgan, Ruſſel, Rogers, Tomlinſon, Pargier, Moncrief, Martin, artillery, G. B. Clark, 14th, Wood, 16th, Shedden, 21ſt. Cadet Forbes, 73d. Surgeon Wilſon.

Officers wounded—Colonel Baillie. Captains Rumley, Beard, 73d. Montieth, Grant, Jones. Lieutenants Melvil, Linlay, 73d. Butler, Chace, Mackay, Dalrymple, Knox, Bowzer, Torrin, Smith, David Campbell, Haliburton, Picler, Moor, Wilſon, Moconachie. Enſigns Stringer, Maccolliſter, Naſh, G. Mackay, W. Forbes, Lanes, Gordon. Cadets Baillie, ſen. Hope. Surgeon Reid.

Not wounded—Captains Wrag, Gowdee, Muat. Enſigns Reid, Frazer, Forbes, M'Neal, Dring, Connor, White, Franks, Lang, Gowrie. Cadets Cuthbert, Hodges. Surgeon Ogilvie. Writer Latham.

Dead of wounds.—Captains Ferger, Cotton, Cox, Dick. Cadet Baillie, jun. Surgeon Campbell.

From Late New-York Papers.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Copy of a letter to his excellency governor Franklin, from lieutenant colonel Upham, commandant at Loyd's Neck.

Fort Franklin, July 23, 1781.

SIR,

I am to inform the honourable board, which I do with infinite pleaſure, that a party of refugees on the evening of the 21ſt inſtant, embarked on board the ſir Henry Clinton, and Aſſociation, under the command of captain William Froſt; 38 men of the party landed on the ſame night on the rebel ſhore; after which the armed veſſel left them, and ſell back to this ſhore, under an engagement to return at a time agreed on, having left concealed a ſufficient number of boats to have brought off the party in caſe of ſurpriſe or ſuperior force.

Captain Froſt led his brave party to a wood about five miles from the ſhore, at the diſtance of half a mile from the meeting-houſe in Middleſex, where they lay concealed until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the good people of Middleſex were aſſembled, and devoutly praying for their great and good ally. Captain Froſt ſurrounded their ſanctuary, and took from thence fifty notorious rebels, their reverend teacher at their head. Their horſes, forty in number, ſaddled and at hand, were taken care of at the ſame time. The whole were moved in the moſt expeditious manner to the ſhore, during which the rebels in the vicinity of Middleſex collected, and harraſſed them in their return. Notwithſtanding which every rebel, and every horſe captured, were conducted on board the armed veſſels, which returned to their aſſiſtance at the time propoſed. In the three refugees was ſlightly wounded.

Captain Hoyt of the ſir Henry Clinton, and captain Thomas of the Aſſociation, had great merit in their arrangements in landing, covering, and bringing off the party. I am at a loſs for words to expreſs my ſenſe of the bravery and judicious conduct of captain Froſt, nor do I think lieutenant Smith who aſſiſted him has leſs merit. I beg leave to add, that Mr. Stinſon and Mr. Fleming, of the volunteers of New-England, who ſerved on the expedition as volunteers, behaved in a manner which did them the greateſt honour.

When the world ſhall know that thirty-eight men have marched five miles through an enemy's country, captured fifty men and forty horſes, and conducted them the ſame diſtance through the fire of at leaſt an equal number of armed men to their veſſels, without the loſs of a ſingle man either of their party, or their priſoners, I need not comment on the bravery, coolneſs, or alertneſs of the party.

I have the honour to be, your excellency's
moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,
J. UPHAM,
Lieutenant colonel aſſociated Loyalists.

Among the priſoners are the Rev. Moſes Mathews, capt. John Bell, enſign Joſiah Hoyt, and a number of other diſtinguiſhed rebels.

July 25. We hear his majeſty's ſhip the Nonſuch, of 64 guns, ſir James Wallace, commander, about the middle of May, fell in with a French flag ſhip, in the bay of Biſcay, of 90 guns, with whom he had a very ſevere engagement, in which he loſt 23 men killed, and had 47 wounded; but the enemy finding he could gain no advantage over ſir James, thought proper to make the beſt of his way into port, after receiving a very ſevere drubbing. This engagement happened in the night, and it is ſaid the ſhips were ſo cloſe to each other as to carry away the anchors from their bows.

On ſir James's arrival in port, he was appointed to the command of a new ſhip of 74 guns, called the Irreſiſtible.

Part of the fleet from St. Euſtatius for England we hear was arrived; it is ſaid ſome of them have been captured within twenty leagues of the land, by a French admiral la Motte Picquet; and that admiral Digby was ſent in queſt of him and them with ten ſail of the line.

July 28. Laſt Tueſday night a ſergeant and four of colonel Delancey's refugees went from Harlaem, and brought back with them four continentals, and one Frenchman.

Wedneſday arrived at Sandy-Hook, the ſchooner Surprize, of eight fours and one twelve pounder in her bow, with 37 men, commanded by captain Roſs, mounting 16 with the ſhip, Sally captain Gardener, 6 pounders, and 37 men, from cape Francois to Philadelphia, laden with ſugar, melaſſes, &c. She was taken by the ſchooner on the 22d inſtant within the capes of Delaware, after a ſhort, but ſmart engagement, which ended in boarding her: a gallant defence was made, but ſhe was obliged at length to ſurrender; the crew of the Surprize had been reduced to 39 hands, having previouſly manned two prizes, and had 28 priſoners on board, taken out of a ſnow flag from Havanna, prize to the Fair American and Holker privateers of Philadelphia. The Surprize's rigging was much damaged, but ſhe had only one man wounded. The ſchooner General Arnold, captain Loughton, was in company, but did not get down to them till poſſeſſion had been taken of the prize ſhip. Two days before they chaſed a ſloop on ſhore from Havana, having eighty thouſand dollars on board, but night coming on, captain Roſs deferred boarding her till morning, when he found they had got all their guns aſhore, and erected a battery, which prevented any further enterprize againſt them; they next day ſent three gentlemen on board the ſchooner, who were priſoners in the ſloop, theſe gave information of the treaſure. Captain Roſs has gained great credit by his cool and undaunted behaviour, as well in the above action, as in retaking the aforementioned flag of truce, which had 160 Britiſh troops, and 30 rebels put on board to navigate her to Philadelphia.

By a veſſel arrived yeſterday in three weeks from Barbadoes, we are informed, that admiral ſir George Rodney, with the royal fleet, was well at that iſland; that a detachment of the Britiſh ſquadron lay at St. Lucia, in good condition, and that the French fleet lay at Martinique. Both French and Engliſh were making preparations on the ſcore of wooding and watering, to get out of the line of hurricane weather generally expected in the Weſt Indies at this ſeaſon, and eminently felt in the cataſtrophes of the laſt autumn.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.

Thurſday evening arrived in the river a prize brig of 250 tons from Liverpoole, but laſt from Cork, called Three Siſters, —— Wynne, late maſter, captured off Charleſtown Bar by the privateer ſhip Marquis de la Fayette, captain Meredith, from this port. The brig ſailed from Cork for Charleſtown about twelve weeks ſince, mounts 8 carriage guns, and is laden with dry goods, Liverpoole ware, candles, &c &c.

Captain Meredith, a few days before he fell in with the above brig, captured two ſloops; one of them, which was empty, he burnt; the other, laden with naval ſtores, was ordered for port.

Continuation of LETTERS found on board the British Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

(Copy) Whitehall, 7th March, 1781.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received your dispatch of the 2d of January, and one from sir Henry Clinton of the 20th; and had the honour to lay them before the king.

Your Declaration of the 29th December, inclosed in your joint dispatch, will, I trust, be productive of all the good effects you hope from it, and which so well timed a publication intitles you to expect, and I shall be very happy to carry to the king an application to you from any of the revolted provinces for pardon, and restoration to the privileges of British subjects.

The narrow limits to which you have reduced your exceptions, and the generality of the assurances you have given of a restoration of the former constitutions, were, I doubt not, well considered and judged necessary and expedient; but as there are many things in the constitutions of some of the colonies, and some things in all, which the people have always wished to be altered, and others which the common advantage of both countries required to be changed, it is necessary to be attentive that either your acts or declarations preclude any disquisition of such subjects, or prevent such alterations being made in their constitutions, as the people may solicit or consent to. The instructions transmitted to the trustees of rebel estates in Carolina, appear to be very proper and applicable to the case of the British creditors, and those to whom I have communicated them, express themselves well satisfied with them. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE GERMAIN.

Commissioners for restoring Peace.

ALL propositions from Great Britain for a restitution of peace, from lord North's conciliatory plan to the above extraordinary declaration, have been a series of treacherous arts and designed ambiguity; and no one, but a person of lord George Germaine's ambiguous character, could so peremptorily have decided that the exceptions alluded to in this Declaration were reduced to narrow limits. "Excepting always such persons who have been instrumental in putting to death any of his majesty's loyal subjects," are the words of the commissioners, when stripped of superfluous expressions. Are these narrow limits? What description of persons or crimes do they contain? All officers who have given sentence upon courts martial for the condemnation of spies and villains are fully comprehended; all judges, justices, sheriffs, constables and other petty officers, jurymen, witnesses, and spectators at the time of execution, may be said to be instrumental "in putting to death his majesty's loyal subjects." The word "instrumental" is indefinite and of almost unbounded extent. All causes, however remote, which conduce to an event, are "instrumental," and in the present case, all those who made the laws to enable the judges to pronounce sentence; all those who elected the legislators; all those who contributed, either in the civil or military line, to the revolution, have been "instrumental" in executing incorrigible tories and villains, whose crimes could be exceeded only by the superior enormities of George the Third, and his abandoned ministry. These are limits in which the greatest possible scope may be given to inexorable malice, and where the sanguinary monarch may glut his appetite with the best blood of America! These, O Britain! are thy terms of proffered mercy to those thou callest thy deluded children; calculated for "the removal of distress by the remission of offences;" and may succeed when the citizens of America cease to be men; when the sacred love of freedom shall be banished from the earth, and when Heaven shall cease to guard the rights of mankind! The avowed objects of the commission, and which comprehends "too general assurances," are "the restoration of the benefits of an extensive commerce," and "the enabling the constitutional officers of government to re-assume their former functions." A commerce subject to the limitations and restrictions of a flagitious parliament, and permitted only as a channel through which the fruits of our honest industry may be wrested from us to support these "constitutional officers" in the exercise of their oppressive "functions." What might we expect from a restoration of our former local legislatures? The minister is undisguised, and directs the commissioners, that "neither in their acts or Declarations they preclude disquisitions of subjects which refer to the alteration of former constitutions." These are alterations "which the people may solicit or consent to." By "people," we presume his lordship intends the tories, or "loyal subjects;" for all others are comprised "in the limits and the exceptions;" and after a sufficient number of them shall be sacrificed to reduce the remainder to a state of abjectity and despondency, so as to prevent the possibility of future opposition, it would not be difficult to introduce such forms of government as would best suit the purposes of tyranny and oppression. What trust or confidence can be placed in a nation that makes assurances with design to evade them, and, under the solemn declaration of "sincerity and affectionate intentions," reserves a power to sport with the rights of free communites—Witness the kind of government instituted in Charlestown, under "the board of police." Philadelphia can declare the wretched fate of the unfortunate citizens of that town. Notwithstanding the most solemn capitulation, by which their persons were to be safe, and their property secured to them, they are inhumanly robbed of all their possessions, driven amongst strangers to seek subsistence for famishing wives and helpless children! Governor Tonyn in a late speech to the legislature of East Florida, has given a sample of the intended reforms in the colonial governments: His words are, "The result of your deliberations, gentlemen, will not only be of consequence to this province, but to his majesty's government in general, and will at least give a tincture to future assemblies; and as one of the chief reasons assigned for this unnatural rebellion in the colonies, refusing to acknowledge the supreme right and authority of the British parliament, to prevent as far as possible any future contest upon so just and equitable a point, I hope your good sense and attachment to the constitution will lead you in the most public and avowed manner, by an act of the provincial legislature, to recognize your allegiance to the blessed prince upon the throne, and the supremacy of parliament; thereby to establish upon the most solid foundation, our constitutional liberties and dependencies." The obsequious assembly re-echoed the governor's sentiments, in the most submissive language, and have given an example, worthy, in his lordship's opinion, to be followed by the United States. To the feelings of ever citizen of America let the appeal be now made—On the one hand the glorious prospect is not far distant of enjoying in peace and safety the inestimable blessings of civil and political liberty, secured under the most excellent constitutions, formed by themselves, and supported, with unshaken fortitude, through every hazard and against every danger:—On the other, a base return to the most barbarous of masters, with the dreadful, though certain expectation of feeling all the effects of British clemency—Halters for the most virtuous and brave; chains, whips and scourges for their remaining brethren, enforced with all the horrors of tory revenge, sanctified by the exertion of supreme legislation in the British parliament, inflamed by resentment, and rendered familiar by a long series of cruelty, to every idea of inhumanity.

BOSTON, July 23.

Thursday last arrived here a flag in 19 days from Antigua, with a number of masters of vessels taken at St. Eustatia.——In the cartel also came passengers, widow Vassal, of Cambridge and her daughter widow of the late Dr. Charles Russell, of Lincoln.

We learn by sundry gentlemen who came passengers in the flag from Antigua, that captain Bruce, formerly of this town, collected 25 joes amon his acquaintance, and gave the American captains: that Mr David Greene was also exceeding kind in being bondsman for many gentlemen upon parole, and has for years done all in his power for the American prisoners; and that several gentlemen gave sundry articles of stores for their passage.

A late London Evening Post says, "the following are the terms that were once offered to general Washington, viz.—To be given rank in the British service; a landed estate in England, purchased for him, of 7000l. a year, and great promotions for such 12 persons as he should name."

Monday last returned into port, from a cruize, the privateer ship Brutus, having taken four valuable prizes, three of which have safe arrived.

Tuesday was sent into port, by the privateer Scourge a retaken sloop from Virginia, with 30 hogsheads of tobacco.

The privateer brig Cato, captain Ferson, of Salem has sent into a safe port a brig with dry fish.

NORWICH, July 26.

Last Monday arrived at New London, the privateer Randolph, captain Peck, and brought in with her a ship bound from Bristol to New York, having a valuable cargo of flour, Poland starch, a quantity of beaver hats, womens hose, some dry goods, and a number of other articles.

Last evening arrived at his seat in this town, the honorable Samuel Huntington, esq; late president of Congress, which office he has sustained to universal acceptance for almost two years. On his arrival in town he was saluted with thirteen cannon by the train of artillery.

FISH-KILL, August 2.

The following agreeable intelligence we received from Albany by the last post.

On the 10th ult. on the discovery of a great smoke, by col. Willet, who commands the levies at Fort Rensselaer, towards the settlement of Corey's town: Capt. Gross (who had been sent with a detachment of 35 men to Turlough, about 11 miles from Corey's town) was ordered immediately to repair to Corey's town to make discoveries, at which place he arrived in time to extinguish several houses which the enemy had set on fire. In the mean time, col. Willet ordered in such of the militia of the neighbourhood as he could collect, and having received particular information of the place where the enemy had lain the night before, and where they had left part of their baggage, marched with the militia and levies under his immediate command, in the evening, in hopes of reaching them before day light; which he would have effected had it not been for the darkness of the night, and his guide missing the way: this prevented his reaching their encampment before six in the morning. They, having discovered him on his approach, took a more advantageous position, and commenced an attack, which was returned with great spirit, and soon became general; and upon our troops advancing to close quarters, the enemy were compelled to give way; but shortly after renewed the action to the right of our troops, where capt. M'Kean, who commanded the reserve, met and opposed them with such spirit, that a total route ensued: and the enemy, dispersing in small parties, seeking safety in flight. The action lasted an hour and an half. The best account of the enemy's force is, that they consisted of upwards of 200. Our's was far inferior to that number. Our loss in killed, was five; missing and wounded, nine. Among the latter was the brave capt. M'Kean, who is since dead of his wounds, deservedly much regretted. The enemy's loss cannot be ascertained, but it is not less than forty, as great part of that number were found dead on and near the place of action. Col. Willet, and the officers and troops under his command, merit the highest applause for their gallant and spirited behaviour on this occasion. Great advantages may be expected from the event, as it will tend to damp the spirit of enterprise in our savage enemy.

Extract of a letter from the army, Dobbs's Ferry, July 30, 1781.

"A deserter came in from New-York to Headquarters, says, that col. Tarleton's legion, and two British regiments of infantry, are arrived from the southward."

It is certain that a fleet sailed from Sandy-Hook last week, with design to escort Cornwallis's army to South-Carolina, or, which is most probable, back to New-York.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated July 28.

"On the 26th instant, colonel Willet being returned to Albany, received an express from Schoharie, that the enemy was seen in the lower part of that settlement: He obtained a detachment of colonel Cortland's regiment, and waggons, and set off about ten o'clock in the evening; yesterday morning he was at Schoharie. I cannot learn that the enemy have burnt more than one house."

Last week arrived at New-London, the letter of marque schooner Arbuthnot, of ten guns, bound from New-York to Newfoundland, laden with tobacco and salt, captured by the brig Minerva, captain D. Saltonstall, from that port, and the ship Rising Sun from Philadelphia.

At a common council held at the city hall of the city of Albany, the 19th day of July, the mayor, Aldermen, and commonality of the said city, came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the thanks of this board be given to colonel Marinus Willet, and the officers and troops under his command, for their bravery and military conduct in the action of the 10th instant, near Turlough, in Tryon county; who, with an inferior force, defeated and put to flight, the enemy under the command of Brandt and Frey.

Resolved, That the freedom of this city, be presented to colonel Willet, in testimony of the high sense this board entertain of his patriotism and distinguished merit.

TREASURY-OFFICE, July 8, 1781.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons possessed of Bills of Credit, emitted pursuant to a law of this state, passed 15th June, 1780: That the first year's interest can be received by applying at this office; where a sufficient sum in specie is provided for the purpose of paying off the same.

GERARD BANCKER, Treasurer, State of New York.

ANNAPOLIS, August 2.

Extract of a letter dated Malvern (or Nealvern's) hill, July 29, 1781.

"It is not easy to make any thing out of lord Cornwallis's present movements. The fleet with about 1300 troops on board (some say 2000) were by our latest advices still in Hampton road. Since taking this position, there have been winds that would have carried them out of the capes, or up the bay. They have pilots on board, acquainted with the navigation of the Chesapeak. The fleet is watered, and the enemy give out, that Baltimore is the place of destination; I know not well what to say in this case. To deceive more effectually, generals sometimes announce their real intentions; lord Cornwallis has done this in some instances. Going up the bay is also agreeable to the ministerial system. The composition of the troops is likewise calculated for such service, comprehending the light infantry, or a regiment of cavalry, or the queen's rangers. On the other hand, New-York seems to call for their assistance, and they may be waiting for a convoy, or a second embarkation. In fine, if I dared to conclude any thing, it would be, that they are destined for New-York. Nevertheless precautions may not be improper in your quarter, but I state the intelligence, and you will be the best judge of the measure.

"It appears to me, that this state will not be evacuated, nor their design of penetrating Maryland even suspended at this moment, unless the French have obtained such a naval superiority as to place New York and Charlestown in the last degree of danger. Such an event only, or a certainty that the army here will be too exposed to capture from such a superiority, can or will force them from this state.

"The Maryland dragoons have been ordered to return, and I suppose have commenced their march this morning."

BALTIMORE, July 31.

It is said two thousand British troops were a few days since, embarked at Portsmouth; supposed to be destined for New-York.

JAMES H. THOMSON late of Charlestown, but last in a flag from St. Augustine, proposes to open a SCHOOL in this city, for the education of a select number of youth in the learned languages, writing, cyphering, speaking and reading the English with propriety: And he engages his unremitted diligence and utmost skill to improve such as shall be under his tuition; and, from many years experience in teaching, has reason to hope that he shall give satisfaction to all who entrust their children to his care. The School shall be opened as soon as a convenient room can be provided, and his exiled family settled. Mean while he may be spoke with at Jonathan B Smith, Esq'rs; and when a proper room is provided, the public shall be acquainted with it.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the

Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

FOUR GUINEAS REWARD.

STOLEN on the evening of the 21ſt inſtant, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Waterford townſhip, county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, three HORSES, viz. one black horſe, ſeven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, ſundry ſaddle marks, paces moſtly under the ſaddle, trots well in a chair; but ſometimes paces at firſt ſetting off, has a ſmall ſore on his near hip bone. One ſorrell horſe, with ſome white on the face, about 15 hands high. One bay horſe, with a ſtar and a ſmall ſnip, two white hind feet, fourteen and an half hands high, all in good order, the black in particular. Any perſon who will ſecure the thief and return the horſes to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, or in proportion for as many as may be returned.

July 24. WILLIAM TOD.

John Perkins,

TAKES in horſes at livery, by the night or the year, as reaſonable as any LIVERY-STABLE in the city; at his STABLES in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, known by the name of Hales Stables. He is much obliged to his former cuſtomers, and hopes for the continuance of them. Good attendance ſhall be given and proper care taken.

JUST OPENED,

Oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet,

Prichard's *Mental Repaſt*,

Conſiſting of an Elegant and General

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In the various Branches of Science, and Literature: The following valuable Aſſortment on LAW claims the Attention of its moſt eminent Profeſſors.

FOLIOS.

COKE's Reports, 4 vols.
Caſes in Equity, 2 vols.
Vernon's Caſes in Chancery, 2 vols.
Saunders's Reports, 2 vols.
Wood's Conveyancing, 3 vols.
Bacon's Abridgment, 5 vols.
Burrow's Reports, 3 vols.
Williams's ditto, 3 vols.
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Atkyns's ditto, 3 vols.
Raymond's ditto, 2 vols.
Carthew's ditto.
Plowden's ditto.
Hobart's ditto.
Saſkeld's ditto.
Lilly's Entries.
Regiſtrum Previum.

QUARTOS.

Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium.
Syſtem of Pleading.

OCTAVOS.

Lutwyche's Reports, 2 vols.
Statutes at Large, 29 vols,
Jure Eccleſiaſt. 2 vols.
Law of Evidence,
Gilbert's Evidence.
——— Common Pleas,
Wilſon on Fines.
Crown Circuit Companion.
Harriſon's Chancery, 2 vols.
Richardſon's King's-Bench, 2 vols.
——— Common Pleas, 2 vols.
Fearne's Eſſay.

The other Books, on Phyſic and Divinity, are equally well choſen; a detail of which would be too lengthy for a News-paper publication.

He has alſo for SALE or to HIRE, by the ſingle volume, a pretty Collection of NOVELS; by the beſt and moſt approved Authors.

His DRAMATIC WORKS well deſerve the approbation of the Admirers of the Theatre, in particular Bell's Britiſh Theatre, elaegntly bound; wherein the exact Likeneſſes of the moſt eminent Actors of the preſent age are ſtrikingly repreſented in beautiful Copper-Plates.

Said Prichard begs leave to acquaint the Public he has ſpared no Pains or Coſt in acquiring the above valuable LIBRARY, and hopes the Encouragement he may receive, will enable him to preſerve the Collection in its preſent Luſtre and Repute.

ALSO,

All Kinds of Stationary, &c.

A General Aſſortment of the Beſt STATIONARY, and at the loweſt Price, to be had at the above Book-Store; where a Catalogue of the Library may be had.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night from the ſubſcriber, A likely NEGROE BOY, named DUBLIN, nineteen years of age, about 5 feet high: He took with him a white cloth coat and breeches, and a ſhort, brown pluſh coat with white cape and cuffs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States ſhall have the above Reward. DAVID LENOX.

July 18.

Ten Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Saturday night, the 14th inſtant, out of Mr. James Paul's incloſures, adjoining Grame-Park, Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, A fine full-blooded BAY MARE, 8 years old, has a ſtar, ſmall blaze and ſnip, black mane and tail, her hind off foot white, with a remarkable black ſpot within the white, on the inner ſide of the foot near the hoof, and has a ſcar on the heel of her near foot; ſhe is ſhod before, the hoofs ſomewhat long, ſhe having run at graſs ſome time, is neatly made but a little high hipped; gay, ſpirited, active and fleet, eaſy gaited, trots and canters well, rather tender on the bit, and very apt to play with it when mounted. The above Reward will be given for apprehending the Thief and Mare, if ſtolen, or Five Pounds for the Mare only, by

July 1781. ISAAC MELCHER.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday morning laſt, an apprentice lad, named WILLIAM FEGAN, about five feet four inches high, ſlim made, much freckled, ſhort red hair, very talkative. It is ſuppoſed he is gone off in ſome privateer. Whoever brings ſaid boy to the ſubſcriber, baker, in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward. JOHN BARRET.

He is about ſixteen years of age.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are fo bid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Auguſt 4.

Lodgings to be Lett:

A PART of an HOUSE, unfurniſhed, in a pleaſant part of the city, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. Enquire of the Printer.

Office of Finance,

JULY 14, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the 11th day of Auguſt next, inclusive, for ſupplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at Fort Pitt and its dependencies, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers and others as are or may be entitled to them from acertain time to be fixed in the contract until the Expiration of ſix months thereafter; the ration to conſiſt of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef or three quarters of Pork,
One gill of good Whiſkey,——and of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 Pounds of Soap,
3 Pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to iſſue the ſaid rations; the payment to be made in gold or ſilver, at the time to be ſtipulated in the contract; the propoſals to be ſent in ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be ſeen in the Draft of a Contract at this Office.

Notice is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY, for ſettling and adjuſting the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-Houſe, on MONDAY, the 20th of Auguſt next, and give Attendance until the Fourth of September following: At which Time and Place all Treaſurers, Commiſſioners, Collectors of Exciſe and others, by law directed to ſettle annually with the Committee of Aſſembly, are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
EVAN EVANS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
} Committee of Accounts.

July 10.

FOR SALE,

The Hull and Spars of the Brig

AMITY, as ſhe now lays in Choptank river, burthen about 200 tons, and pierced for 20 guns, with a ſlush deck and ſnug round-houſe, well calculated for ſailing or fighting. For Terms apply to Captain EDWARD NOEL, upon Choptank river, Eaſtern-ſhore, Maryland.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Samuel Richards, in the Neck, on Monday the 23d of June, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, branded on the near thigh H, but not very eaſy to be ſeen; trots and canters well. He was ſeen in the Butcher's Arm's-Lane, on Wedneſday laſt. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to Davis Bevan, in Second-ſtreet, one door above Pine-ſtreet, or to Samuel Richards, in Front-ſtreet near the Draw-bridge, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable Charges.

July 2. DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. The above horſe very generally has the inſide of his fore fetlock joints ſore, by reaſon of ſtriking his ſhoes againſt them.

CAME to the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley, about two miles from the bridge, on Marſhall's road, near Mr. Worral's, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on her near buttock R. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 22. JOSEPH SALBACK.

STRAYED, about three weeks ago, from JOHN SIEB, living on the Wind-mill road, Kenſington, a red and white ſtriped COW, two cuts in one of her ears; ſhe is three years old. Whoever will return ſaid Cow to the owner, as above mentioned, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward. July 25.

Came to Joſeph Bachar's Meadow,

in Paſſyunk townſhip, an old RED COW, with a ſtar in her forehead, a white belly, both ears marked, has a white ſpot on her rump: Likewiſe a young COW with a white face, red round her eyes, ſhort horns, both ears marked, a white belly, white tail. Whoever has loſt ſaid Cows, by applying to JOSEPH TODD, may have them again.

New Providence, July 20, 1781.

ALL perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the Eſtate of JAMES SANDS, of the townſhip of New-Providence in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts to MARY SANDS, properly proved, in order for ſettlement; and thoſe perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before 1ſt day of September next. Delinquents may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, immediately after ſaid date. MARY SANDS, Executrix.

MINERS.

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, THE AUGUST 9, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 766.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north side of Market-street, four doors below Fourth-street, in Mr. Owen Jones's house,

ARE now opening a large and neat assortment of merchandize, imported in the last vessels from Europe, which they will sell by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and spotted Corduroys
Black Everlastings
Serge Denesme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimson calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large assortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarsnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and striped ell-wide Persians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Mafuas,
Brocadts and Lutestrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muslin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and striped Muslin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Irish and Russia Sheetings
Irish, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarse Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose
Silk and Worsted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Assortment of Glass and China Ware
A small Assortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and smaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and, as far as in their power, give satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom.

They hope to be excused the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low; they with, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by shewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themselves, will be the best and most pleasing method to convince the purchasers that their prices are moderate.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,
On SATURDAY,
The ELEVENTH of August, Instant, at TWELVE o'Clock in the Forenoon,

A new, three story Brick House,

and two story KITCHEN, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets, three doors above Coats's-alley: The House is 17 feet 6 inches in Front, and twenty-four feet six inches in depth; the Kitchen is 12 feet and half by 16 and a half, with the LOT of GROUND on which it stands, being 17 feet and a half front, and 32 feet and a half deep, with the priviledge of a 5 feet alley, leading into Coats's-alley; clear of ground-rent. August 3.

Whereas Complaint has been made to the Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia by the Collectors of Mulberry ward, that they cannot obtain the taxes now due (amounting to eight hundred and ninety five pounds) on a large lot or piece of ground situate between Fifth and Sixth streets, and extending from Mulberry to Cherry street, said to be the property of Persons of the name of Calender, residing in the island of Barbadoes.

Notice is hereby given, That unless the owner or owners of the above mentioned estate, their attornies or agents, discharge and pay the taxes now due thereon, on or before the first day of November next ensuing, the whole, or so much of the said estate will then be sold, as will satisfy the respective taxes and all necessary expences.

JOHN BROOKE,
PRESLEY BLAKISTON, } Comm.
GUNNING BEDFORD,

Philadelphia, July 31st, 1781.

LONDON.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Thursday, February 15, 1781.

AT half past six o'clock, Mr. Burke rose and moved, that the resolutions of the 6th of April, 1780, respecting the influence of the crown, &c. should be read; his motion having been complied with, he informed the house that he had made it, in order to refresh their memories with an event that had done honour to the last parliament; and his present object was to give force and substance to those resolutions, and not suffer them, if possible, to remain public monuments of disgrace to Parliament. Influence, he admitted, was necessary in every government; but it was the influence of public virtue that should alone be cherished, not the influence of corruption—the latter weakened as much as the former strengthened, the hands of every administration. The manner in which he intended to give a check to that influence, which, whilst it corrupted the senate, exhausted the resources of the state, he had sufficiently explained last year: and as he had not made any alteration in his plan, it was unnecessary for him now to enter into an explanation of it. In times, like the present, he thought it would be a sufficient recommendation to his system, to say, that it would be the cause of a saving no less than 200,000l. a year of public money; and when it shall be known, that fifty members of parliament would be freed by his plan from the shackles of ministerial influence, he made no doubt but he should get support in carrying it through from every friend to the constitution in that house.

Oeconomy, he observed, was at all times necessary; but it was infinitely more so now, when we not only were actually at war with our old enemies and old allies, but also when we were, he feared, in danger of a war with the maritime powers of Europe, the powers most to be dreaded by this country, which owes its greatness to its marine; and which has no enemies to fear who are not strong at sea: A naval war, where the other maritime states oppose us, being levelled at the very foundation of our greatness, it was our business to make the most vigorous efforts, and to avail ourselves of every resource in our power: Prodigality of our treasure could be recommended to us only by enemies—oeconomy might be our salvation.

Last year the voice of the people, from the North to the South of England, cried out retrench, retrench; but unfortunately that voice has not been attended to; it was drowned in the vortex of influence and corruption: But still the cry ought to be renewed; the cause which last year had made the people raise their voice, existed still; and as the occasion for œconomy was even more pressing now than then; engaged as we are in a war with Holland, retrench, retrench, should still be the general cry; every effort should be made; every solicitation used in that house, to retrench the exravagant expenditure of the public money: People should not be remiss, but steady and watchful—success was not for the sleepy, but for the watchful, vigilantibus non dormientibus.

He was aware that ministers might make this objection to his argument and to his plan: "Last year you exerted all your faculties in support of your favourite system of œconomy. The people, you said, was with you in every part of it; but if we may judge by the consequences, you was greatly mistaken; for in all England you could not find a single town that would acknowledge your services, by electing you into parliament: And though the people last year thought proper to petition parliament, they now viewed matters in a different light, and had not deemed it necessary to sign any more petitions."

To this objection he made this answer, That it was in part true, but in a great measure false. It was true, that he had not been able so far to recommend himself to his former constituents, as to induce them to return him again to parliament; but that should not prevent him from doing his duty; for let him be in what seat or situation Providence might chuse to place him, he was determined always to act unbiassed up to what he conceived to be for the benefit of the community at large. But his not having been returned to parliament sooner, was no proof of a revolution in the minds of the people, with respect to the object of their former petitions: They might have refrained from petitioning this year, merely because they might have thought it decent to wait and see what a new parliament would do of its own accord: But there was no argument in this, of a political revolution in their minds, with respect to the objects of their last year's petitions: Their opinions on that head were just the same; they sent deputies to town to concert measures for attaining those objects; and though there was a great variety of opinions among them; some proposing one mode of reformation, and some another, yet there was not a second opinion among them about the necessity of œconomy: He himself had been publicly called on by the counties of Devon and Nottingham again, to bring forward his bill this year, though it had met with so little success in the last.

But though the people were still so quiet, he would not advise ministers to construe their silence into an approbation of their measures: The people in fact, nevertheless approved of them; and the deputies from the different committees sufficiently supported his assertion, by the instructions they had received. Some of them, indeed, were for measures that might be good, but which went too far for him to give them his countenance; but still there seemed to be a determination to obtain redress: no force, indeed had been used for this purpose; and if the wishes of the people, their grievances and their distresses could not give weight to their petitions in parliament, their situation was not worth the trouble and danger of having recourse to force to command that redress and relief which their representatives had refused: But if they had hitherto conscientiously refrained from violence, and born their grievances with unparalleled patience, it was a sign that those were totally divested of all consideration who made the conscience and forbearance of the people an argument, why the prayer of their petition should not be heard.

He said, if he were minister to a king who was independent of his people, he could find very good reasons to urge to his sovereign, why he should not slight their complaints: His own glory should induce him to it. For if he wished to be either a great hero, or the father of his people, he must find his account in easing the burdens of them, and expending the royal treasure with an oeconomic hand; the more oeconomy he used, the more money he would have to carry on the various projects which he might think necessary to establish his glory, either in arts or in arms; and if he wished to be the father of his people, he would have an happy opportunity from oeconomy to shew his tenderness for their wants, by not increasing their taxes. No prince who ever sat on the British throne, had so much need of oeconomic ministers as his present majesty, because none of his predecessors had ever been blessed with so numerous an offspring; his majesty was happy in them, and so was the nation; for they were children of the people, as well as of the prince—but though it might be the wish of the people that their sovereign's progeny should be provided for in a manner suitable to their rank, and to the dignity of the nation that had given them birth, yet it was certain, that let us get rid of the present war when and how we could, we should never be able to maintain ten or a dozen courts in this country: To be profuse, therefore, of treasure now, would produce this natural consequence, that royalty and distress must be united; and then the world might be able to ascertain, whether reverence and poverty can keep company.

He was heartily sorry, that last year he had been obliged to point out the king of France as a model, that our ministers should pursue; and they were highly to blame for having given bad advice to a prince, whose native goodness and greatness of soul would have enabled him, if he had been left to himself, to outrun the king of France, or any other monarch, in the noble race of generosity, and love for his people; they were therefore enemies to his honour as well as to his crown, when they refused to recommend frugality in the expenditure of his treasures. The king of France had found in œconomy sufficient resources for the support of an expensive war: In the first year of it, no taxes were imposed on his people; the second year of the war had passed over without seeing any new tax; nay, the third year had begun, and still no new tax; and he believed the king had not yet laid on even the ordinary war taxes: Here his people felt the happiness of having a frugal prince, and a frugal minister: Frugality led the monarch to retrench from his own splendor, rather than from the pittance of the subject; and in the abolition of six hundred and six offices, he has found out a resource to carry on the war, without laying an additional burden on his people; he has stripped himself of the pageantry and foppery of royalty, but he has equipped a navy; he has reduced the number of his servants, but he has encreased the number of his ships; he has taken from his own personal eclat, but he has given a marine to his country that will immortalize his reign: He had not indeed been so fortunate in commanders as in equipping fleets; but that was not the prince's fault; he could find money to build ships, but he could not create the necessary qualities for an admiral or a general; he had, however, established such a marine as France had never seen before; and this he had done, without imposing a single tax on his people: They were great, they were glorious, they were formidable under his reign, and they felt not the expences to which a nation must in general submit, in order to become great and formidable. Here was glory! here was fame! here was a

reign that would raiſe the fame of Lewis the XVI. far above that of the ſo much vaunted Henry the IV. Lewis had firmneſs enough to protect Mr. Neckar, a friendleſs ſtranger, without family connections to ſupport him; who kept his place ſtill (for he looked upon the reports of his diſmiſſal to be groundleſs) merely through his own merit and the penetration of his maſter to diſcover it, and his wiſdom in rewarding it.

Here was a bright example for this country to purſue; and, if France was to be conquered at all, it muſt be by her own weapons, of œconomy and frugality. The virtue of the nation was then in parliament; the wiſdom of the nation was, by proxy, within thoſe walls: He truſted, therefore, that this wiſdom would ſee the neceſſity of œconomy; and that this virtue would, in ſpite of the efforts of corruption, place it at the head of our treaſury, to preſide over our expenditures. Without œconomy, he could ſee no political exiſtence for us; prudence therefore ought to induce us to embrace it: Every man would part with his finery ſooner than with his coat; and give up his deſert to ſecure his dinner: We ſhould do the ſame; and, if we wiſhed to preſerve the dignity of our empire, we ſhould now part with ſome of the trappings of its ſtate.

Mr. Burke cloſed his ſpeech, which had laſted one hour and three quarters, with a motion, for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the expences of his majeſty's civil liſt eſtabliſhment, &c. juſt in the ſame form that he moved it laſt year. His requeſted that the noble lord would meet his motion manfully; and, if he intended to defeat the bill in the end, not to give him the trouble to bring it in, but oppoſe its introduction: He aſſured him he would not complain if the noble lord ſhould do ſo: That he rejected his bill without knowing its contents, could not be the caſe, as it was exactly the ſame with that which had been debated laſt year: The noble lord was therefore well acquainted with its objects, and therefore might now ſay, if the caſe was ſo, that, after mature deliberation, he found it to be ſuch as ought not to be offered to that houſe, and therefore would oppoſe it in the very firſt ſtage.

Mr. Duncombe, in a few words, which were a high panegyrick on Mr. Burke, and contained a ſtrong recommendation of œconomy, ſeconded the motion.

Lord North confeſſed, that he had ſtrong objections to the bill; and though there was part of it which he was ready to adopt, yet it was ſo inconſiderable a part, that, as far as his opinion went, he could have no difficulty in putting his negative on the motion. But he was aware that it would be highly indecent to oppoſe the introduction of a bill that had ſo good a principle; and as there were many young members in the houſe, who might not as yet have made themſelves acquainted with the contents of the bill which had been preſented by the honourable gentleman laſt year, and of which the preſent was a copy, he thought he ought not in juſtice to the principle of the bill, and in decency to its framer, to give it, at the very outſet, that oppoſition, which, in his ſingle opinion, as an individual, he would do right in giving; but he deſired to be properly underſtood, that his preſent acquieſcence ſhould by no means be conſidered as an aſſent to the bill: he bound himſelf to nothing; and he ſhould be as free to oppoſe the bill hereafter, as if he had not at all acquieſced at preſent in its introduction. After the bill ſhould have been once read, he would wiſh to have it printed, as it had been laſt year; and when gentlemen ſhould have peruſed, and turned the matter in their minds, then he and they could with more propriety, and on more proper grounds, deliver their opinions upon it than at preſent.

This concluded the debate, and Mr. Burke then gave notice, that he propoſed to bring in the bill on Monday next. After which the motion was then put, and agreed to unanimouſly.

The houſe adjourned.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette, dated Auguſt 4, 1781.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 4.

The printer has been obliged by a particular friend with a genuine detail of the following ſplendid affair, as officially communicated to admiral ſir George Brydges Rodney, by the truly glorious commander rear admiral ſir Samuel Hood; his correſpondent was preſent in the action, and the printer has indubitable proof of the genuineneſs of the relation.

Barfleur, at ſea, 40 Leagues ſouth from St. Euſtatius, May 4, 1781.

SIR,

AT 7 A. M. on Saturday the 28th of laſt month, his Majeſty's ſhip Amazon being to windward of Point Salines, diſcovered a very large fleet, and at 9 her ſignal of it was repeated to me by the Ruſſel, which ſhip I had juſt ordered to St. Lucia, having 130 ſick on board, and ſhe came back again to me.

I immediately made the ſignal for a general chace to the S. E. in order to bring all the ſhips, well up to windward, and at 10 I formed the line a head at two cables length aſunder; on op'ning Rock Diamond ſaw nothing of the fleet but from the maſt head, which were then upon a wind to the ſouthward. Capt. Finch properly, ſo ſoon as he ſaw his ſignal repeated, ſtood back to reconnoitre the fleet, at twelve he returned near enough to let me ſee his ſignal was for an enemy of ſuperior force, and upon my deſiring to know how many ſhips of the line there were, he anſwered nineteen; a little before two captain Finch came on board and informed me, that he ſaw nineteen ſail of the line very diſtinctly, and two others of two decks, that he thought were armed en flute, the number of frigates he could not aſcertain, as three were only drawn out from the convoy; that the convoy was very numerous, and the whole ſtanding to the northward, which was the ſituation we ſaw part of them in at ſun-ſet from the maſt-head, moſt of them being to the northward of Point Salines.

I ſent capt. Finch immediately to tell rear admiral Drake I deſired to ſee him; upon his coming on board, I told him I ſhould continue the line a-head, and get to windward as much as I could, by carrying all my plain ſail, and be cloſe in with Fort Royal at day light, as it was uncertain which way the enemy would come, which he was pleaſed to ſay was the beſt I could do; I ordered capt. Finch to windward again, to endeavour to get ſight of the enemy, and upon diſtinctly ſeeing them to make certain ſignals I gave him, that I might know whether they were upon the ſtarboard or larboard tack, or coming before the wind; juſt after ſun-ſet I tacked the ſquadron all together, ſtood to the northward, and kept cloſe in with Fort Royal all night.

Saw nothing of the enemy or Amazon at day light, a little before nine the Amazon joined me, the enemy then in ſight coming down between Point Salines and the Diamond Rock, made the ſignal for a cloſe line, and to prepare for action; at nine the enemy appeared forming the line of battle, 20 minutes paſt nine the Prince William joined me from Groſs Iſlet Bay, and as I ſent for her but the night before capt. Douglas's exertion muſt have been great, and does him much credit to be with me ſo ſoon; having the greateſt part of his crew to collect in the night. Twenty ſeven minutes paſt nine hoiſted our colours as did the French admiral and his fleet, at 15 minutes paſt ten, made the Shrewſbury's ſignal to alter her courſe to windward, ſhe being the leading ſhip, but ſoon perceived the wind had ſhifted, and that ſhe was as cloſe to the wind as ſhe could lay; at thirty-five minutes paſt ten tacked the ſquadron all together, the van of the enemy being almoſt abreaſt of our centre, and at eleven began to fire, which I took no notice of; at this time the ſhips in Fort Royal Bay, ſlipped their cables and got under ſail; at twenty minutes paſt eleven, I tacked the ſquadron all together, and repeated the ſignal for a cloſe order of battle; at twenty-five minutes paſt eleven, finding the enemy's ſhot to go over us, hoiſted the ſignal for engaging, and in paſſing, our van and the enemy's rear exchanged ſome broadſides; at forty minutes paſt eleven, the enemy tacked; at forty-five minutes paſt eleven, made the ſignal for the rear to cloſe the centre; at fifty-five minutes paſt eleven, finding it impoſſible to get up to the enemy's fleet, I invited it to come to me, by bringing the ſquadron too under their top-ſails; at half paſt twelve, the French admiral in the Ville de Paris, began to fire at the Barfleur, which was immediately returned, and the action became general, but at too great a diſtance, and I believe never was more powder and ſhot thrown away in one day before; but it was with monſ. de Graſſe, the opinion of diſtance lay, and he preferred that of long ſhot. It was impoſſible for to go nearer; at 1, I made ſignal for the van to fill, the French admiral having filled and drawing ahead; at ſeventeen minutes paſt one, made the Shrewſbury's ſignal (the leading ſhip) to make more ſail, and ſet the top-gallant ſails; at thirty-four minutes paſt one, repeated the ſignal for a cloſe line of battle, and finding not one in ten of the enemy's ſhot reached us, I ceaſed firing; the enemy did the ſame ſoon after, but their van & ours, being ſomewhat nearer, continued to engage, and though the French admiral had ten ſail aſtern of him, and three others to windward, he was backward in making a nearer approach.—The merchant ſhips at this time were hauling in cloſe under the land, at ended by two ſhips of two decks, ſuppoſed to be armed en flute, and two frigates. At eighteen minutes paſt three, the firing ceaſed between our van and that of the enemy; made the Shrewſbury's ſignal to make more ſail, in order to get to windward of the enemy; at forty five minutes paſt four ſent captain Finch to the Shrewſbury, to order captain Robinſon to keep as near the wind, and carry all the ſail he could, ſo as to preſerve the line of battle, and to return back along the line to acquaint every captain of the ſame, at fifty-ſeven minutes paſt five, the packet going to Antigua, which had kept company with the ſquadron, came with hail, to acquaint me by order of rear admiral Drake, that the Ruſſel was in great diſtreſs, having received ſeveral ſhot between wind and water, that the water was over the platform of the magazine, and gaining upon the pumps, and three of their guns were diſmounted; at eighteen minutes paſt ſix made the Ruſſel's ſignal to come within hail, which was anſwered: the enemy's fleet conſiſting of twenty four ſail of the line, at this time about four miles to windward; at half paſt ſeven captain Sutherland of the Ruſſel came on board, whom I ordered if he could poſſibly by exertion keep the ſhip above water, to proceed to St. Euſtatius or any other port he could make, and acquaint ſir George Rodney of all that had paſſed; at forty-five minutes paſt nine, the Lizard came within hail, to inform me by the deſire of captain Sutherland that he had bore away.

On Monday April 30th, at day-light, found the van and center of the ſquadron ſeparated at ſome diſtance from the Barfleur and rear, owing to flattering winds and calms in the night, which would not allow us to keep the Barfleur's head the right way, and ſhe went round and round two or three times, while the other ſhips had light airs; and finding the enemy's advanced ſhips ſteering for our van, made all the ſail towards them, and threw out the ſignal for a cloſe line of battle, the enemy's line a good deal extended and ſcattered.—At ſeven, the ſquadron under my command being pretty well formed, the enemy's advanced ſhips hauled off; at 56 minutes paſt ſeven, made the ſignal for the rear to cloſe the center, as the enemy ſeemed to ſhew a diſpoſition to attack it: at 35 minutes paſt eight having very light airs of wind, the ſquadron was thrown nearly into a line abreſt, made the ſignal for continuing in that form, left by endeavouring to regain the line a head it might become extended; at eleven made a ſignal for a line a-head, at two cables length aſunder, the wind backing to the eaſtward favoured my forming in that order, the better to receive the enemy, then about three miles to windward: at 14 minutes paſt eleven made the ſignal for the rear to cloſe the center; at twelve falling little wind again all the ſhips being thrown into a line a-breſt, made the ſignal for a line a-breſt, to keep the ſquadron as cloſe together as poſſible; at 25 minutes paſt twelve, the wind blowing ſteady at S. E. made the ſignal for a general chaſe to windward, with a deſign of weathering the enemy, which I ſhould certainly have ſucceeded in had the breeze continued, but the wind dying away at four, I found it impracticable to weather the enemy, and therefore made the ſignal for a line a-head, and having been informed that the Intrepid made ſo much water they could ſcarce keep her free, and that the Centaur was in the ſame ſtate, owing to the great number of ſhot between wind and water, and that her lower maſts were badly wounded; which added to the loſs of the Ruſſel from the line, and from the knowledge I had, of the ſtate of the ſhips in general, having upwards of 1500 men ſick and ſhort of complement, I judged it improper to dare the enemy to battle any longer, not having the leaſt proſpect of beating a fleet of 24 ſail of the line of capital ſhips, and knowing the conſequence of my being beaten, would probably be the loſs of all his Majeſty's poſſeſſions in this country, I thought it my indiſpenſable duty to bear up, and made the ſignal for it at eight o'clock; at ten brought too for the ſquadron to cloſe; at forty minutes paſt ten made ſail; at five A. M. the firſt inſtant, ſaw the enemy's fleet a-ſtern, about eight or nine miles diſtant; at 26 minutes paſt five brought too for the Torbay and Paccahunta to come up, who were within reach of the enemy's guns, and the former received a good deal of damage in her maſts and rigging. At forty-five minutes paſt ſeven the enemy ceaſed firing upon the Torbay, ſent the Amazon to tow the Paccahunta up; at eight made the ſignal for a cloſe line bearing north and ſouth of each other; at twenty nine minutes paſt twelve made the ſignal and brought too upon the larboard tack, and made the ſignal for the ſtate and condition of the ſquadron; the enemy bearing eaſt, ſtanding to the northward; thirty-three minutes paſt three made the ſignal for a cloſe line north and ſouth; at four the enemy tacked to the ſouthward, and were ſtanding that way at ſun-ſet. In the evening, although it was almoſt calm, the main-top-maſt of the Intrepid fell to pieces over the ſide; at ſeven made ſail to the northward, it being the opinion of the officers of the ſquadron acquainted with this country, that it was the only way of getting to windward, as the currents run very ſtrong to leeward, to ſouthward of St. Vincents.

I am very much concerned to acquaint you that captain Nott of his majeſty's ſhip Centaur, and her firſt lieutenant were killed in the action: I put captain Smith of the Paccahunta to command the Centaur, lieut John Duval Burr to command the Paccahunta, and Mr. George Bowen to be lieutenant of the Centaur.

My preſent intentions are to ſend the diſabled ſhips to St. Euſtatius, and to proceed with thoſe in good condition to St. Lucia, if the French ſhould not have made an attack upon it and ſucceeded; if they have I ſhall then go to Carliſle Bay, Barbadoes.

I ſend the honourable captain Finch with this letter, with orders if he ſhould not find you at St. Euſtatius, to proceed windward of the iſlands to Barbadoes, and to put the captains of his majeſty's frigates as are cruiſing, which may fall in his way, upon their guard.

And if you ſhould ſee fit to ſtop me from proceeding to windward, captain Finch will be able to form a pretty clear judgment where I may be met with, from the winds he may have.

I think it very much my duty to ſay, that the zeal and exertion of rear-admiral Drake, and the captains, officers and men I had the honour to command, were ſuch, that if monſieur de Graſſe had thought fit to have brought his majeſty's ſquadron to cloſe action, and it ſhould have pleaſed God to have given him the victory, I truſt he would not have found it an eaſy one, ſickly and ſhort of complement by death as the ſhips in general are, and great as the ſuperiority of the enemy was againſt us.

Herewith I tranſmit an account of the ſtate and condition of the ſquadron under my command, a liſt of the killed and wounded, and the defects of the ſhips materially damaged.

Bougainville and Chaber ſerved under De Graſſe, all with their flags at the main-topmaſt-head, and by ſeeing 24 ſail of the line on the evening of the 29th, and only 23 at noon, the ſhips ſuppoſed to be armed en flute, are probably of the line.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAMUEL HOOD.

(Copy.)

To ſir George Brydges Rodney.

LIST of men killed and wounded in Admiral Hood's fleet, the 29th of April, 1781. off Martinique.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Shrewſbury	6	14
Intrepid	1	24
Torbay	3	29
Prince William	0	6
Ruſſel	5	16
Centaur	3	30
Gibraltar, rear admiral Drake,	6	11
Montague	0	4
Reſolution	1	18
Ajax	3	5
Princeſſa	0	1
Terrible	0	5
Barfleur, rear admiral Hood,	0	0
Monarch	0	4
Invincible	2	14
Alcide	1	0
Belliqueux	0	0
Alfred	0	0
Total	31	181

A gentleman of St. Lucia, writing to his friend upon the ſpirited behaviour and well conducted manœuvres of the Britiſh fleet under rear-admiral ſir Samuel Hood, on the 29th of April, ſays, that the firſt lieutenant of one of his majeſty's ſhips who was juſt returned on his parole from St. Vincents, relates, that monſieur Du Plaſſis, now governor of that iſland, and who came out with the comte De Graſſe, expreſſed himſelf in the higheſt and moſt pointed terms on the well directed manœuvring of the Britiſh fleet on that day, and, to repeat his own words: "That Admiral Hood led his fleet like an Angel.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Alexander, of 20 guns and 51 men, commanded by captain M'Lean, who left Port Glaſgow on the 12th of June. On the paſſage, off the Banks of Newfoundland, they fell in with, and cloſely engaged a rebel privateer of 24 guns and full of men; their quarter gallery was ſhot away and ſo much damaged as to prevent a purſuit of the enemy, who went off ſuddenly, and had the advantage in ſailing; when they bore away, it is ſuppoſed to be in

consequence of some fatal injury from captain M'Lean's fire, as it is said she suddenly disappeared, from which it is conjectured she went down: The Alexander had two men killed and seven wounded; the execution done upon the enemy is unknown.

Wednesday was sent in here by one of his majesty's ships, a privateer schooner, mounting 16 guns; she was taken a few days since in the Chesapeak.

By the Alexander, Captain M'Lean from Glasgow, we have the following advices.

Lieutenant general William Amhurst, colonel of the 32d regiment, and governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, died most universally and sincerely regretted on the 23d of May.

It is certain that the Couronne, a French 84 gun ship, has been destroyed by fire at Brest.

Four men of war with eight merchant ships, being part of the Eustatia convoy, were safe arrived in Ireland.

General Goddard took the important fort of Basan, near Bombay, in the East-Indies, garrisoned by 2000 men, with 180 pieces of artillery, &c. 'Tis a valuable acquisition, and we lost only one officer sir John James Gordon, killed, and 22 privates killed and wounded.

Admiral Darby arrived at the admiralty on the 22d of May, leaving admiral Digby with ten sail of the line to cruize in the channel.

Copy of sir James Wallace's letter to admiral Darby.

Transactions on board the Nonsuch, in an engagement between the 14th and 15th of May 1781, received in vice-admiral Darby's letter of the 19th.

On the 14th, being the look-out ship from the van-squadron, at eight A. M. saw three sail in the N. E. made the signal, chased; soon after we saw a sail in the E. S. E. which we took to be a French line of battle ship; chased, gained upon her. At about half past ten at night came alongside of her; she gave us her broadside, we returned it; she droped astern, we wore and raked her; we continued the action for near an hour, during some part of which we were on board one another; she carried away our sprit sail yard, and our anchors hooking her quarter carried away the flukes of them. All this time she had so much the worst of the action, that she took the opportunity of our heads being different ways to make all the sail she could to get away; we wore and chased her again; our mizen mast being entirely disabled prevented our getting up with her before five A. M. It being daylight, we could distinguish one another plainly; she appeared to be a French 80 gun ship, in good order for battle.

Some people on board us, who pretend to know, say she is the Languedoc. At five we began the action again, and continued till half past six, when finding our ship much disabled, the fore-yard coming down, all the masts, yards, sails, and rigging much hurt, guns dismounted; the wreck of these, and dead and wounded men filling the deck, I thought it proper to haul our wind, in order to clear it. The enemy kept on her course for Brest.

Our loss in men is 26 killed, and 64 wounded.*

(Signed) JA. WALLACE.

* Among the former are no officers; but among the latter are viz.——Mr Spry, first lieutenant; Mr. Falconer, 3d lieutenant; Mr. Market, 4th lieutenant; Mr. Williams, acting lieutenant; Mr. Stone, master; and Mr. Hotham, boatswain.

Every officer on board sir James Wallace's ship was wounded, except the 2d lieutenant; sir James was wounded in the thigh by the bone of a man that was killed.

The French flag ship of 84 guns, which sir James engaged two days, had 135 men killed and wounded; the captain and two other officers are since dead of their wounds. The ship is condemned as unfit for further service.

A great personage has declared he would never resign his claims to the American colonies, while he had a man to fight, a gun to fire, or a sword to draw.

The following is the genuine copy of a toast frequently given in a public company by a puritannic lady of fortune, a great stickler against the Roman catholics.

"The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great king William, not forgetting the renowned Oliver Cromwell, who saved us from popery, slavery, brass money, and wooden shoes. Cursed be the archbishops, bishops, priests, deacons, and other dignataries of the church: cursed also be their congregations; may they go to sea in a high wind, leaky vessel, and a lee-shore, to ferry them over the river Styx; may the dog Cerberus make a meal of their breeches; may the Devil jump down their throats with a harrow, and every peg draw a pudding, and send their carcases to Elysium empty."

Anecdote.----A carman going with a load of goods to an hatter's, who he knew was a presbyterian, asked the master of the shop if he could give him a decent old hat, as he was so shabby, he had not been able to go to MEETING for some time: the word MEETING operated so forcibly on the shop-keeper's organs, that he directed his servant to look for an hat for the poor fellow, at the same time asking him what meeting he went to. The man hum'd and haa'd some time, till he got to the door, and then told him that sometimes he went to the SHIP, at others to the RED-LION, but most commonly to the BLUE BOAR.

Admiralty office, May 15. Captain Trollope, of his majesty's sloop the Kite, arrived at this office on Sunday last with dispatches from vice-admiral Darby to Mr. Stephens, dated April 22, 1781, off cape St. Vincent's, of which the following is an extract:

You will be pleased to acquaint my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that early on the morning of the 11th instant, we saw three sail at a distance from each other; I sent the Alexander, Foudroyant, and Minerva, to chase. Captain Fielding, who came up the nearest to them, said they were three frigates, which made into Cadiz, where he counted thirty-three sail of large ships; six of them had flags and distinguishing pendants, with a number of small ships and craft of all kinds. That evening we brought too off cape Spartel, when I dispatched the Kite cutter with a letter to general Elliot. The next day about noon, the convoy, with four ships of the line and some frigates to protect them, anchored in and about Rosier bay, in Gibraltar. I kept under sail with the rest of the squadron. At dusk the Flora and Crescent parted company with thirteen sail for Minorca. As soon as the ships were secured, they began unloading the victuallers. The morning of the 14th, finding the wind likely to continue westerly, and being desirous of giving the garrison all the assistance in my power during our stay, by facilitating the unloading the victuallers, and protecting them from the enemy's gunboats, I directed sir John Ross (who hoisted his flag on board the Alexander) to anchor with the other two-decked ships of his division, in the road.

The 19th, I anchored with some of the ships to the eastward of Europa point, in order to set up the rigging, and get off some fresh water. The next morning the 20th the wind sprung up to the eastward, which being willing to avail myself of as soon as possible, sir John Ross having unmoored the ships in the road, I at nine made the signal to weigh, notwithstanding which it was five o'clock in the evening before I could make sail, owing to the usual delays on those occasions.

Sir John Ross has been indefatigable in his attention to all points of this duty: and the captains, both of the line of battle ships and frigates, have greatly exerted in their attacks upon the gun boats. The Minerva and Monsieur have had some men badly wounded, and the Nonsuch's mizen mast so much hurt that it was shifted.

Yesterday morning I made the signal for the Foudroyant to stand towards Cadiz: the wind would not permit her to fetch it, but captain Jervis is certain nothing was off the port.

The Kite cutter carries these dispaches. capt. Trollope will be able to inform their lordships of such things as have not come under my notice, he having been constantly employed actively in the bay night and day: for which service I leave him to their lordships consideration.

ANNAPOLIS, August 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman with the marquis de la Fayette, dated July 26, 1781.

"You will have no doubt received from congress copies of ministerial letters to sir Henry Clinton. At present the plan is deranged, but its continuing so will in a great measure rest with us. England was so far gone in the conquest of America as to announce to the different courts of Europe, that the four southern states were wholly in her possession, and at perfect peace with the mother country. This, it is probable, assisted in putting an end to the so much talked of negotiation.

I dare say, however, that Czarina and the emperor will bring it on again; but, by the bye, this said emperor has the best appointed and largest army in Europe and may be desirous to recover certain tracts of land which were once in his family. Should this kindle a war with France, it may not be auspicious to us. But let us think, that her policy will manage this matter so as to keep the emperor quiet till our business is done. in this case, or in any case, we shall have the negociation renewed; and should we be successful this campaign, I do not despair of a peace in 1782; but one is afraid to decide upon a point of this nature, who has seen the most likely things turn out contrary to the best calculations. Spain is once more employed against Gibraltar, and not a little angry with France for not preventing its relief. The affairs of England in the East Indies are really tumbling into ruin, as mentioned in our papers. Holland moves slowly, but my principal fear from England is, lest the emperor should enter the lists as a disputant, instead of a negotiator.

"The movements against New-York are in our favour; but will we improve them? Will we fill up our army, and expel, or, if this cannot be accomplished, confine the enemy to mere posts?

"Lord Cornwallis is at Portsmouth with his main body; an advanced party is at Suffolk, and another at Smithfield. About 1000 have embarked for New-York, said to be under general Leslie: the fleet (49) lay in Hampton road; we are pretty certain of the two battalions of light infantry under colonel Abercrombie, and the queen's rangers, being ordered, and that the guards, and perhaps one or two British regiments, may go on the same duty. They announce Chesapeake and Patowmack, but New York appears the present object."

Philadelphia, August 9.

A gentleman from South Carolina informs, that a packet was arrived at Charlestown, which left England in June, and by which he learned that the whole of the fleet from St. Eustatia with Rodney's plunder, except five, were taken by a French squadron.

By the same gentleman we learn, the British in Charlestown acknowledge that commodore Johnstone with his squadron bound to the East-Indies, was intercepted by a French fleet, and was considerably worsted, the damage not known.

An Extract from General WAYNE's Orders, July 9, 1781.

IT is with the highest pleasure that general Wayne acknowledges the intrepidity and fortitude with which the advanced corps (of between 7 and 800 men) under his command, attacked the whole of the British army on their own ground, and on their own encampment; and from that emulation and firmness, so conspicuous in every officer and soldier, belonging to the cavalry, artillery, infantry and riflemen, the general is confident, that had the whole army been within supporting distance, victory would have inclined to our arms.

The two field pieces, under captain Duffee, were necessarily introduced, to hold up the idea, to the enemy, that we were in force, and they were served with equal bravery and effect, until a great proportion of the matrosses, with one of the officers, were wounded, and all the horses were killed, which put it out of the power of the commanding officer to withdraw them from the field, under so severe a fire with both our flanks turned. General Wayne cannot attempt to discriminate among officers or corps; but will only say, if they have a fault, it is an excess of bravery; which, if a crime, it is of a nature the least to be reprehended in a soldier.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE,

On TUESDAY *Next*,

(The Fourteenth of August)

At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate on the south side of Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, adjoining the walled in lots, lately Richard Penn, esquire's, but now Robert Morris, esquire's, containing in bredth 24 feet on Market-street, and extending 180 feet, in depth to Minor-street; a new street 40 feet wide.

The purchaser may be accommodated, at a reasonable price, with a Lot of Ground of the same width, to the southward of Minor-street, opposite to the above, 86 feet deep; which price may be known of

JAMES PHILIP, or
THOMAS KINSEY.

On Wednesday the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Messrs. James and Drinkers wharf, will be sold by public auction, the whale boat WILLIAM AND MARY, with her guns, tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lays at said wharf; being a prize, taken and condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this state. Clement Biddle, Marshal.

Philadelphia, August 8, 1781.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

ALEXANDER STEEL, esquire, James Hutchins, Richard Smith, Mary Heffernan, Joseph Shallcross, Isaac Burk, Francis Huger, John Jones, Andrew Black, Monsieur Mary, Mr. Harvey, captain Andrew Paton, and Francis Hopkinson, of Philadelphia.

Philip Fenwick, Son of Philip, St. Mary's county, Matthew Tilghman, esquire, Charles Thomas, Prince George county, Benjamin Hall, Prince George county, colonel James Murray, Dorchester county, clerk of the general court, Annapolis; John Robertson, Charles county, Maryland.

Susannah Campbell, Princess Anne county, Greenwood, Ritson and Marsh, Williamsburgh, capt. James Thompson, South Quay, clerk of the general court, Williamsburgh; Richard Kennon, esquire, Chesterfield county, William Tatham, Osborne's, John Campbell, York-Town, Jonnœus Jones, near Petersburg, Jenny Waller, Stafford county, Virginia. And

Mr. Richardson, Cape-Fear, North Carolina, are hereby informed, that valuable PAPERS, belonging to them, are in the Hands of EBENEZER HAZARD,

Inspector of dead Letters.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1781.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will Be SOLD by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 16th day of this instant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Meal Market in this city,

A Variety of houshould and kitchen furniture; among which are Windsor and leather bottom chairs, Looking-Glasses, Dining and Tea tables, &c. Seized and taken in execution as late the property of William Hardy, at the suit of Mary Bridges, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, late Sheriff.

To be SOLD, A compleat SET of

Viner's Abridgment,

In Twenty-four Volumes: Price Forty-eight Pounds. Enquire of the Printer for further Information.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Middle Aged Man, who understands the management of horses, and would be willing to wait on a single gentleman. Enquire of the Printer.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY, the 28th ultimo, from the subsciber, living in Oxford, Maryland, a NEGRO MAN, named CARO, about 36 to 40 years of age, a Barbadian born, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, respectful in his behaviour, has a small halt at times in his gait, arising from rheumatic pains when exposed for many days to bad weather; was purchased from a Mr. Benezet, of Philadelphia, in 1773: His cloaths are computed to be nearly as follows—Two coarse linen shirts, one pair trowsers, one coat, about half worn, lead coloured cassimer, pockets on the inside of the skirts, one large blue cloth sailor's jacket with horn buttons, one scarlet vest, twilled coating, half worn, one pair of black knit breeches, &c. Whoever will bring home said Negroe shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges; or if taken and delivered to GEORGE MEADE and Company, of Philadelphia, they will pay the Reward.

August 8. CHARLES CRUCKSHANKS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velveretts,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Cambletts and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jean,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Flattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Lutеſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

TO BE LET,

Seventy-five Acres of excellent

Marſh Meadow,

With a Crop of GRASS thereon, being part of the Province-Iſland. For Terms, apply to

July 10. WILLIAM BINGHAM.

The Sale of John Freeman's ESTATE, advertiſed for this Day, is poſtponed by Plaintiff's Order till the 17th Inſtant, when the Sheriff is directed to proceed to the Sale. Aug. 4.

TO be ſold or exchanged for an houſe in Philadelphia, about one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying three quarters of a mile from Chriſtiana Bridge, New Caſtle county. About ſixty acres are cleared, and the remainder very well timbered, well watered with good ſprings, &c. There is on it a ſmall houſe fit for a tenant. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Furniſhed Rooms

TO BE LET,

With the Uſe of a Kitchen. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 12th day of Auguſt next,

The noted Tavern and Farm of the

Yellow - Springs,

Which contains 150 acres of rich Land, good Meadows and Orchard, a large, new, ſtone Barn, with Stables under; in the Dwelling Houſe are 13 rooms, 9 of them have fire places, 2 of them have a twinging partition and can be made into one, which makes a handſome ball room; in the bathing-ſeaſon 500 people have been entertained in a day: there are two handſome Bath Houſes with Baths in them, and a Room with a fire place, beſides the old Bath. The water is impriched with the marine ſalts, and all thoſe valuable ingredients whereby it is conſtituted a light and pure chalybeate, which inſtantly pervades the moſt remote receſſes of the human frame, warms and invigorates the relaxed conſtitution, reſtores the weakened fibres to their due tone and elaſticity, removes every obſtruction to which the minuter veſſels of the body are liable, and becomes thereby adapted to moſt cold, chronical diſorders, lowneſs of ſpirits, weak digeſtions and nervous complaints.

N. B. As the Tavern has been badly kept this number of years paſt, none need apply as Tenants but perſons of ſobriety and property. The Terms will be known by enquiring of SARAH KENNEDY.

Yellow-Springs, June 24.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON reading one of Mr. Claypoole's late News Papers, I was ſurprized to ſee an advertiſement ſigned by Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, wherein ſhe propoſes letting the Farm, Tavern, &c. at the Yellow Springs in Cheſter county, and that the ſame might be entered upon the 12th day of Auguſt next. I therefore think it my duty to inform the Publick, and more eſpecially, thoſe who may incline to rent the Premiſes aforeſaid, that I the ſubſcriber am in poſſeſſion thereof, by virtue of a Leaſe from under the hand and ſeal of Doctor Samuel Kennedy, deceaſed, which will not expire until April 1784, and am determined to hold the ſame title till that period: but as the ſaid Sarah Kennedy has, ſince her huſband's deceaſe, in a baſe and clandeſtine manner got poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid leaſe, ſhe vainly imagines that ſhe can get poſſeſſion of the premiſes at her pleaſure, although I can prove by a number of reputable gentlemen that it does not expire until the time above mentioned. SAMUEL CULBERTSON.

Yellow-Springs, July 14.

TO BE SOLD,

The following LANDS, lying in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

ONE hundred and eighty-nine acres, with allowance, ſituate on M'Michael's Creek, over the Blue Mountains, bounded on the north by the lands of Louis Recces, on the ſouth by the lands of Jacob Hepkeys, eaſt and weſt by vacant lands. On ſaid land there is a pond or lake of clear ſtanding water, never known to riſe or fall many feet. Said land was ſurveyed by application of 21ſt Auguſt, 1765, and returned into the office, for which there is a ſheriff's deed.

One hundred and ninety-nine acres, 83 perches, and allowance of ſix per hundred, ſituate and lying on Shaholy creek, and ſix miles from the Delaware; ſurveyed agreeable to application of 29th September, 1767.

Seventy-nine acres, 30 perches, and all allowances, ſituate in Mount Bethel township, bounded on the north by the lands of John Scott, ſouth by the lands of Alexander Muckelroy, eaſt by the lands of the late William Craig, weſt by the lands of Joſeph Gaſton. There is a ſmall houſe and barn erected thereon and tenanted.

Forty acres of fine meadow lands, ſeven miles from the county court houſe. For particulars enquire of Eleazar Levy, in Elfrey's ally, Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Lehigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of DANIEL BENEZET or WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

A FRAME HOUSE,

Of 20 feet front and 24 feet deep, 2 ſtories high, ſtanding on a lot at the corner of Lombard and Front-ſtreets, TO BE SOLD on reaſonable Terms, by WILLIAM WHARTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land Office is open for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe money and intereſt for lands taken up by former office rights, and granting patents for the ſame, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly of this State, paſſed on the 9th of April laſt, and a Supplement thereto, paſſed on the 25th inſtant. JOHN LUKENS, S. G.

DAVID KENNEDY, S. L. O.

Philadelphia, June 29. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G

N. B. The Surveyor General's Office is kept at his own houſe, the upper end of Market-ſtreet; and the Secretary's and Receiver's Offices in the weſt wing of the State-houſe.

Juſt Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Saſportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front ſtreet, oppoſite to the Coffee-Houſe, a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shaloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marſeilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and ſpotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Engliſh Checks, a large Aſſortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of ſeveral colours, India Nankeens, a large Aſſortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Catgut, black and white blond Lace, ſilk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Iriſh, Dutch and German Linens, ſheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muſlins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Searſuckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Aſſortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black Engliſh beaver Hats, gold and ſilver thread coat and jacket buttons, ſewing Silks of different colours, ſkeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canniſters, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Engliſh Soal Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Aſſortment of artificial Flowers, and ſeveral other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They alſo have a Quantity of Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reaſonably. June 19.

FOR SALE,

Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

Deſerted from the Pennſylvania

or Fourth Battalion of Artillery, ſtationed at Lancaſter—Mattroſſes: JOHN JACOBS, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and a quarter high, fair complexion, a labourer, born in Germany.

JOHN COONE, 22 years of age, 5 feet, 9 inches and a half high, fair complexion, by trade a ſhoemaker, born in Philadelphia.

JOHN HENRIGHT, 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair, ſwarthy complexion, by trade a ſhoemaker, born in England.

WILLIAM DYER, 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, a labourer, born in Ireland.

BENJAMIN SADLER, 5 feet 4 inches high, 19 years of age, black hair, fair complexion, a gardener, born in England.

MICHAEL PITT, 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, a labourer, born in Conoſtoga, Lancaſter county: the laſt four lately enliſted by the claſſes. Likewiſe—

JAMES PAMELY, mattroſs in the above battalion, deſerted from the ſouthern army, 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and a half high, fair complexion, light hair, by trade a glaſs-blower, born in England, and gives information to the commanding officer at Lancaſter, or captain PORTER at Philadelphia, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, as a Reward.

JOHN BRYCE, Captain,

Commanding Pennſylvania Artillery, Lancaſter.

To be Sold, A Houſe and Lot,

On the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets: The Houſe is two Story high, and two Rooms on a Floor; now in the Tenure of David Tew. For Particulars enquire of JAMES WHITEHALL, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, below Union-ſtreet, and one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

IRiſh meſs beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogſhead or gallon, Liſbon ditto, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon, coffee, tea and ſugars by wholeſale and retail, Engliſh ſoap by ditto, ditto, Scotch ſnuff, manufactured in Glaſgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, Engliſh cloaths and ſcrubbing bruſhes, Engliſh made ſailors jackets, breeches, drawers and ſhirts, ſhoes and hats, fine and coarſe callicoes, handkerchiefs, ſtockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and ſundry other goods not here mentioned.

DAVIS BEVAN.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Croſs Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he makes and ſells faſhionable Beaver and Caſtor HATS of the beſt quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the beſt and neateſt manner. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being ſerved to ſuit their Taſte, on the loweſt Terms the Price of Furs will admit.

JAMES WITHY.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, THE AUGUST 11, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 767.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Cambletts and Hairbines of all colours and finenets,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jean,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Britannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavais, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Muslin and book Muslins,
Jaconet and Bobbins & Laces,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarsnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Musselmans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Intereft of his Customers to continue their Favours.

Furnished Rooms
TO BE LET,
With the Use of a Kitchen. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,
On SATURDAY,
The ELEVENTH of August, Instant, at TWELVE o'Clock in the Forenoon,
A new, three story Brick House,
and two story KITCHEN, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets, three doors above Coats's-alley: The House is 17 feet 6 inches in Front, and twenty-four feet six inches in depth; the Kitchen is 12 feet and half by 16 and a half, with the LOT of GROUND on which it stands, being 17 feet and a half front, and 72 feet and a half deep, with the priviledge of a 5 feet alley, leading into Coats's-alley; clear of ground-rent. August 3.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,
At the COFFEE HOUSE,
On TUESDAY *Next,*
(The Fourteenth of August)
At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,
A Lot of Ground,
Situate on the south side of Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, adjoining the walled in lots, lately Richard Penn, esquire's, but now Robert Morris, esquire's, containing in bredth 24 feet on Market-street, and extending 180 feet, in depth to Minor-street; a new street 40 feet wide.

The purchaser may be accommodated, at a reasonable price, with a Lot of Ground of the same width, to the southward of Minor-street, opposite to the above, 86 feet deep; which price may be known of
JAMES, PHILIP, or
THOMAS KINSEY.

To be Sold by public Vendue,
At the COFEFE-HOUSE, in the City of Philadelphia,
On WEDNESDAY,
The 22d Day of this Instant,—At SIX o'Clock in the Evening;
A three story Brick Messuage,
and two story Brick KITCHEN, and Lot of GROUND situate on the north side of Callowhill-street, and on the west side of Front-street, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on the said Front-street, 20 feet, and in length, on the said Callowhill street, 68 feet 10 inches, and on the north side thereof 70 feet 4 inches. Subject to a rent charge of Five Pounds sterl. per ann. due and to become due on the premises; late the estate of Charles Lawrence, shipwright, deceased; and to be sold in pursuance of his last will and testament, by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.
August 3.

Office of Finance,
JULY 14, 1781.

IN pursuance of an Act of the United States in Congress Assembled, NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the 11th day of August next, inclusive, for supplying, by contract, the rations deliverable by the public at Fort Pitt and its dependencies, to such officers, soldiers and others as are or may be entitled to them from a certain time to be fixed in the contract until the Expiration of six months thereafter; the ration to consist of——One pound of Bread,
One pound of Beef or three quarters of Pork
One gill of good Whiskey,——and of
1 quart of Salt,
2 quarts of Vinegar,
8 Pounds of Soap,
3 Pounds of Candles,
} To every hundred rations.

The Contractors to issue the said rations; the payment to be made in gold or silver, at the time to be stipulated in the contract; the proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment at which the parties will contract.

N. B. The Stipulations to be entered into may be seen in the Draft of a Contract at this Office.

A convenient House, well situated for Business, is wanted. Apply to the Printer.

BOSTON.

July 26. The Martinico Gazette of the 21st of June, contains a long and particular account, which we have not room to insert, of the operations of the count de Grasse to the completion of the conquest of Grenada; taking notice of the difficulties that lay in the way of doing any thing decisive in that quarter where the British had 3000 regular troops to defend their possessions, and a naval force so nearly equal to that of the French; and doing great honour to the count de Grasse, the marquis de Bouille, &c. From this account it appears that the descent upon St. Lucia, from which our allies brought off 120 prisoners, many arms, accoutrements, &c. was designed as a cover to the intended attack at Tobago, which without this amusement would probably have been effectually reinforced. The same paper contains the articles of capitulation for Tobago, which demonstrate the humanity of the French, and their very different conduct in war from that of our enemies at Statia, and on this continent. According to these articles, which are 18 in number, the British garrison at Tobago was to be sent to France; the officers to remain on parole in the British islands: the inhabitants to be allowed all their property, their civil government, laws, &c. their religious privileges, &c. and not obliged to be at arms against his Britannic majesty or any other power. To deliver up all arms, provisions, ships, &c. belonging to the king of Britain, to pay for the ships burnt during the siege: and to deliver to the French governor all vessels belonging to the English, in Europe or the islands.

NORWICH, July 26.

A correspondent cannot but admire the peculiar favours conferred by his Britannic majesty on the celebrated HERO of the age, the right honourable admiral sir George Bridges Rodney, for his accomplished abilities in planning, and singular prowess in executing the capture of St. Eustatia, his lenity to the captured, and his meek eye'd generosity in dividing the spoils. When this exploit is viewed in its true light we must confess it to be so arduous, dangerous, and Herculean an undertaking, that sir George, with no more force, to attempt the reduction of a place guarded by women, children and money jobbers, must be presumtuous to a degree not to be justified by any principles of policy whatever. Thus to put his own life, his officers, crew, land forces, nay, and a large navy, into their hands, and risque all on a single point, exhibits such magnanimity and good generalship, as far exceed every instance enrolled in the annals of antient or modern histories.—Very justly hast thou merited, most noble Rodney, for thyself and heirs, the title of BARON, and a pension conferred on thee and thy family during life:—What a pity, that this glorious opportunity was deferred till the present time, the poor remains of a mortal, yet temperate existence!——Would to God thou could live a thousand lives, to reap those sweet laurels of sacred renown!——Will not the world applaud thy master too, for rewarding deserved merit, as well in thyself as heroic supporters? In this instance, it will be acknowledged his wisdom and discernment transcend that of his ancestors, and if we may prophesy, that of his successors also. Could we summons again upon the stage of human existence, the celebrated heroes of every age, and ask for a comparison of the laurels to those of our modern HERO, we presume they would immediately on the trial make a surrender, lay no pretences to superiority, shrink behind the curtain as unworthy to stand in competition, and with deference join in the general eclat, applauding the generosity of his sacred majesty and the unexemplified valour of his Rodney.

CHATHAM, August 1.

His excellency general Washington has received official accounts from the Northward, giving an account of an action that lately happened between colonel Willet, and colonel Butler; the particulars, that we have learned, are as follows—On receiving private intelligence of Butler's approaching fort Renssenlaer with two hundred Indians and Tories, colonel Willet formed an ambuscade, by which means he defeated him, and killed and took ninety of his party.

A few days ago they published a handbill in New-York, announcing the capture of Rhode Island, with two French 74 gun ships.

BALTIMORE, July 31.

Extract of a letter from major-general the marquis de la Fayette's camp, dated July 21, 1781.

"I have just learnt that it is reported, from good authority, that lord Dunmore was to sail from England the very day after lord Cornwallis evacuated Williamsburg, with the pensioned refugees of this state, who, on this occasion, had received a year's pay in advance. His lordship's business in coming, was to give the an-

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cient capital its old maſters, and to eſtabliſh the Britiſh government throughout Virginia. How unfortunate are the Engliſh miniſtry in their plans! Lord Cornwallis, who was at the Point of Fork but the other day, is now at Portſmouth: which place may not be more favourable to lord Dunmore, than was Guin's Iſland in the year 1776."

We learn from the army in Virginia, that Tarleton having been detached by lord Cornwallis, to deſtroy ſome ſtores in Amelia county, has been obliged to make a rapid retreat to his lordſhip, who is at Portſmouth, in conſequence of general Wayne and Morgan croſſing to the ſouth ſide of James River.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Virginia adviſes that before he left that ſtate, the Pennſylvania line, commanded by general Wayne, had marched to reinforce general Greene, in South-Carolina.

From the London Gazette, of March 31.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant colonel Balfour, to lord George Germaine, dated Charleſtown, Feb. 25. 1781.

SINCE the date of my diſpatch, No. 2, capt. Barclay, with the Blonde, arrived here from Cape-Fear, where he left every thing in a ſtate of ſecurity, and the works for the protection of Wilmington nearly perfected. No accounts ſince my laſt have been received immediately from lord Cornwallis; but lord Rawdon has favoured me with ſome further intelligence reſpecting the operations of the army, which his lordſhip derived from a man who quitted it on the 9th inſtant, and who is come into Camden.

At that period it appears, lord Cornwallis was advanced ſix miles beyond Salem, the fartheſt of the Moravian ſettlements in North-Carolina, and to the eaſtward of the Yadkin; which points out by what uncommon exertion and rapid movements his lordſhip muſt have reached that diſtance in ſo ſmall a ſpace of time, through a ſtrong and intricate country.

By croſſing the Yadkin ſo high up, the army has got above Greene's, which, by this intelligence, was advancing on Deep river, and ſome way removed to the rear of lord Cornwallis's right; general Morgan, with his corps, being advanced and on the left. With this laſt there were ſome hopes lord Cornwallis would ſoon be able to come up; and on the whole, it will be clear to your lordſhip, that, by this movement the junction of the enemy's force, of which in my laſt I was apprehenſive, is for the preſent fruſtrated.

I muſt not omit informing your lordſhip of the arrival of the Aſſurance, with the fleet of victuallers from Corke, after a paſſage of twelve weeks; the length of which obliges them to water before they can proceed on their voyage to New-York, during which time the Aſſurance will remain at Beaufort, being of too large a draught to paſs this Bar.

Admiralty Office, March 31, 1781.

Extract of a letter from captain Barkley, commander of his majeſty's ſhip Blonde, to Mr. Stephens, dated Charleſtown, South-Carolina, Feb. 24, 1781.

IN the letter I wrote to you dated the 15th of January laſt, by the Antelope packet, I mentioned I was preparing to proceed to Cape Fear, upon an expedition, by the requiſition of lord Cornwallis.

I think I ſhould be remiſs in my duty if I did not remit, for their lordſhips information, by this opportunity of the packet's ſailing, the events that have taken place there; and as their Lordſhips will receive it much ſooner than by the reports I have ſent to vice-admiral Arbuthnot at New-York.

A body of troops being embarked, conſiſting of about two or three hundred men, under the command of major Craig, of the 82d regiment, I got over the Bar of Charleſtown the 21ſt of January, and arrived in Cape-Fear river the 25th; contrary winds, and the intricate navigation of the river, prevented us getting to the place where the landing was determined upon till the 28th.

Colonel Balfour, commandant of Charleſtown, not being able to ſpare more troops from the defence of Charleſtown, induced me to land the marines of the Blonde, Delight and Otter, conſiſting of 81 men, under the command of lieutenant Griffiths of the Blonde, with orders to him to join major Craig.

On the evening of the 27th, deputations came from Wilmington, with propoſals for delivering up the town: I herewith incloſe a copy of their propoſition, with major Craig's and my anſwer.

The next morning, the troops landed at Ellis's plantation, nine miles below the town; at the ſame time I puſhed up the river with the gallies and gunboats: In the afternoon of the ſame day we took poſſeſſion of the town of Wilmington, without the leaſt oppoſition; the rebels who were in arms, conſiſting of about one hundred and fifty men, marched out early in the morning of the ſame day.

We found two batteries erected towards the river; one of ten guns, 12 and 9 pounders, the other of ſeven 12 pounders, moſt of them ſpiked. We having received information of ſeveral veſſels being ſent up the N. E. river with proviſions, ammunition, and the effects of the rebels in arms, and likewiſe the effects of ſome Spaniards and French who had ſettled at Cape Fear, major Craig marched out with a detachment of the troops; at the ſame time I ſent one of the gallies, with two gun-boats, up the river; they were fortunate to get poſſeſſion of thoſe veſſels the next morning, which they brought down with them, except a ſchooner and a ſloop laden entirely with proviſions and ammunition which they were obliged to burn: I incloſe a liſt of thoſe captured.

The inhabitants remaining in town, and in the neighbouring poſts, have delivered up their arms, and have given their parole. They moſt ardently wiſh, once more, to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, and a reunion with the mother country.

The having poſſeſſion of Wilmington and Cape-Fear river, is of the utmoſt importance to lord Cornwallis's army. The works being all cloſed in, and the different batteries compleated, I proceeded to this port, to put the admiral's orders in execution.

I herewith incloſe an extract of a letter I received from colonel Balfour, expreſſing his thanks for the aſſiſtance of the navy on this expedition; and it will afford me much ſatisfaction, if my conduct ſhould meet their lordſhips approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Wilmington, January 27, 178[1].

Propoſitions offered to the commanding officers of the Britiſh navy and troops, in Cape Fear river, by ſuch of the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, and others who chuſe to remain there:

Article I. The inhabitants and others remaining there to be priſoners of war, until regularly exchanged.

Article II. The inhabitants to remain in town, and to have their properties, of every denomination, ſecured to them, and their perſons protected.

Mr. James Walker and Mr. John du Bois are appointed to preſent theſe propoſals.

The commanding officers of his majeſty's navy and troops in Cape Fear river, in anſwer to a meſſage received from the inhabitants of Wilmington, have only to obſerve, that, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, they are not entitled to a capitulation, nor are the articles offered them ſuch as could be received in that light. When his majeſty's forces appear before the town, they muſt ſubmit to be priſoners of war at diſcretion, or to take the conſequence of reſiſtance: In the former caſe, every exertion will be uſed to prevent plunder, or perſonal ill uſage to any perſon whatever.

On board the Betſey and Polly tranſport, the 27th of January 1781. Signed, Andrew Barkley.

J. H. Craig, major, 82d reg.

Veſſels taken up Cape-Fear river by a detachment of the army and galleys, the 1ſt of February, 1781.

Roſe, a new brig of 120 tons, two three pounders, pierced for 12 guns, loaded with rice, tobacco, and bale goods.

Schooner Betſey, 70 tons, ſix nine pound carronades, loaded with rice, flour, rum, and ſome ammunition.

Schooner Flying-Fiſh, loaded with rice, flour, turpentine and rum.

Schooner Ceres, 25 tons, loaded with rice, flour and ammunition.

Schooner Wild Cat, 20 tons, empty.

A ſchooner and ſloop, with ſtores, ammunition and proviſions burnt. AND. BARKLEY.

Extract of a letter from colonel Balfour to captain Barkley, commander of his majeſty's ſhip Blonde, dated Charleſtown, Feb. 14.

I am happy in having this opportunity of returning you my beſt thanks for your exertions and aſſiſtance to the troops under major Craig; and aſſuring of you that I ſhall not fail to acquaint lord Cornwallis with the particulars mentioned by major Craig in his public letter, by which it appears, that the ſucceſs of the expedition has been chiefly owing to the aſſiſtance of the navy.

APRIL 20. After the late fatal action with Hyder Alli, lord M'Leod ſent him a letter by a flag of truce, recommending, in the name of the king of Great-Britain, humanity to the priſoners; expreſſing, at the ſame time, a wiſh to know their numbers, and particular the names of the officers: and concluding with a requeſt, that ſome papers might be returned which his lordſhip had loſt, but which could be of conſequence only to himſelf. To this Hyder rerurned verbatim the following haughty anſwer:——"Colonel Baillie and officers are alive, excepting colonel Fletcher, who was ſlain in battle: they will be treated well. Had I an army conſiſting of a few, I might find your papers, but with an army amounting to 100,000 horſe, how can you think I am able to get them for you? What can I ſay more!"

St. James's, May 18. His majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint William Browne, eſquire, to be governor and commander in chief of his majeſty's Bermuda or Summer iſland, in America, he this day in council took the oaths appointed to be taken by the governors of his majeſty's plantations.

The following intelligence was this day received from Bombay, dated January 11, 1781.

That it having been reſolved to lay ſiege to Baſan, on the coaſt of Malabar, general Goddard, with the forces under his command, with great difficulty compleated his march from Surat, ſo as to arrive before the place on the 13th of November, where he was joined by reinforcements and ſtores from Bombay. The general finding it very ſtrong, and defended by a numerous garriſon, under the command of Viſagee Punt, determined to carry on his operations with regularity and precaution. On the 28th in the morning he had compleated a battery of 6 guns and 6 mortars, within nine hundred yards of the place, and under cover of the fire carried on his approaches to the ſpot, where he erected the grand battery of nine twenty four pounders, which was opened on the 9th of December in the morning, within five hundred yards of the wall; beſides which, a battery of 20 mortars, of different ſizes, was opened upon one of the flanks of the parapet. Theſe were ſerved with ſuch effect, that, on the 10th in the morning, a practicable breach being nearly compleated, a meſſage was ſent from the fort, offering th ſurrender; and, after ſome demur on the part of the enemy, which obliged the general to renew the fire from the batteries, the place ſurrendered next day at diſcretion. The garriſon marched out, and laid down their arms in front of the fort, being allowed only to carry away their own private effects. It adds greatly to the ſatisfaction which this important acquiſition gives that the loſs we ſuſtained is very ſmall, one officer only, ſir John James Gordon, who, having been wounded, is ſince dead, and about 12 men killed and wounded, of whom four only were Europeans. A conſiderable quantity of ammuni ion was found in the fort, 220 pieces of cannon, and 10 braſs mortars, of which 19 pieces of braſs cannon, ſeveral of a very large calibre, one hundred and twenty-eight pieces of the iron ordnance, and all the mortars have been reported ſerviceable.

Cambridge in Hamaoze, May 19, 1781, 11 A. M.

I HAVE the pleaſure to acquaint you, for their lordſhips information; that vice admiral Darby, with his majeſty's ſquadron under his command, is now off the Eddyſtone, proceeding to the eaſtward with a moderate breze at N. W. and that five ſail of the line are now ſtanding in the Sound. I am &c. SHULDHAM.

London, May 22. This day admiral Darby arrived at the admiralty. Ten ſail of the line under admiral Digby, are left to cruize in the channel.

The Paris Gazette of Tueſday laſt, which gives an account of the capture of 22 of the St. Euſtatius fleet, makes no mention of their arrival at Breſt.

By the expreſs which arrived at Bombay the 18th inſtant, we further learn, that general Goddard, after leaving as ſtrong a garriſon as he could ſpare from his army at Baſan, moved with his remaining troops, and a reinforcement of men and battering cannon, from Bombay towards Mangalore, the principal ſettlement Hyder Ally has in the Malabar country, with intention to lay ſiege to the ſame. Moſt of the artillery, and all the mortar pieces, found upon the walls of Baſan, &c. were either made in France or Holland, and ſold by their merchants and factors to Hyder Ally.

May 26. By the private diſpatches from Bengal, we learn that a further reinforcement of 300 Europeans and 800 ſeapoys had been ſent to the relief of the Coromandel coaſt. Meere Abdullah Beig, Rajah of the Patna country, had raiſed an army of 10,000 men, which are taken into the company's ſervice. Trejudulia, a fort 100 miles from Calcutta, had ſurrendered to the company's arms, and Surkeil Cawn had retreated to the ſouthermoſt part of the empire. Allinoadar Abdallah Cawn, in the invirons of Panta, had raiſed an army of 20,000 men, and was upon the march to join the company's troops. The action at Cullaſtadore was in favour of the company's army; lieutenant colonel Andrews, with his detachment had taken Semepayara lorr, which belonged to Jan Aldeil Beig, brother to the rajah of Patna, in which were upwards of 80 pieces of cannon, and 1600 men, who ſurrendered to the colonel at diſcretion. This rajah's brother is in the intereſt of the French, conſequently in that of Hyder Ally, but is to weak too ſtand againſt his brother, united with the company's forces. The treaſury of Bengal has, after paying all army demands, 1,700,000l. The company's European army in the kingdom of Bengal does not conſiſt of leſs than 6000 men, ſeapoys about 46,000, well diſciplined, and firmly attached to the company.

Extract of a letter from Cork, May 16.

"Arrived yeſterday twenty ſail of tranſports from Kinſale, but lately from Charleſtown. They are to load with proviſions, and ſail for America with the next convoy."

May 29. On Saturday evening arrived at his houſe in Portſmouth place, from Madrid, Richard Cumberland, eſquire. He travelled through France, having obtained a paſſport of the French ambaſſador at the Spaniſh court. When he arrived at Paris he was detained nine days; in that time a council was convened, but, at length, was ſuffered to depart.

Dublin, May 22. The moſt peremptory orders have been iſſued by the emperor of Germany for all officers in his ſervice abſent on furlough immediately to return to their reſpective regiments: letters containing theſe orders were received here a few days ago, in conſequence of which many Iriſh gentlemen in the German ſervice are preparing to ſet off with the greateſt expedition.

London, May 30. Prince William Henry, who is now cruizing with admiral Digby, after having been twice to the relief of Gibraltar, will as ſoon as he returns home, be made a lieutenant, in which ſtation he will continue three years before he is advanced any higher.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 20.

"The provincial reviews in this country, which are to be on the 5th of June, will exhibit a ſcene ſurpaſſing any thing that modern, or perhaps antient hiſtory can produce. There are upwards of 65,000 men returned for the field, 15,000 of which are of the province of Leinſter; theſe are to be reviewed in the Phenix park within a mile of the city. Each battalion is amply provided with field pieces, mortars, ſtandards, &c. fitting for the field. After the review they are to be marched into Dublin, every citizen in good circumſtances having given in his name for the entertainment of a certain number, and the enſuing day they are to ſeperate and march for their different habitations. People of all denominations are coming from all parts of the province to ſee this extraordinary ſight; and every packet brings over a number of paſſengers from Cheſhire, Lancaſhire, and Wales, for the ſame purpoſe."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 29.

"It is generally believed here that admiral Parker will go out commander in chief, having ſhifted his flag on board the Victory: the fleet is ready to put to ſea, they only wait for orders.

"There never was more expedition uſed in victualling ſhips than at this time; all was on board in 48 hours. The ſailors are in high ſpirits and healthy, and wiſh to be out at ſea, that they may have a bruſh with ſome of our enemies. Admiral Parker ſeems to be in great favour with the tars."

Five men of war ſailed from Portſmouth a few days ago, three more of 80 guns, a day or two after, which were to be joined with two of 70 from Plymouth; the whole ſquadron being commanded by ſir John Lockhart Roſs; their deſtination is not yet known.

June 1. A gentleman in the ſuit of the Ruſſian Miniſter at Paris, in his private diſpatches to a foreigner of diſtinction in town writes: "It is a great matter of doubt whether the empreſs will not very ſeverely reſent the indifference with which the ſtates of Holland have preſumed to treat her profered mediation for reconciling matters with Great-Britain. This I can aſſure you, that a treaty is in agitation between the courts of Ruſſia, Vienna, Berlin and London."

Verſailles, (France) May 23. His majeſty having agreed to the diminiſhion of Mr. Neckar, director general of the Finances, the king has charged Mr. Solyde, ſecretary, Counſellor of ſtate, with the detail of that department, in order to give account thereof to his majeſty.

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ST. JOHN's, Antigua, June 5.

From English Harbour we are informed, that the Barfleur's tender, which failed from thence bound for the fleet, on Wednesday was fe'nnight, was chafed by the American brig Holker from three o'clock on Thurfday afternoon, until three o'clock on Monday morning, when by favour of a dark cloud, ſhe fortunately got into English Harbour again. The cruizing ground of this miſchievous Holker, is ſaid to be from Barbuda to Deſiada.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 2.

Laſt Saturday the ſhip William, Davis, in eight weeks from Africa, with 350 choice ſlaves on board, was conducted into this harbour by the mate, the captain having died at ſea. On her paſſage from the coaſt, ſhe ſpoke the private Secour, the captain of which delivered the mate a mail from the Iſle of France in the Eaſt-Indies, containing diſpatches to their miniſtry, which he had found in a packet-boat that he had taken during his cruiſe, but afterwards permitted to proceed on her voyage, not having hands enough to ſecure his priſoners.

Before the William left Africa, two privateers from Pool and Liverpool had viſited the coaſt, and taken all the Dutch Guineamen, and ſeized an immenſe quantity of property, chiefly belonging to the merchants of Amſterdam. The cargo of the William was part of the booty.

On Wedneſday the following ſhips, being the ſquadron under the command of rear admiral Rowley, returned from eſcorting the homeward bound fleet to the latitude of 30 deg. north, where they parted with them, having a fair wind, all well.

Princeſs Royal	90	) Rear admiral Rowley
Albion		) Captain Hotchkyſs
Ramillies	74	Captain Bowyer
Ruby	74	—— Cowling
Southampton	64	—— ——
Loweſtoffe	32	—— Affleck
	32	—— Hynes

They conducted into Port-Royal a French brig from Rochelle.

One of the ſums of 20,000 l. mentioned in our laſt, to be ſoon expected in this iſland, is a loan from the bank of England.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Nancy, Paiſley, in nine days from Tobago. The day before ſhe failed the French had landed a conſiderable force on the ſouth ſide of that iſland, under the protection of four or five ſhips of the line. Fortunately the firing of the beacons communicated the alarm to the north ſide, where captain Paiſley lay, in time for the Nancy and five other veſſels to cut their cables and make their eſcape, before the enemy's ſhips got round the iſland. The ſhip Atlantic, Salans, is one of thoſe which came down with her, and is gone to the north ſide.

June 9. His majeſty's ſhip Reſource, captain Rowley, (ſon of the admiral) commander, returned on Saturday laſt to Port Royal.---She was bound to Penſacola with a detachment of the royal American rangers, to reinforce that garriſon; but on the 16th of April, the day after ſhe had made Cape St. Blas, ſhe diſcovered a fleet of 23 ſail, 16 of which appeared to be of the line, ſtanding to the weſtward. About ſix of them gave chace to the Reſource, but ſhe was fortunate enough to eſcape from them in the night. Three days afterwards about half paſt two o'clock, a veſſel was diſcovered bearing down upon her. About four they were near enough to engage, and at ſix the enemy's veſſel ſtruck her colours, and proved to be his majeſty late ſhip the Unicorn, of 28 guns and 190 men, commanded by an old and experienced officer the chevalier de St. Turine. On board the Reſource, fourteen men were killed and 26 wounded. The Unicorn had about 50 men killed and 40 wounded, 20 of whom have ſince died of their wounds. Captain Rowley learnt from his priſoners, that the fleet he had met with was Spaniſh, intended to co-operate with the forces already employed at the ſiege of Penſacola; he therefore thought it moſt prudent, and for the good of his majeſty's ſervice, to return with his prize to Jamaica.

Next day the ſhip Neptune, captain Paterſon, in ten days from Tobago, anchored at Port-Royal. Captain Paterſon furniſhes us with the following particulars of the attack on that iſland by the French. On the 23d of laſt month, a ſhip of the line, three frigates, a cutter, and three ſloops, appeared off Tobago, about two miles to windward of Scarborough, where they attempted to land ſome troops but were repulſed. Finding it rather difficult to make an impreſſion on the north ſide, they ſailed round to great Courland Bay, and on the 24th they diſembarked without oppoſition. Next day they marched acroſs the iſland to Scarborough, and took poſſeſſion of the town and battery which commands the harbour; the governor, with the troops and militia, having ſpiked up the cannon, retiring to Concordia Hill, with ſome field pieces and abundance of ammunition, determined to defend themſelves to the laſt extremity. The force of the iſland conſiſted of 300 regulars, about 200 well diſciplined militia, and a few ſailors, while that of the enemy did not exceed 750 men including militia and Charaibs; for of the whole not above one half were regulars, and thoſe chiefly of the Iriſh brigade. The attack is commanded by the governo of St. Vincent. Three different expreſſes had been ſent off by Mr. Ferguſon the governor of Tobago, to ſir George Rodney, general Vaughan, and the governor of Barbadoes, ſo that we have every reaſon to hope it will be ſpeedily relieved.

Vice-admiral ſir Peter Parker has been pleaſed to appoint captain Haynes, late of the Loweſtoffe, to the command of his majeſty's ſhip Ruby, in the room of captain Fotheringham, deceaſed.

June 16. On Thurſday his majeſty's ſhip Licorne, the hon. captain Cadogan, and ſloop du Guay Trouin, captain Fiſh, arrived from a cruiſe, with a privateer brig of 14 guns, formerly the Comet packet boat, and her tender, prizes to the latter.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jamaica) June 9.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived the Mercury cartel, captain Barry Burke, in twelve days from Havanna, with fifty-five priſoners. Captain Burke cannot ſufficiently expreſs the reſpect and attention paid the Engliſh flag, by his excellency the governor of Havanna, the admiral and intendant general; captain Burke was honoured with a general invitation to their tables, and every mark of politeneſs they could ſhew: regular viſits were paid the flag by the generals and all other field officers. Captain Burke cannot ſay too much of the intendant general, the auditor of war, and the governor's ſecretary, all of whom, upon every application were highly obliging: in ſhort, captain Burke obſerves, that all ranks of people are deſirous of a good underſtanding between the two iſlands, and to ſoften the calamities of war to all perſons who unfortunately may become priſoners in future.

From a paſſenger we are happy to inform the public, that a convention is ſettled between the Havanna and this iſland; a particular article of which is, that all maſters of ſhips, chief mates, ſurgeons, and paſſengers, who may be taken in future, are to have their parole of honour, inſtead of being indiſcriminately thrown into priſon as heretofore.

June 16. Saturday morning laſt ſailed from Port Royal for Great Britain his majeſty's ſhip Hector, ſir John Hamilton, bart. commander, having under his convoy the Antelope packet-boat, with the mails from thence.

Yeſterday arrived a ſhip from the coaſt of Africa, laden with gold duſt, ivory &c. prize to his majeſty's ſhips Licorne and Du Guay Trouin; alſo was ſent in by the Active privateer, the ſhip Hope, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of rum and ſugar.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, June 14.

Monday his majeſty's ſhip Ulyſſes, of 44 guns, John Thomas, eſq; commander, returned to Port-Royal from a cruiſe, having received very conſiderable damage in a ſevere action, on the evening of the 6th inſt. off the Caucaſſes, with a French frigate; as appears by the following journal.——

Journal of the action between the Ulyſſes, and a large French ſhip.

"On Wedneſday the 6th of June, at half paſt one P. M. ſaw two ſail in the N. E. quarter, and gave chace. At half paſt four, hoiſted French colours, and fired two nine pounders: At five, fired three eighteen pounders and two nines at the chaſe, which brought her too; we ſhortened ſail, hoiſted out our large cutter, and ſent lieutenant Woolridge, and a petty officer to examine her. She proved to be an American ſchooner, prize to the Active privateer loaded with ſalt from Turk's Iſland bound to Boſton. At ſix P. M. the north part of the Caucaſſes bore ſouth, diſtant two or three leagues. At ten minutes paſt ſix, ſaw two ſail in the weſt quarter, diſcharged the ſchooner, and gave chace. At half paſt eight we made the private ſignal; which not being anſwered, fired a ſhot acroſs her; ſhe immediately hoiſted French colours, and returned two guns; we then gave her a broadſide, paſt her, wore ſhip, and laid her along ſide: We could now perceive her to be a large frigate with a poop and a ſtern gallery. The action now commenced with great fury on both ſides, within muſket ſhot of each other; at three quarters paſt eight, captain Thomas was carried off the deck, having received ſeveral wounds in his body: at nine our main yard came down on the booms, and our tiller rope was ſhot away: at ten, the firing very warm on both ſides, our ſteering ſails on the yards caught fire, which was with difficulty extinguiſhed: at half paſt ten, Mr. Richards, the maſter, received a deſperate wound, and was carried off the deck: at eleven, lieutenant Woolridge was alſo wounded and carried below: at twelve, the enemy ſtill along ſide, ſlackened their fire; ten minutes after, they totally ceaſed firing, and bore away: but from the ſituation of our ſhip, it was impoſſible for us to purſue her, having our fore, main, and mizen top ſail tyes, lifts, braces, ſheets, and running-rigging cut to pieces, and all our lower maſts wounded in different places. Her conſort, a brig, after the action, bore down cloſe upon us, and received our broad ſide, which obliged her to ſtrike; but we not being able to hoiſt a boat out, ſhe took advantage of our ſituation, made ſail, and eſcaped. Next morning our antagoniſt was out of ſight.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the Corner of Black-horſe alley, in Front ſtreet,

A PIECE or PARCEL

Of Meadow Ground:

Containing about 60 acres; being part of Shivers's iſland, in the river Delaware, oppoſite Cheſter-town, in Pennſylvania, and Raccoon-creek, in New-Jerſey: There is on the ſame, a good wharf and houſe, convenient for ſuch a property; the ſoil is equal to any in the river: the whole in good bank; the principal part in good mowing graſs, and the remainder excellent paſture. ALSO, about 8333 Acres of LAND, in the county of Kentucky, in the ſtate of Virginia: being and undivided right, and is part of 100,000 acres, taken up and ſurveyed about two years ſince. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, upon application to the Subſcriber, at his ſaid Office, may be acquainted with the Terms.

N. B. The above LANDS will be ſold below their real value; the principal part of the Purchaſe Money will be expected down, and a ſhort credit given for the remainder. ASSHETON HUMPHREYS

Lombard-ſtreet, Auguſt, 1781.

Thomas Lloyd takes this method to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of this city, who may pleaſe to employ him, that he waits on them at their own houſes, to teach in an eaſy plain manner WRITING &c. He likewiſe inſtructs Gentlemen in Book keeping (on very reaſonable terms) in any of its branches.

*** A further Sale of the Public LOTS of this city, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 16th inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe. The conditions the ſame as in former ſales.

Having compleated the Sales of the GOODS taken out of the Brigantine FRIENDSHIP, by the Letters of Marque Ship MINERVA and Schooner Governor LIVINGSTON: I am now ready to make DISTRIBUTION of the PROCEEDS thereof, according to the Decree of the Court of Admiralty. All Perſons having Demands againſt the ſaid Goods, for Charges, or who are authoriſed or entitled to receive Shares or Parts thereof, are deſired to make their Claims, at my Office, within THREE DAYS from the Date hereof.

Aug. 11. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On Wedneſday the 15th inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Meſſrs. James and Drinkers wharf, will be ſold by public auction, the whale boat WILLIAM AND MARY, with her guns, tackle, apparel and furniture, as ſhe now lays at ſaid wharf; being a prize, taken and condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this ſtate. Clement Biddle, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1781.

To be ſold, cheap for caſh, a Two Story Brick Houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a Wooden Tenement adjoining, on the ſame lot, which is forty ſix feet on Second ſtreet and two hundred deep, ſituate between Queen and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Southwark. Enquire of the Printer.

Pennſbury and Eaſt Marlborough, Auguſt 6, 1781.

One Half-Johannes Reward.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, living in Pennſbury and Eaſt-Marlborough, Cheſter county, Two Indented SERVANT LADS, viz SAMUEL TINSLEY, about 16 years of age, came from Ireland about 7 years ago; ſuppoſed to be near 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, pock-marked, ſower down look, an artful fellow, and left-handed: Had on and took with him, an half worn fur hat, bound with worſted binding, a light coloured cloth coattee with metal buttons, one fine ſhirt and a coarſer one, two pair coarſe trowſers, and a pair of new ſhoes with large metal buckles in them.

WILLIAM MAY, born in Maryland, between 17 and 18 years of age, ſmall ſized, has a pleaſant look, brown hair and black eyes: Had on and took with him, an half worn wool hat, a new ſhort coat, made of light coloured coating, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, two pair of coarſe and one pair of ſtriped trowſers, new ſhoes with buckles in them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Ranawys, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or Four Spaniſh milled Dollars for either, paid by

JOSHUA PEIRCE, or STEPHEN WEBB.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or take them away at their peril.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed, that Doctor PATRICK WILSON prepares and ſells a BALSAM, for the Cure of all Fluxes, except the black; and alſo, a MEDICINE for the perfect Cure of Fevers and Agues. He is to be ſeen at his Houſe in Union-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY, the 28th ultimo, from the ſubſciber, living in Oxford, Maryland, a NEGRO MAN, named CARO, about 36 to 40 years of age, a Barbadian born, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, reſpectful in his behaviour, has a ſmall halt at times in his gait, ariſing from rheumatic pains when expoſed for many days to bad weather; was purchaſed from a Mr. Benezet, of Philadelphia, in 1773: His cloaths are computed to be nearly as follows—Two coarſe linen ſhirts, one pair trowſers, one coat, about half worn, lead coloured caſſimer, pockets on the inſide of the ſkirts, one large blue cloth ſailor's jacket with horn buttons, one ſcarlet veſt, twilled coating, half worn, one pair of black knit breeches, &c. Whoever will bring home ſaid Negroe ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges; or if taken and delivered to GEORGE MEADE and Company, of Philadalphia, they will pay the Reward.

Auguſt 8. CHARLES CROOKSHANKS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7 1781.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will Be SOLD by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

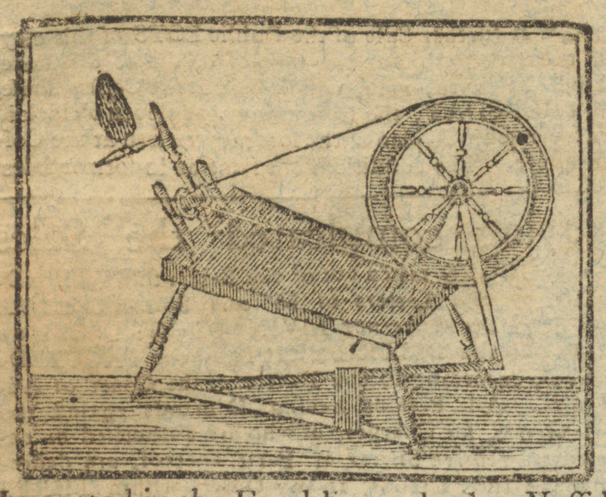
On Thurſday the 16th day of this inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Meal Market in this city,

A Variety of houſhould and kitchen furniture; among which are Windſor and leather bottom chairs, Looking-Glaſſes, Dining and Tea tables, &c. Seized and taken in execution as late the property of William Hardy, at the ſuit of Mary Bridges, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, late Sheriff.

Beſt LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſſins, corſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other article too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

JUST OPENED,
Oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet,

Prichard's *Mentai Repaſt*,

Conſiſting of an Elegant and General

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In the various Branches of Science, and Literature: The following valuable Aſſortment on LAW claims the Attention of its moſt eminent Profeſſors.

FOLIOS.

COKE's Reports, 4 vols.
Caſes in Equity, 2 vols.
Vernon's Caſes in Chancery, 2 vols.
Saunders's Reports, 2 vols.
Wood's Conveyancing, 3 vols.
Bacon's Abridgment, 5 vols.
Burrow's Reports, 3 vols.
Williams's ditto, 3 vols.
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Atkyns's ditto, 3 vols.
Raymond's ditto, 2 vols.
Carthew's ditto.
Plowden's ditto.
Hobart's ditto.
Saſkeld's ditto.
Lilly's Entries.
Regiſtrum Previum.

QUARTOS.

Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium.
Syſtem of Pleading.

OCTAVOS.

Lutwyche's Reports, 2 vols.
Statutes at Large, 29 vols,
Jure Eccleſiaſt. 2 vols.
Law of Evidence,
Gilbert's Evidence.
——— Common Pleas,
Wilſon on Fines.
Crown Circuit Companion.
Harriſon's Chancery, 2 vols.
Richardſon's King's-Bench, 2 vols.
——— Common Pleas, 2 vols.
Fearne's Eſſay.

The other Books, on Phyſic and Divinity, are equally well choſen; a detail of which would be too lengthy for a News-paper publication.

He has alſo for SALE or to HIRE, by the ſingle volume, a pretty Collection of NOVELS, HISTORIES, VOYAGES and TRAVELS; by the beſt and moſt approved Authors.

His DRAMATIC WORKS well deſerve the approbation of the Admirers of the Theatre, in particular Bell's Britiſh Theatre, elaegntly bound; wherein the exact Likeneſſes of the moſt eminent Actors of the preſent age are ſtrikingly repreſented in beautiful Copper Plates.

Said Prichard begs leave to acquaint the Public, he has ſpared no Pains or Coſt in acquiring the above valuable LIBRARY, and hopes the Encouragement he may receive, will enable him to preſerve the Collection in its preſent Luſtre and Repute.

ALSO,

All Kinds of Stationary, &c.

A General Aſſortment of the Beſt STATIONARY, and at the loweſt Price, to be had at the above Book-Store; where a Catalogue of the Library may be had.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night from the ſubſcriber, A likely NEGROE BOY, named DUBLIN, nineteen years of age, about 5 feet high: He took with him a white cloth coat and breeches, and a ſhort, brown pluſh coat with white cape and cuffs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States, ſhall have the above Reward. DAVID LENOX.
July 18.

Ten Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Saturday night, the 14th inſtant, out of Mr. James Paul's incloſures, adjoining Græme-Park, Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, A fine full-blooded BAY MARE, 8 years old, has a ſtar, ſmall blaze and ſnip, black mane and tail, her hind off foot white, with a remarkable black ſpot within the white, on the inner ſide of the foot near the hoof, and has a ſcar on the heel of her near foot; ſhe is ſhod before, the hoofs ſomewhat long, ſhe having run at graſs ſome time, is neatly made but a little high hipped; gay, ſpirited, active and fleet, eaſy gaited, trots and canters well, rather tender on the bit, and very apt to play with it when mounted. The above Reward will be given for apprehending the Thief and Mare, if ſtolen, or Five Pounds for the Mare only, by
July 1781. ISAAC MELCHER.

WAS taken, the 10th inſtant, treſpaſſing in the wheat field of the ſubſcriber, living oppoſite the three mile ſtone, on the Germantown road, a ſmall, dark Bay HORSE, 12 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, has a long ſwitch tail, and a brand on the off fore ſhoulder E. G. Whoever has loſt the ſaid Horſe is deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from this date. July 20. STUWARD CATEY.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank-Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N.B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold, By

CHARLES CIST,

PRINTER,

In Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets,

THE NEW METHOD OF

Inoculating for the Small-Pox;

Delivered in a Lecture in the Univerſity of Philadelphia, February 20, 1781.

By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

ALSO,

A Pharmacopœia,

Of the moſt SIMPLE and EFFICACIOUS Medicines that were uſed in the Military Hoſpitals of the United States.

By WILLIAM BROWN, M. D.
Formerly Phyſician General of the ſaid Hoſpitals.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUPERADDED to the attention, benevolence and generoſity of the Honourable the Congreſs, "in opening a Subſcription in the ſeveral ſtates "not in the power of the enemy, for a Loan of Thir- "ty Thouſand Dollars, for the Support of ſuch of the "Citizens of the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia, "as have been driven from their Country and Poſſeſſi- "ons by the Enemy;—which the ſaid two ſtates, by "their delegates in Congreſs have pledged their faith "for the re-payment of, with intereſt in proportion to "the ſums which ſhall be received by their reſpective "citizens, as ſoon as the legiſlatures of the ſaid ſtates "ſeverally be in a condition to make proviſion for ſo "doing; and Congreſs guaranteeing the obligation;" A Gentleman included in the number, ſo driven from his country and property, will, upon the ſame terms and for the ſame purpoſe, of alleviating his fellow citizens want and diſtreſſes, be much obliged to any Gentleman or Gentlemen, to Lend him Twenty Thouſand Hard Dollars; the ſecurity will be by mortgage on the beſt improved lands—He is pretty clear of debt, and is ſatisfied he can otherwiſe ſecure the payment. Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES H. THOMSON, late of Charleſtown, but laſt in a flag from St. Auguſtine, propoſes to open a SCHOOL in this city, for the education of a ſelect number of youth in the learned languages, writing, cyphering, ſpeaking and reading the Engliſh with propriety: And he engages his unremitted diligence and utmoſt ſkill to improve ſuch as ſhall be under his tuition; and, from many years experience in teaching, has reaſon to hope that he ſhall give ſatisfaction to all who entruſt their children to his care. The School ſhall be opened as ſoon as a convenient room can be provided, and his exiled family ſettled. Mean while he may be ſpoke with at Jonathan B. Smith, Eſq'rs; and when a proper room is provided, the public ſhall be acquainted with it.

Five Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh Apprentice LAD, named SAMUEL PEARCE, a ſhoemaker by trade, of a pale complexion, pitted a little with the ſmall-pox, grey eyes, large mouth, dark brown hair cut ſhort, has remarkable large hands, leans very much forward in his walk, and is ſomewhat knockneed, ſpeaks ſmooth and eaſy, pretends to be very ſanguine, but is a very great liar; he is about 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high: Had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat, Nankeen jacket and breeches, white thread ribbed ſtockings, a caſtor hat, a ſtock and ſilver ſtock-buckle. Its probable that he will change his cloaths, as he has taken ſeveral ſuites with him. He is about 20 years of age. Whoever will take up ſaid Apprentice, and bring him to his maſter, ſhall have the above Reward and all reaſonable Charges paid, by ANDREW BOSSHART.
N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to ſecret or carry him off at their peril. Philad. Aug. 2.

Lodgings to be Lett:

A PART of an HOUSE, unfurniſhed, in a pleaſant part of the city, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE AUGUST 14, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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From the MARYLAND GAZETTE, dated Auguſt 2d, 1781.

To Earl CORNWALLIS, lieutenant general, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

IN every finiſhed character there is ſome one trait peculiarly ornamental and ſtriking; the tender and delicate ſtrokes of nature in the landſcapes of Titian, and the ſublime in the paintings of Raphael, demand our attention and excite our applauſe at the firſt bluſh. Chaſtity is the leading lineament of the female portrait; and a ſoldier without courage, is as outre, as the ſtatue of Venus de Medicis veiled in rags. Fame has given your lordſhip the characteriſtic of your profeſſion, and it is ſincerely to be wiſhed, that your attachment to truth was ſuch, as to leave no doubts of her authenticity. An eminent writer has ſaid (with what juſtice I will not venture to determine) "That he who deſcends to a wilful falſhood forfeits every pretenſion to true bravery." If an inveſtigation of your official letter to ſir Henry Clinton, relative to lieutenant-colonel Tarleton's defeat on the 17th of January laſt, deteſts you in a miſrepreſentation, and ſubjects you to this cenſure, you have only yourſelf to blame. It is a charitable principle, to impute errors to the head, rather than the heart; and I ſincerely wiſh I could adopt it with reſpect to your lordſhip; but it is impoſſible that your erroneous repreſentation of this action could have flowed from want of information. The loſs your troops ſuſtained might have been eaſily aſcertained, by a compariſon of their numbers, when detached, with thoſe which rejoined you at Turkey-creek. Let us compare your accounts with the truth. "You are apprehenſive, that 400 infantry were either killed, wounded, or taken; you are certain that the loſs of the cavalry was inconſiderable, and two three pounders fell into our hands; you fear that the colours of the 7th regiment ſhared the ſame fate." I wiſh your regard to truth had been as ſtrong as your fears and apprehenſions; you then would not have ſo far deviated from facts; which are, that 29 commiſſioned officers were paroled, 500 privates marched off priſoners) and upwards of 200 privates left wounded on the field: 10 commiſſioned officers and more than 100 privates were killed; the artillery, the muſic and colours of the whole detachment, were captured; among the priſoners there were 130 of the legion, and a large number of dragoon horſes were taken. How widely different your lordſhip's account and the truth. "Veritas prevalebit" is an old maxim, and will be verified in the event.

I am led to call your lordſhip's attention to the 10th paragraph of your extraordinary letter, from a hope, that a reconſideration of it will call a bluſh into your cheek, and for a moment awake the feelings of honour ſleeping in your boſom. Men of ingenuity generally blend facts with miſrepreſentations, to render them difficult to be detected; but your lordſhip, acting with no caution in this inſtance, has wove a web of falſhood, not variegated with a ſhred of truth. That lieutenant colonel Tarleton gave the waggon guard all the aſſiſtance in burning the baggage of the corps, which could be expected from fugitives, winged with apprehenſions, is a fact; and it is equally true, that nothing but the rapidity of the flight ſaved them from the puniſhment they merited, by ſo flagrant a violation of the law of arms; but that he ever charged and repulſed colonel Waſhington, is a boaſt without any foundation in truth. One would imagine, that Tarleton's prudence would have induced him to have prevailed on your lordſhip to ſuppreſs even the name of that gallant young officer, as it muſt be engraved on his memory in indelible characters, that with 80 cavalry, the colonel charged broke, and purſued, thoſe of his legion (by your accounts 300) till numbers were killed and taken, and the reſt totally diſperſed; nor can he have forgotten (whatever pain the recollection may give him) that Waſhington invited him to a rencontre, comis et enſe, which he wiſely declined, and not glowing "with that bravery, which had ſo often led his troops to victory," ſought an inglorious ſafety, and took ſhelter amongſt his men!

Though the odium you have attempted to fix on the militia, if eſtabliſhed, would encreaſe the glory of our regular corps, and add to the diſgrace of your troops, whilſt we have any regard for juſtice or merit, we can not admit it. It is the beſt policy in your lordſhip to depreciate the character of the armed yeomanry of America, for it is a fact eſtabliſhed by reaſon and experience, that a reſpectable and well regulated militia is the ſafeſt palladium of the liberties of a ſtate.

The militia, who compoſed at leaſt one half of general Morgan's force, had long been pupils in the ſchool of adverſity. Deprived of their property, baniſhed from their domeſtic enjoyments, and fired with the remembrance of repeated injury, aggravated by repeated inſult, a noble thirſt for revenge conſpired with the love of country to impel them to the field. Some of them had fled from their farms the very morning of the action, after having beheld the works of a painful induſtry laid in ruins by the very men they had to contend with; others fought within ſight of their ſmoaking dwellings. I aſk your lordſhip, I aſk any man the leaſt verſed in human nature, if it is probable, nay poſſible, that men thus actuated and thus circumſtanced, whoſe property, connections, and what is dearer than life itſelf, hung on the fate of the day, ſhould ſhrink from a temporary danger, and realiſe their deſperate expectations. Reſentment ſupplied the want of diſcipline, and gave an edge to their weapons, which was felt and lamented by your troops. Their bravery and moderation on this occaſion will adorn the hiſtoric page, when the conduct of their enemies ſhall be forgot, or remembered with deteſtation. Your officers, my lord, acknowledged that their orders extended to exclude the militia from mercy. Fortune, or rather that Providence which protects the votaries of a virtuous cauſe, diſappointed their horrid deſigns, and put them into the power of the very men they had devoted to deliberate maſſacre. What was the conduct of the militia? They forgot the enemy in the priſoner, and humanity gave a luſtre to their victory, more ſplendid than ever graced a Britiſh triumph!

What was the conduct of the American regulars? They fought againſt a corps, whoſe cruelty had become proverbial, and whoſe leader, a ſtranger to the tender emotions of pity, and untutored and unpoliſhed by ſcience, had been heard to uſe expreſſions, which a ſavage would bluſh to own; had been heard to proteſt, "that he declared war againſt humanity and rebellion, and that the expiring groans of rebels was muſic to his ear." They triumphed, and were humane; bloodſhed ceaſed with reſiſtance, and the bayonet ſlept in its ſcabbard. For the truth of this I appeal to your own officers. Many of thoſe captured on the 17th of January declared, with tears and bluſhes, "that the treatment they had received both from officers and ſoldiers, had impreſſed them with the moſt lively ſentiments of gratitude and admiration, and that they ſhould recommend their example to their army, as a leſſon of heroiſm and humanity, highly worthy of imitation." This was language worthy of ſoldiers. It is ſincerely to be regretted, that there are ſo few men of liberal ſentiments under your lordſhip's command; but it is not difficult to be accounted for; example is more powerful than precept, and a cruel and illiterate general ſeldom commands, for any length of time, an enlightened corps of officers or a humane ſoldiery!

A man of conſcious rectitude will ever promote a free enquiry into his conduct, and no ſtation, however dignified or exalted, ought to ſcreen a villain from the inquiſition of truth, or ſhield his vices from public cenſure. The glare of a title may dazzle fools, and intimidate vaſſals, but can never influence thoſe who have ſenſe to think, and ſpirit to act for themſelves. In forming their judgment of a character, they ſtrip it of its borrowed plumes, try it by the unerring rules of right reaſon, and ſtamp it with its merited ſignature. Upon ſuch principles I mean to examine your lordſhip's conduct, whilſt commanding a Britiſh army in the ſouthern ſtates. Should the inveſtigation cloud your reputation, or leſſen the number of your admirers; ſhould your humanity be found as exceptionable as your official veracity, and the mirrour of truth reflect a monſter, I entreat that your lordſhip would not imitate ſome fine ladies, who quarrel with their limners and glaſſes, for not reflecting charms which the parſimony of nature had denied.

When you, my lord, moved in a ſubordinate ſphere, and was the ſatellite to a ſuperior planet, America viewed you through a miſtaken medium; ſhe believed you to be a gallant, generous, and veteran ſoldier, and lamented that ſuch talents and principles ſhould be proſtituted in ſpreading the reign of deſpotiſm, a reign deſtructive to freedom, religion, and the arts and ſciences; for every ſtep a tyrant makes towards the eſtabliſhment of his iron ſway, blaſts ſome uſeful invention of the human genius, and blots out ſome amiable virtue of the human heart. The change of your ſituation attended with the extenſion of your influence, ſtripped off the maſk, and exhibited you in your genuine colours. Tranſplanted to a ſouthern hemiſphere, we behold you a comet, diſpenſing death, and marking its progreſs with burnings and devaſtations. The hiſtory of your tranſactions in Georgia and the Carolinas is a hiſtory of cruelty and injuſtice, unparalleled in the annals of a civilized country. Enamoured of ambition, to obtain her favours, you have made ſacrifices more inhuman than thoſe of the ſavages to their fallen warriors. To graſp a phantom, you have trampled on the rights of your fellow creatures, and ſtained your ſword with the blood of innocence. Your bloſſed adminiſtration was uſhered in by a proclamation, promiſing in the moſt ſolemn manner free and unlimited pardon, and peaceable and perfect enjoyment of property to thoſe citizens, who came in and took the oath of allegiance to government. Deceived by your promiſes, and deluded by the arts of your emiſſaries, numbers claimed the proffered ſecurity and protection: ſporting with the ſacredneſs of plighted faith, you violated every engagement; inſtead of perſonal ſecurity, they experienced injury and inſult; inſtead of rewards, they have received puniſhments; thoſe whoſe property was an object worthy Britiſh avarice, have been deprived of it by the ſuborned teſtimony of their ſlaves, who have been encouraged to treat their maſters with an inſolence more intolerable than death. Your lordſhip and your officers have grown rich on the ſpoils of the widow and the orphan; many citizens have ſuffered as common felons by your orders, whoſe only crime was an unſhaken attachment to their country, and whoſe fate will ſtand a recorded ſatire againſt your lordſhip and the tyrant you ſerve, as long as virtue ſhall have a friend amongſt mankind; others, without the ſhadow of criminality, have been dragged from the altars of domeſtic happineſs, thrown into dungeons, and there left to linger out a wretched exiſtence, embittered by every ſpecies of diſtreſs, without a friendly hand to cloſe their eyes, or lay their aſhes in the peaceful grave. Our officers and ſoldiers, captured in the field of battle, fighting gallantly, have not experienced a milder fate. You have not dared to expoſe them to a public death, but you have taken as effectual a mode to rob them of life; your priſon ſhips have been more fatal than ſcaffolds, and the want of bread than the hands of executioners. Contrary to the cuſtom of war and the uſages of nations, you have forced our ſoldiers to enliſt into your ſervice, by reducing them to the melancholy alternative, either to periſh with hunger, die under the laſh, or to imbrue their hands in the blood of their friends, relatives, countrymen, and fellow ſoldiers*. If your lordſhip's heart is not ſteeled to every humane ſenſation, the recollection of theſe facts muſt plant daggers in your boſom, and thorns under your pillow! Believe me, my lord, the ſhouts of victory can never drown the voice of an accuſing conſcience, or the ſmiles of royalty ſoften the pangs of guilt! The trophies of ambition are the badges of cruelty, and a fortune accumulated at the expence of juſtice and honour is ſplendid miſery!

Having drawn your picture from the life, I ſhall leave your lordſhip to gaze on it; for though I ſhould wiſh Arnold to expiate his crimes on the rack, I ſhould be unwilling to view him whilſt agonized with its tortures!

I am your lordſhip's
moſt humble ſervant,
AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

Annapolis, July 30, 1781.

* It is a fact, ſupported by the teſtimony of ſome of our officers, who have juſt come from Charleſtown, and ſeveral inhabitants of that city, that upwards of 500 American ſoldiers have been conſtrained by their ſufferings to enliſt in the Britiſh ſervice, and are ſent off to the Weſt-Indies; yet retaliation ſleeps, and I am apprehenſive, though one ſhould ariſe from the dead and ſay it was juſt, it would ſleep on! Congreſs have ſacrificed enough to a miſtaken humanity; it is high time they ſhould act a ſpirited and deciſive part; forbearance to our cruel enemy has ever been injuſtice to ourſelves, and if continued will juſtly be imputed to fear. If America does not vindicate the wrongs of her officers and ſoldiers, ſhe will find very few mad enough to bleed or ſuffer in her cauſe!

From the MARTINICO GAZETTE, June 14, 1781.

A letter of marque lately arrived at St. Chriſtopher's from Europe, reports, That the court of St. James had not diſapproved in any ſenſe the arbitrary conduct of the Britiſh commanders at the taking of St. Euſtatia, and that it had given its approbation to the ſeizing all the effects there, except ſuch as were Engliſh property, and could be proved to be ſuch. It is to be preſumed that this ſmall palliation will not appeaſe the clamours of the nation, inaſmuch as it can but very little compenſate the great damages it has ſuſtained. All the world knows that the Engliſh colonies were more intereſted than any other in the commerce of St. Euſtatia, and that it was not poſſible to take away the French, the Dutch, and American property, without giving a terrible blow to the Engliſh merchants. Beſides, it is well ſuppoſed that the reſtitution of their particular effects, will be made ſlowly, in an unfaithful manner, and that there may be a thouſand ways to elude it, at leaſt in part. We are impatient to know in what light the people of England will conſider this event, and particularly in what colours the oppoſition will paint the miniſtry who give ſuch orders to the commanders.

Colonel Ogilvy, who occaſionally commanded at St. Euſtatia, lately died there. We are told that the court

has named Paul Wentworth to the government of that iſland, and that he was to embark for his ſtation in the month of April.

The following is taken from a Charleſtown Paper of July 26, 1781.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, June 4, 1781.

THIS morning captain Broderick, aid-de camp to lieut. general Cornwallis, arrived from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, with diſpatches from his lordſhip, and lieutenant colonel Balfour, to the right honourable lord George Germaine, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, of which the following are copies and extracts:

My LORD, Guilford, March 17, 1781.

HAVING occaſion to diſpatch my aid de camp capt. Brodrick, with the particulars of the action of the 15th, in compliance with general directions from ſir Henry Clinton, I ſhall embrace the opportunity to give your lordſhip an account of the operations of the troops under my command, previous to that event, and of thoſe ſubſequent, until the departure of capt. Brodrick.

My plan for the winter's campaign was to penetrate into North-Carolina, leaving South-Carolina in ſecurity againſt any probable attack in my abſence.

Lord Rawdon, with a conſiderable body of troops, had charge of the defenſive, and I proceeded about the middle of January upon the offenſive operations. I decided to march up the upper, in preference to the lower roads, leading into North-Carolina, becauſe fords being frequent above the forks of the rivers, my paſſage there could not eaſily be obſtructed; and general Greene having taken poſt on the Pedee, and there being few fords in any of the great rivers of this country below their forks, eſpecially in the winter, I apprehended being much delayed, if not entirely prevented from penetrating by the latter route. I was the more induced to prefer this route, as I hoped in my way to be able to deſtroy or drive out of South-Carolina the corps of the enemy, commanded by general Morgan, which threatened our valuable diſtrict of Ninety-Six; and I likewiſe hoped, by rapid marches, to be between general Greene and Virginia, and by that means force him to fight, without receiving any reinforcement from that province; or failing of that, to oblige him to quit North-Carolina with precipitation, and thereby encourage our friends to make good their promiſes of a general riſing to aſſiſt me in the re eſtabliſhing his majeſty's government.

The unfortunate affair of the 17th of January, was a very unexpected and ſevere blow; however, being thoroughly ſenſible that defenſive meaſures would be certain ruin to the affairs of Britain in the ſouthern colonies, this event did not deter me from proſecuting the original plan.

That general Greene might be uncertain of my intended route as long as poſſible, I had left general Leſlie at Camden, until I was ready to move from Winnſborough, and he was now within a march of me. I employed the 18th in forming a junction with him, and in collecting the remains of lieutenant colonel Tarleton's corps, after which great exertions were made by part of the army without baggage, to retake our priſoners, and to intercept general Morgan's corps, on its retreat to Catawba; but the celerity of their movements, and the ſwelling of the numberleſs creeks in our way, rendered all our efforts fruitleſs. I therefore aſſembled the army on the 25th, at Ramſoure's mill, on the ſouth fork of the Catawba; and as the loſs of my light troops could not be remedied by the activity of the whole corps, I employed a halt of two days in collecting ſome flour, and in deſtroying ſuperfluous baggage, and all my waggons, except thoſe loaded with hoſpital ſtores, ſalt and ammunition, and four reſerved empty, in readineſs for ſick or wounded. In this meaſure, though at the expence of a great deal of officers baggage, and of all proſpect in future of rum, and even a regular ſupply of proviſions to the ſoldiers, I muſt, in juſtice to this army, ſay, that there was the moſt general and chearful acquieſcence.

In the mean time the rains had rendered the North-Catawba impaſſible, and general Morgan's corps, the militia of the rebellious counties of Rowan and Mecklenburg, under general Davidſon, or the gang of plunderers uſually under the command of general Sumpter, not then recovered from his wounds, had occupied all the fords in a ſpace of more than forty miles upwards from the fork. I approached the river, during its heighth, by ſhort marches, ſo as to give the enemy equal apprehenſions for ſeveral fords; and after having procured the beſt information in my power, I reſolved to attempt the paſſage at a private ford (then ſlightly guarded) near M'Cowan's ford, on the morning of the firſt of February.

Lieutenant colonel Webſter was detached with part of the army, and all the baggage to Beattie's ford, ſix miles above M'Cowan's, where general Davidſon was ſuppoſed to be poſted with 500 militia, and was directed to make every poſſible demonſtration, by cannonading and otherwiſe, of an intention to force a paſſage there; and I marched at one in the morning, with the brigade of Guards, regiment of Boſe, 23d regiment, 200 cavalry, and two three-pounders, to the ford fixed upon for the real attempt. The morning being very dark and rainy, and part of our way through a wood, where there was no road, one of the three-pounders, in front of the 23d regiment and the cavalry, overſet in a ſwamp, and occaſioned thoſe corps to loſe the line of march; and ſome of the artillery men belonging to the other gun (one of whom had the match) having ſtoped to aſſiſt, were likewiſe left behind. The head of the column, in the mean while, arrived at the bank of the river, and day began to break. I could make no uſe of the gun that was up, and it was evident, from the number of fires on the other ſide, that the oppoſition would be greater than I had expected. However, as I knew that the rain, then falling, would ſoon render the river again impaſſible, and I had received information the evening before, that general Greene had arrived in general Morgan's camp, and that his army was marching after him with the greateſt expedition, I determined not to deſiſt from the attempt; and therefore, full of confidence in the zeal and gallantry of brigadier general O'Hara, and of the brigade of guards under his command, I ordered them to march on; but, to prevent confuſion, not to fire until they gained the oppoſite bank. Their behaviour juſtified my high opinion of them; for a conſtant fire from the enemy, in a ford upwards of 500 yards wide, in many places up to their middle, with a rocky bottom and ſtrong current, made no impreſſion on their cool and determined valour, nor checked their paſſage. The light infantry, landing firſt, immediately formed, and in a few minutes killed or diſperſed every thing that appeared before them, the reſt of the troops forming and advancing in ſucceſſion. We now learned that we had been oppoſed by about 300 militia, that had taken poſt there, only the evening before, under the command of general Davidſon. Their general and two or three other officers were among the killed; the number of wounded was uncertain, and a few were taken priſoners. On our ſide, lieutenant colonel Hall, and three men were killed, and 36 wounded, and all of the light infantry and grenadiers of the guards. By this time the rear of the column had joined, and the whole having paſſed with the greateſt diſpatch, I detached lieutenant colonel Tarleton, with the cavalry and 23d regiment, to purſue the routed militia; a few were ſoon killed or taken, and lieutenant colonel Tarleton having learned that 3 or 400 of the neighbouring militia were to aſſemble that day at Tarrank's houſe, about ten miles from the ford, leaving his infantry, he went on with the cavalry, and finding the militia as expected, he with excellent conduct and great ſpirit, attacked them inſtantly, and totally routed them, with little loſs on his ſide, and on theirs, between forty and fifty killed, wounded or priſoners. This ſtroke, with our paſſage of the ford, ſo effectually diſpirited the militia, that we met with no farther oppoſition on our march to the Yadkin, through one of the moſt rebellious tracts in America.

During this time, the rebels having quitted Beattie's ford, lieut. col. Webſter was paſſing his detachment and the baggage of the army: This had become tedious and difficult by the continuance of the rain and the ſwelling of the river; but all joined us ſoon after dark, about ſix miles from Beattie's ford. The other fords were likewiſe abandoned by the enemy. The greateſt part of the militia diſperſed; and general Morgan, with his corps, marched all that afternoon, and the following night, towards Saliſbury. We purſued next morning, in hopes to intercept him between the rivers, and after ſtruggling with many difficulties, ariſing from ſwelled creeks and bad roads, the guards came up with his rear, in the evening of the third routed it, and took a few waggons at the Trading ford of the Yadkin.—He had paſſed the body of his infantry in flats, and his cavalry and waggons by the ford, during that day and the preceding night; but at the time of our arrival the boats were ſecured on the other ſide, and the ford had become impaſſable. The river continuing to riſe, and the weather appearing unſettled, I determined to march to the upper fords, after procuring a ſmall ſupply of proviſions at Saliſbury. This, and the height of the creeks in our way, detained me two days; and in that time, Morgan having quitted the banks of the river, I had information from our friends, who croſſed in canoes, that general Greene's army was marching with the utmoſt diſpatch to form a junction with him at Guilford. Not having had time to collect the North-Carolina militia, and having received no reinforcement from Virginia, I concluded that he would do every thing in his power to avoid an action on the ſouth ſide of the Dan; and it being my intereſt to force him to fight, I made great expedition, and got between him and the upper fords; and being aſſured that the lower fords are ſeldom practicable in winter, and that he could not collect many flats at any of the ferries, I was in great hopes he would not eſcape me without receiving a blow.

Nothing could exceed the patience and alacrity of the officers and ſoldiers, under every ſpecies of hardſhip and fatigue, in endeavouring to overtake him; but our intelligence upon this occaſion was exceedingly defective, which, with heavy rains, bad roads, and the paſſage of many deep creeks, and bridges deſtroyed by the enemy's light troops, rendered all our exertions vain; for upon our arrival at Boyd's ferry, on the 15th, we learned that his rear guard had got over the night before, his baggage and main body having paſſed the preceding day, at that and a neighbouring ferry, where more flats had been collected than had been repreſented to me as poſſible. My force being ill ſuited to enter by that quarter ſo powerful a province as Virginia, and North-Carolina being in the utmoſt confuſion, after giving the troops a halt of one day, I proceeded by eaſy marches to Hillſborough, where I erected the king's ſtandard, and invited by proclamation, all loyal ſubjects to repair to it, and ſtand forth, and to take an active part in aſſiſting me to reſtore order and conſtitutional government. As a conſiderable body of friends were ſaid to reſide between the Haw and Deep rivers, I detached lieutenant colonel Tarleton, on the 23d, with the cavalry and a ſmall body of infantry, to prevent their being interrupted in aſſembling. Unluckily a detachment of the rebel light troops had croſſed the ſame day, and by accident fell in with about two hundred friends, under colonel Pyle, on their way to Hillſborough, who, miſtaking the rebels for lieutenant-colonel Tarleton's corps, allowed themſelves to be ſurrounded, and a number of them were moſt inhumanly butchered, when begging for quarter, without making the leaſt reſiſtance. The ſame day I had certain intelligence that general Greene, having been reinforced, had croſſed the Dan, which, rendering it imprudent to ſeparate my corps, occaſioned the recal of lieutenant-colonel Tarleton's detachment; and forage and proviſions being ſcarce in the neighbourhood of Hillſborough, as well as the poſition too diſtant (upon the approach of the rebel army) for the protection of the body of our friends, I judged it expedient to croſs the Haw, and encamped near Allemance Creek, detaching lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, with the cavalry, light company of the guards, and 150 men of lieut. col. Webſter's brigade, a few miles from me on the road to Deep river, more effectually to cover the country.

General Greene's light troops ſoon made their appearance; and on the ſecond, a patrole having reported that they had ſeen both cavalry and infantry near to his poſt, I directed lieut. col. Tarleton to move forward with proper precautions and endeavour to diſcover the deſigns of the enemy. He had not advanced far, when he fell in with a conſiderable corps, which he immediately attacked and routed; but being ignorant of their force, and whether they were ſupported, with great prudence deſiſted from purſuit: he ſoon learned from priſoners, that thoſe he had beat were Lee's legion, 3 or 400 back mountain men, under colPreſton, with a number of militia; and that general Greene, with part of his army, was not far diſtant. Our ſituation for the former few days had been among timid friends, and joining to inveterate rebels: between them I had been totally deſtitute of information, which loſt me a very favourable opportunity of attacking the rebel army. General Greene fell back to Thompſon's houſe, near Boyd's ferry, on the Reedy Fork; but his light troops and militia ſtill remained near us, and as I was informed that they were poſted careleſs at ſeparate plantations, for the convenience of ſubſiſting, I marched on the 6th to drive them in, and to attack general Greene, if an opportunity offered. I ſucceeded completely in the firſt, and at Weitzill's mill on the Reedy Forke, where they made a ſtand, the back mountain men, and ſome Virginia militia, ſuffered conſiderably, with little loſs on our ſide; but a timely and precipitate retreat over the Haw prevented the latter. I knew that the Virginian reinforcements were upon their march, and it was apparent that the enemy would, if poſſible, avoid riſquing an action before, their arrival.

The neighbourhood of the fords of the Dan in their rear, and the extreme difficulty of ſubſiſting my troops in that exhauſted country, putting it out of my power to force them, my revolution was to give our friends time to join us, by covering their country as effectually as poſſible, conſiſtent with the ſubſiſtence of the troops, ſtill approaching the communication with our ſhipping in Cape-Fear river, which I ſaw it would ſoon become indiſpenſably neceſſary to open, on account of the ſufferings of the army, from the want of ſupplies of every kind; at the ſame time I was determined to fight the rebel army, if it approached me, being convinced that it would be impoſſible to ſucceed in that great object of our arduous campaign, the calling forth the numerous loyaliſts of North-Carolina, whilſt a doubt remained on their minds of the ſuperiority of our arms. With theſe views I had moved to Quaker Meeting in the forks of Deep river, on the 13th, and on the 14th I received the information, which occaſioned the movements, that brought on the action at Guilford, of which I ſhall give your lordſhip an account in a ſeparate letter. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CORNWALLIS.

My Lord, Guilford, March 17, 1781.

I HAVE the ſatisfaction to inform your lordſhip, that his majeſty's troops under my command obtained a final victory on the 15th inſtant over the rebel army, commanded by general Greene.

In purſuance of my intended plan, communicated to your lordſhip in my diſpatch, No. 7. I had encamped on the 13th inſtant, at the Quaker Meeting between the forks of Deep River. On the 14th I received information that general Butler, with a body of North-Carolina militia, and the expected reinforcements from Virginia, ſaid to conſiſt of a Virginia ſtate regiment, a corps of Virginia 18 months men, 3000 Virginia militia, and recruits for the Maryland line, had joined general Greene; and that the whole army, which was reported to amount to 9 or 10,000 men, was marching to attack the Britiſh troops. During the afternoon intelligence was brought, which was confirmed in the night, that he had advanced that day to Guildford, about 12 miles from our camp. Being now perſuaded that he had reſolved to hazard an engagement, after detaching lieutenant-colonel Hamilton with our waggons and baggage, eſcorted by his own regiment, a detachment of 100 infanery, and 20 cavalry, towards Bell's mill on Deep River, I marched with the reſt of the corps at day break, on the morning of the 15th, to meet the enemy or to attack them in their encampment. About four miles from Guildford our advanced guard, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, fell in with a corps of the enemy, conſiſting of Lee's legion, ſome back mountain men, and Virginia militia, which he attacked with his uſual good conduct and ſpirit, and defeated: and continuing our march, we found the rebel army poſted on riſing ground, about a mile and a half from the Court-houſe. The priſoners taken by lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, having been ſeveral days with the advanced corps, could give me no account of the enemy's order or poſition, and the country people were extremely inaccurate in their deſcription of the ground. Immediately between the head of the column and the enemy's line, was a conſiderable plantation, one large field of which was on our left of the road, and two others, with a wood of about 200 yards broad between them, on our right of it; beyond theſe fields the wood continued for ſeveral miles to our right. The wood beyond the plantation in our front, in the ſkirt of which the enemy's firſt line was formed, was about a mile in depth, the road then leading into an extenſive ſpace of cleared ground about Guildford Court-houſe. The woods on our right and left were reported to be impracticable for cannon; but, as that on our right appeared to be moſt open, I reſolved to attack the left wing of the enemy, and whilſt my diſpoſition was making for that purpoſe, I ordered lieutenant Macleod to bring forward the guns, and cannonade their centre. The attack was directed to be made in the following order.

On the right the regiment of Boſe, and 71ſt regiment led by major general Leſlie, and ſupported by the 2d battalion of guards; on their left the 23d and 33d regiments, led by lieutenant colonel Webſter, and ſupported by the grenadiers and 2d battalion of guards, commanded by bripadier general O'Hara; the Yagers and light infantry of the guards remained in the wood on the left of the guns; and the cavalry in the road, ready to act as circumſtances might require. Our preparations being made, the action began about half an hour paſt one in the afternoon; major general Leſlie, after being obliged, by the great extent of the enemy's line, to bring up the 1ſt battalion of guards to the right of the regiment of Boſe, ſoon defeated every thing

before him; lieutenant-colonel Webſter having joined the left of major general's Leſlie's diviſion, was no leſs ſucceſsful in his front, when, on finding that the left of the 33d was expoſed to a heavy fire from the right wing of the enemy, he changed his front to the left, and being ſupported by the Yagers and light-infantry of the guards, attacked and routed it; the grenadiers and ſecond battalion of guards moving forward to occupy the ground left vacant by the movement of lieutenant-colonel Webſter.

All the infantry being now in the line, lieutenant-colonel Tarleton had directions to keep his cavalry compact, and not to charge without poſitive orders, except to protect any of the corps from the moſt evident danger of being defeated. The exceſſive thickneſs of the woods rendered our bayonets of little uſe, and enabled the broken enemy to make frequent ſtands, with an irregular fire, which occaſioned ſome loſs, and to ſeveral of the corps great delay, particularly on our right, where the firſt battalion of guards and regiment of Boſe were warmly engaged in the front, flank, and rear, with ſome of the enemy that had been routed on the firſt attack, and with part of the extremity of the left wing, which by the cloſeneſs of the wood been paſſed unbroken. The 71ſt regiment and grenadiers and 2d battalion of guards, not knowing what was paſſing on their right, and hearing the fire advance on their left, continued to move forward, the artillery keeping pace with them on the road, followed by the cavalry. The 2d battalion of the guards firſt gained the clear ground near Guilford Court-houſe, and found a corps of continental infantry, much uperior in number, formed in the open field on the left of the road. Glowing with impatience to ſignalize themſelves, they inſtantly attacked and defeated them, taking two ſix pounders, but, purſuing into the wood with too much ardour, were thrown into confuſion by a heavy fire, and immediately charged and driven back into the field, by colonel Waſhington's dragoons, with the loſs of the ſix-pounders they had taken. The enemy's cavalry was ſoon repulſed by a well directed fire from two three-pounders juſt brought up by lieutenant Macleod; and by the appearance of the grenadiers of the guards and of the 71ſt regiment, which, having been impeded by ſome deep ravines, were now coming out of the wood, on the right of the guards, oppoſite to the Court-houſe.

By the ſpirited exertions of brigadier general O'Hara, though wounded, the ſecond battalion of guards was ſoon rallyed, and ſupported by the grenadiers, returned to the charge with the greateſt alacrity. The 23d regiment arriving at that inſtant from our left, and lieutenant colonel Tarleton having advanced with part of the cavalry, the enemy were ſoon put to flight, and the two ſix pounders once more fell into our hands; two ammunition waggons, and two other ſix pounders, being all the artillery they had in the field, were likewiſe taken. About this time the 33d regiment and light infantry of the guards, after overcoming many difficulties, compleatly routed the corps which was oppoſed to them, and put an end to the action in this quarter; the 23d and 71ſt regiments, with part of the cavalry, were ordered to purſue; the remainder of the cavalry was detached with lieutenant colonel Tarleton to our right, where a heavy fire ſtill continued, and where his appearance and ſpirited attack contributed much to a ſpeedy termination of the action.

The militia, with which our right had been engaged, diſperſed in the woods; the continentals went off by the Reedy Fork, beyond which it was not in my power to follow them, as their cavalry had ſuffered but little. Our troops were exceſſively fatigued, by an action which laſted an hour and an half; and our numerous wounded diſperſed over an extenſive ſpace of country, required immediate attention. The care of our wounded, and the total want of proviſions, in an exhauſted country, made it equally impoſſible for me to follow the blow next day. The enemy did not ſtop until they got to the iron works on Troubleſome Creek, 18 miles from the field of battle.

From our own obſervation, and the beſt accounts we could procure, we did not doubt but the ſtrength of the enemy exceeded 7000 men; their militia compoſed their line, with parties advanced to the rails of the fields in their front; the continentals were poſted obliquely in the rear of their right wing. Their cannon fired on us whilſt we were formed, from the center of the line of militia, but were withdrawn to the continentals before the attack.

I have the honour to encloſe your lordſhip the liſt of our killed and wounded. Captain Schutz's wound is ſuppoſed to be mortal; but the ſurgeons aſſure me that none of the other officers are in danger, and that a great number of the men will ſoon recover. I cannot aſcertain the loſs of the enemy, but it muſt have been conſiderable; between two and three hundred dead were left upon the field; many of their wounded that were able to move whilſt we were employed in the care of our own, eſcaped and followed the routed enemy: and our cattle drivers and foraging parties have reported to me, that the houſes in a circle of ſix or eight miles round us are full of others; thoſe that remained we have taken the beſt care of in our power. We took few priſoners, owing to the exceſſive thickneſs of the woods facilitatating their eſcape, and every man of our army being repeatedly wanted for action.

The conduct and actions of the officers and ſoldiers that compoſe this little army will do more juſtice to their merit than I can by words. Their perſevering intrepidity in action, their invincible patience in the hardſhips and fatigues of a march of above 600 miles, in which they have forded ſeveral large rivers and numberleſs creeks, many of which would be reckoned large rivers in any other country in the world, without tents or coverings againſt the climate, and often without proviſions, will ſufficiently manifeſt their ardent zeal for the honour and intereſts of their ſovereign and their country.

I have been particularly indebted to major general Leſlie for his gallantry and exertion in the action, as well as his aſſiſtance in every other part of the ſervice. The zeal and ſpirit of brigadier general O'Hara merit my higheſt commendations, for, after receiving two dangerous wounds, he continued in the field whilſt the action laſted: by his earneſt attention on all other occaſions, ſeconded by the officers and ſoldiers of the brigade, his majeſty's guards are no leſs diſtinguiſhed by their order and diſcipline, than by their ſpirit and valour.

The Heſſian regiment of Boſe deſerves my warmeſt praiſe, for its diſcipline, alacrity, and courage, and does honour to major du Buy who commands it, and who is an officer of ſuperior merit.

I am much obliged to brigadier general Howard, who ſerved as volunteeer, for his ſpirited example on all occaſions.

Lieutenant colonel Webſter conducted his bri ade like an officer of experience and gallantry. Lieutenant colonel Tarleton's good conduct and ſpirit in the management of his cavalry, was conſpicuous during the whole action; and lieutenant Macleod who commanded the artillery, proved himſelf upon this as well as all former occaſions, a moſt capable and deſerving officer. The attention and exertion of my aids de camp, and of all the other public officers of the army, contributed very much to the ſucceſs of the day.

I have conſtantly received the moſt zealous aſſiſtance from governor Martin, during my command in in the ſouthern diſtrict. Hoping that his preſence would tend to excite the loyal ſubjects in this province to take an active part with us, he has chearfully ſubmitted to the fatigues and dangers of our campaign; but his delicate conſtitution has ſuffered by his public ſpirit; for, by the advice of the phyſicians, he is now obliged to return to England for the recovering his health.

This part of the country is ſo totally deſtitute of ſubſiſtence, that forage is not nearer than nine miles, and the ſoldiers have been two days without bread; I ſhall therefore leave about 80 of the worſt of the wounded at the New Garden Quaker meeting houſe, with proper aſſiſtance, and move the remainder with the army, to-morrow morning, to Bell's mill. I hope our friends will heartily take an active part with us, to which I ſhall continue to encourage them, ſtill approaching our ſhipping by eaſy marches, that we may procure the neceſſary ſupplies for further operations, and lodge our ſick and wounded where proper attention can be paid to them.

This diſpatch will be delivered to your lordſhip by my aid de camp, captain Brodrick, who is a very promiſing officer, and whom I beg leave to recommend to your lordſhip's countenance and favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Extract of a letter from earl Cornwallis to lord George Germain, dated Wilmington, April 18, 1781.

I marched from Guildford on the morning of the 18th of March, and next day arrived at Bell's mill, where I gave the troops two days reſt, and procured a ſmall ſupply of proviſions. From thence I proceeded ſlowly toward Croſs Creek, attending to the convenience of ſubſiſtence, and the movement of our wounded. On my way I iſſued the incloſed proclamation, and took every other means in my power to reconcile enemies and encourage our friends to join us.

From all my information, I intended to have halted at Croſs Creek, as a proper place to refreſh and refit the troops; and I was much diſappointed on my arrival there, to find it totally impoſſible. Proviſions were ſcarce nor four days forage within twenty miles, and to us the navigation of the Cape-Fear river to Wilmington impracticable; for the diſtance by water is upwards of 100 miles: Under theſe circumſtances, I was obliged to continue my march to this place, in the neighbourhood of which I arrived on the 7th inſtant.

I have been buſy ſince my arrival in diſpoſing of our ſick and wounded, and in procuring the neceſſary ſupplies, to put the troops in a proper ſtate to take the field.

Captain Schutz died a few days after the action, as we expected: but I am ſorry to inform your lordſhip, that notwithſtanding the flattering appearances, and the aſſurances of the ſurgeons, colonel webſter, (whoſe loſs is ſeverely felt by me and the whole army) captain Maynard of the guards, captain Wimouſky, and enſign De Trott, of the regiment of Boſe, are ſince dead.

Major Craig, who took poſſeſſion of this place on the latter end of January, has conducted himſelf with great zeal and capacity, having, with a very ſmall force, not only ſecured the poſt from all inſults, but made himſelf reſpectable in this part of the country by ſeveral ſucceſsful excurſions.

I ſhall not trouble your lordſhip on the ſubject of South Carolina, having directed lord Rawdon, who commands on the frontiers, and lieutenant-colonel Balfour, commandant of Charleſtown, to take every opportunity of communicating to your lordſhip, as well as to the commander in chief, the ſtate of affairs in that province; as they are both officers of capacity and great merit, I truſt that their conduct will have given ſatisfaction.

RETURN of the killed and wounded, on the march through North Carolina, in the various actions preceding the battle of Guilford.

Brigade of guards. 1 lieut. col. 7 rank and file killed; 6 ſerjeants, 57 rank and file, wounded.

23d Foot. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot. 2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Britiſh legion. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 4 rank and file wounded.

TOTAL. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 ſerjeants, 79 rank and file, wounded.

Officers names killed and wounded,

Brigade of guards, Lieutenant-colonel Hall, killed.

23d Regiment. Lieutenant Chapman, wounded.

33d Ditto. Captain Ingram, wounded.

J. DESPARD, dep. adj. general.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and miſſing of the Troops under the command of lieutenant-general Earl Cornwallis, in the action at Guilford, March 15, 1781.

Royal artillery. 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.

Brigade of guards. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 8 ſerjeants, 28 rank and file, killed; 2 brigadier-generals, 6 captains, 1 enſign, 1 ſtaff-officer, 2 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 143 rank and file, wounded; 22 rank and file, miſſing.

23d Foot. 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 53 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot. 1 enſign, 1 ſerjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 1 ſtaff-Officer, 1 ſerjeant, 55 rank and file, wounded.

71ſt Foot. 1 enſign, 1 ſerjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 ſerjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Regiment of Boſe. 3 ſerjeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 6 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 53 rank and file, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, miſſing.

Yagers. 4 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, miſſing.

Britiſh legion. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 ſerjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 13 ſerjeants, 75 rank and file, killed; 2 brigadier-generals, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 9 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 2 ſtaff officers, 15 ſerjeants, 5 drummers, 369 rank and file, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 25 rank and file miſſing.

Officers names killed and wounded.

Royal artillery. Lieutenant O'Hara, killed.

Brigade of guards, Honourable lieutenant-colonel Stuart, killed; brigadier-generals O'Hara and Howard, and captain Swanton, wounded; captains Schutz, Maynard, and Goodricke, wounded, and ſince dead; captains lord Dunglaſs, and Maitland, enſign. Stuart, and adjutant Colquhon, wounded.

23d Foot. Second lieutenant Robinſon, killed; captain Peter, wounded.

33d Foot. Enſign Talbot, killed; lieutenant colonel Webſter (ſince dead,) lieutenants Salvin, Wynyard, enſigns Kelly, Gero, and Hughes, and adjutant Fox, wounded.

71ſt. Enſign Grant killed.

Regiment of Boſe. Captains Wilmouſky, (ſince dead) Eichtenbrodt, lieutenants Schewener, and Gaiſe, enſign D Trot, (ſince dead,) wounded.

Britiſh legion. Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, wounded.

J. DESPARD, dep. adj. General.

WILMINGTON, April 17, 1781.

RETURN of ordnance, ammunition, and arms taken at the battle of Guilford, March 15, 1781.

BRASS ORDNANCE,

Mounted on travelling carriages, with limbers and Boxes complete:

4 Six-pounders

SHOT, round, fixed with powder:

160 Six pounders.

Caſe fixed with ditto:

50 Six-pounders.

2 Ammunition waggons.

1300 Stand of arms diſtributed among the militia, and deſtroyed in the field.

J. MACLEOD, lieutenant,
and commanding officer of artillery

†‡† At three o'clock this afternoon a Poſtſcript will be publiſhed, containing extracts of a letter from major-general Greene, giving an account of his proceedings to the 17th ult. With a variety of other important news, which is unavoidably omitted in this paper for want of room.

*** A further Sale of the Public LOTS of this city, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 16th inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe. The conditions the ſame as in former ſales.

*** The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are deſired to meet on Friday Evening, the 17th inſtant, at the Library Chamber.

LOST between Milner's Ferry and the Coffee-Houſe, on Monday evening the 13th inſt. the following notes, a Pennſylvania note in favour of Widow Hiſan for 88 l. indorſed by major Torrey; a Jerſey ſtate note for 70 l. in favour of John Ryan, indorſed by Major Torrey, with a ſmall parcel of Jerſey money. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the Town-Major, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh or Bills of Exchange

on FRANCE, SPAIN or HOLLAND,

ABOUT Two hundred volumes on Medicine, Surgery, Chemiſtry, Phyſic, Botany, Anatomy, Phiſiology and Pharmacy: Among which are 15 Volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery, of Paris, and 13 Volumes of the Premiums given in ſaid Academy; Dunet's Dictionary, French and Latin, and others; a compleat collection of Inſtruments of Surgery, of the beſt quality, of Steel and Silver; the Forceps of Deſmelie, and his Lever for Womens Delivery; a Quantity of Lancets; two Pair of Scales to weigh Medicines; different Sorts of DRUGS, in ſmall Quantities, and ſeveral BANDAGES for Hernia: Thoſe Articles will be Diſpoſed of by Wholeſale or Retail. Enquire of the Printer.

Came to Joſeph Bachar's Meadow, in Paſſyunk townſhip, an old RED COW, with a ſtar in her forehead, a white belly, both ears marked, has a white ſpot on her rump: Likewiſe a young COW with a white face, red round her eyes, ſhort horns, both ears marked, a white belly, white tail. Whoever has loſt ſaid Cows, by applying to JOSEPH TODD, may have them again.

On Wednesday the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Messrs. James and Drinkers wharf, will be sold by public auction, the whale boat WILLIAM AND MARY, with her guns, tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lays at said wharf; being a prize, taken and condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this state. Clement Biddle, Marshal.

Philadelphia, August 8, 1781.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,
At the COFFEE HOUSE,
On TUESDAY *Next*,
(The Fourteenth of August)
At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate on the south side of Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, adjoining the walled in lots, lately Richard Penn, esquire's, but now Robert Morris, esquire's, containing in bredth 24 feet on Market-street, and extending 180 feet, in depth to Minor-street; a new street 40 feet wide.

The purchaser may be accommodated, at a reasonable price, with a Lot of Ground of the same width, to the southward of Minor-street, opposite to the above, 86 feet deep; which price may be known of

JAMES, PHILIP, or
THOMAS KINSEY.

Notice is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY, for settling and adjusting the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-House, on MONDAY, the 20th of August next, and give Attendance until the Fourth of September following: At which Time and Place all Treasurers, Commissioners, Collectors of Excise and others, by law directed to settle annually with the Committee of Assembly, are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
EVAN EVANS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
Committee of Accounts.

July 10.

Whereas Complaint has been made to the Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia by the Collectors of Mulberry ward, that they cannot obtain the taxes now due (amounting to eight hundred and ninety five pounds) on a large lot or piece of ground situate between Fifth and Sixth streets, and extending from Mulberry to Cherry street, said to be the property of Persons of the name of Calender, residing in the island of Barbadoes.

Notice is hereby given, That unless the owner or owners of the above-mentioned estate, their attornies or agents, discharge and pay the taxes now due thereon, on or before the first day of November next ensuing, the whole, or so much of the said estate will then be sold, as will satisfy the respective taxes and all necessary expences.

JOHN BROOKE,)
Philadelphia, PRESLEY BLAKISTON,)Comm.
July 31st, 1781. GUNNING BEDFORD,)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land Office is open for the purpose of receiving the arrearages of purchase money and interest for lands taken up by former office rights, and granting patents for the same, pursuant to an Act of Assembly of this State, passed on the 9th of April last, and a Supplement thereto, passed on the 25th instant. JOHN LUKENS, S. G.
DAVID KENNEDY, S. L. O.
Philadelphia, June 29. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G

N. B. The Surveyor General's Office is kept at his own house, the upper end of Market-street; and the Secretary's and Receiver's Offices in the west wing of the State-house.

LINEN PRINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that a manufactory is now opening at Kensington, joining the Glasshouse, for PRINTING LINENS, COTTONS, and CALLICOES, for gown patterns or handkerchiefs, bed furniture, &c. of a neat blue ground, and very elegant patterns: he will warrant them to wash, and to be as well executed as any European goods whatever, or return the money. White silk handkerchiefs, new or half worn, may be printed, and made to look almost as well as India. Merchants or store-keepers will be waited on by leaving a line for the subscriber at Alexander Boyle's Tavern, the northeast corner of Market and Front-streets. JOHN HEWSON.

Haym Solomons, Broker,

Sells Bills on Holland, France, Spain, England, St. Croix, &c.

HE likewise sells, on commission, Loan-office Certificates, and all other Kinds of Merchandize. He gives constant attendance at his Office in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon; likewise attends at the Coffee house from 12 to 2.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Picturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarsnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Mussilemans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toffels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

FOR SALE,

The Hull and Spars of the Brig

AMITY, as she now lays in Choptank river, burthen about 200 tons, and pierced for 20 guns, with a flush deck and snug round-house, well calculated for sailing or fighting. For Terms apply to Captain EDWARD NOEL, upon Choptank river, Eastern-shore, Maryland.

FOUR GUINEAS REWARD.

STOLEN on the evening of the 21st instant, from the plantation of the subscriber, in Waterford township, county of Gloucester, in the state of New Jersey, three HORSES, viz. one black horse, seven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, sundry saddle marks, paces mostly under the saddle, trots well in a chair; but sometimes paces at first setting off, has a small sore on his near hip bone. One sorrell horse, with some white on the face, about 15 hands high. One bay horse, with a star and a small snip, two white hind feet, fourteen and an half hands high, all in good order, the black in particular. Any person who will secure the thief and return the horses to the subscriber shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, or in proportion for as many as may be returned.

July 24. WILLIAM TOD.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1781.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will
Be SOLD by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 16th day of this instant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Meal Market in this city,
A Variety of houshould and kitchen furniture; among which are Windsor and leather bottom chairs, Looking-Glasses, Dining and Tea tables, &c. Seized and taken in execution as late the property of William Hardy, at the suit of Mary Bridges, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, late Sheriff.

GEORGE KLINE,
PRINTER,

In Front-street, a few Doors below Arch-street, Philadelphia,

INFORMS the respectable Public, That the ART of PRINTING, in its various and useful Branches (both English and German) is performed by him, upon very reasonable Terms. As he designs to pay the most particular Attention to his Business, those who may please to favour him with their Commands will find Dispatch, Punctuality, and the neat Work, attended with GRATEFUL Respect.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday morning last, an apprentice lad, named WILLIAM FEGAN, about five feet four inches high, slim made, much freckled, short red hair, very talkative. It is supposed he is gone off in some privateer. Whoever brings said boy to the subscriber, baker, in Second-street, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets, shall have the above reward. JOHN BARRETT.

He is about sixteen years of age.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. August 4.

The Sale of John Freeman's

ESTATE, advertised for this Day, is postponed by Plaintiff's Order till the 17th Instant, when the Sheriff is directed to proceed to the Sale. Aug. 4.

TO be sold or exchanged for an house in Philadelphia, about one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying three quarters of a mile from Christiana Bridge, New Castle county. About sixty acres are cleared, and the remainder very well timbered, well watered with good springs, &c. There is on it a small house fit for a tenant. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Frame Building,

Thirty six feet by 28, and nearly as many Boards as will cover it, it all being taken apart, and lies on the banks of Schuylkill, nearly opposite Jacob Hagey's paper-mill, in Lower Merrion township.

Also, To be Sold, Four Iron *Gudgeons* and Ten BANDS, formerly belonging to a Powder-Mill. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to WILLIAM STADELMAN, at the sign of the Black Horse, in said township, or to JACOB LUSH, in Germantown township.

MINERS.

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the subscriber at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

New-Providence, July 20, 1781.

ALL persons who have any just demands against the Estate of JAMES SANDS, of the township of New-Providence in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their accounts to MARY SANDS, properly proved, in order for settlement; and those persons who are indebted to said estate, either by bond, note, book debt, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same, on or before 1st day of September next. Delinquents may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, immediately after said date. MARY SANDS, Executrix.

STRAYED, about three weeks ago, from JOHN SIEB, living on the Wind-mill road, Kensington, a red and white striped COW, two cuts in one of her ears; she is three years old. Whoever will return said Cow to the owner, as above mentioned, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward. July 25.

CAME to the inclosure of the subscriber in Blockley, about two miles from the bridge, on Marshall's road, near Mr. Worral's, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on her near buttock R. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 22. JOSEPH SALBACK.

To be SOLD, A compleat SET of

Viner's Abridgment,

In Twenty four Volumes: Price Forty-eight Pounds. Enquire of the Printer for further Information.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

POSTSCRIPT to the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. Tuesday, Auguſt 14, 1781.

Extract of a letter from major-general Greene, dated head-quarters, on the High Hills of Santee, July 17, 1781.

I Did myſelf the honour to addreſs your excellency on the 22d of June, at Little River, near Ninety Six, ſince which we have been conſtantly upon the move. In the afternoon of the 23d, I got intelligence that the enemy had croſſed the Saluda, and were advancing rapidly to attack us. I immediately put the army in motion, having few or no militia with me, and retired towards Charlotte, on which route we had previouſly ordered proviſions and forage to be provided. The enemy purſued us two days; but as our ſick, wounded and ſtores, had all been ſent off before, they could effect nothing, though they came on as light as poſſible, leaving even their knapſacks and blankets behind them.

The enemy advanced no farther than the Enoree, as we rendered their ſubſiſtence difficult, by diſmantling the mills as we retired. On the morning of the 26th, they began to retire towards Ninety-Six. We halted near the Croſs Roads, at a point proper to file off towards the Congaree, and favourable to return to the ſiege of Ninety-ſix. As the enemy retired I kept the legion cloſe to their heels. Lord Rawdon lay at Ninety-Six only two days; and then, with a little more than one half his force, he began his march for the Congaree, leaving colonel Cruger at Ninety-Six, with the remainder. From theſe appearances it was evident the enemy intended to hold the poſt of Ninety-Six, and reeſtabliſh one on the Congaree at Friday's ferry. To prevent the enemy from eſtabliſhing a poſt there, and holding there ground at Ninety-Six, (which ſerved to awe the Georgians, and encourage the Indians, who frequently committed depredations within 30 or 40 miles of us) we left our baggage, ſtores and invalids behind us at Winnſborough, with orders to proceed to Camden; and marched the army with all poſſible expedition for the Congarees. His lordſhip arrived there two days before us; but on our approach he retired to Orangeburgh, with evident marks of precipitation, which diſcovered that our movements were unexpected.

Captain Eggleſtone, of lieutenant-colonel Lee's legion, made a ſtroke at his horſe, which ſerved to encreaſe his fears. Incloſed is lieutenant-colonel Lee's report of the affair. The addreſs and gallantry of captain Eggleſtone, upon the occaſion, cannot be too highly commended.

From a perſuaſion that the enemy would attempt to re-eſtabliſh themſelves at the Congaree, I had directed generals Sumpter and Marion to collect all the force they could, and meet me at that place. I left the army on the march, and joined the cavalry near the enemy, that I might the better direct the force to the moſt proper point for operating to advantage.

We got intelligence by an intercepted letter, that colonel Stewart, with a reinforcment, was convoying a quantity of proviſions and ſtores from Charleſtown to lord Rawdon. We made a rapid march, with the whole of our cavalry, and a body of mounted infantry, under general Marion, to intercept them: but unfortunately we were too late; they formed their junction without interruption: howevever, colonel Horry took three of their waggons, which were a little in the rear, loaded with a variety of ſtores.

On the arrival of the army at the Congaree, we croſſed and drew our force together at Beaver Creek; and general Pickens was detached to watch the motions of the enemy at Ninety-Six. With the reſt of our force, having been joined by generals Sumpter and Marion with about 1000 men, compoſed of ſtate troops and militia, we began our march on the 11th to attack the enemy at Orangeburgh, and arrived before the place on the 12th: but we found them ſo ſtrong and advantageouſly poſted, that we had little hopes of ſucceeding in an attempt, eſpecially as our cavalry, from the nature of the ground, and poſition of the enemy, could not be brought to act to advantage: nor could we have improved a defeat, as the enemy had a ſafe retreat over the Eddiſtoe river; and the only paſs defended by a large brick jail, not inferior to a good redoubt. In this building, and in ſeveral others near it, their troops were poſted. Secured on one ſide by an impaſſible river, and covered by the other by ſtrong buildings, little was to be expected from an attack.

In this ſituation we got intelligence of the evacuation of Ninety-Six, and that colonel Cruger, and the troops with him were on the march, in the forks of the Eddiſtoe, for Orangeburgh. There was no poſſibility of ſtriking at him, as the north branch of Eddiſtoe, which lay between us, had no other paſs for thirty miles, either above or below, than that which the enemy occupied. As the evacuation of Ninety-Six was one great object of our manœuvre, and as the enemy were driven from the Congaree, we thought it moſt adviſeable to attack their lower poſts at Monk's Corner and Dorcheſter; by which we were in hopes to force the enemy at Orangeburg to retire into the lower country for the protection of thoſe poſts. Generals Sumpter and Marian, with the legion cavalry, are detached upon this ſervice, and began their march from Orangeburgh on the 13th, at which time we began our's for this place to refreſh the army, and to form a junction with general Sumner and a body of militia, expected from Saliſbury diſtrict. The day after we left Orangeburgh the enemy formed a junction with the troops from Ninety-Six, and had made no movements the day before yeſterday.

The late reinforcement which arrived in Charleſtown amounted to a little more than 2000 men, and had orders only juſt to call there, but were not expected to be wanted, and were to have gone to the northward. One of the regiments mutinied a few days ſince at Dorcheſter; in quelling which near an hundred men were killed and wounded: It is ſaid to have ariſen from the nature of the ſervice the men were employed in, different from what they expected. They came over as ſettlers, not as ſoldiers.

Nothing can equal the cruel ravages of the enemy in theſe parts, where they leave the country. The tories are all ordered down below Orangeburg, but I believe few will go; and I am happy to hear a far leſs number have joined the enemy, in their late movements, than was expected. The militia on our ſide are encreaſing: In Georgia a conſiderable body are collected, and in readineſs to defend the ſtate."

Extract of a letter from lieutenant colonel Lee, dated July 2d.

"KNOWING the diſtreſſed ſtate of the Britiſh army, and having learnt that his lordſhip had left a body of his cavalry at Ninety-Six, I detached captain Armſtrong with an additional troop to reinforce captain Eggleſtone, with advice to paſs the river Saluda, to gain the forage country, and to ſeek an opportunity for ſtriking at the enemy's foragers.

"In the night of the 2d captain Eggleſtone fortunately croſſed the enemy undiſcovered, and took a judicious poſition two miles in their front. Early in the enſuing morning, the main body of the Britiſh horſe were obſerved advancing. On the firſt notice preparations were made for manœuvring, and the enemy preſuming on a militia prize, puſhed on with vigour: They were met with great gallantry, and were in a few moments entirely defeated, and purſued to the piquets of the army. One captain, one lieutenant, and one cornet and forty five privates were brought off, with their horſes, arms and accoutrements; but one man eſcaped.

"Captain Eggleſtone ſpeaks in the moſt handſome terms, of the zeal diſplayed by the ſoldiers on this occaſion, and declares the greateſt obligations to capt. Armſtrong and cornet Winſton, who ſeconded his exertions with the moſt exemplary intepidity and judgment. Captain Eggleſtone has claim to every praiſe, for his efforts, and adds to the many obligations which his zeal for the public ſervice, and unwearied attention to duty, had impoſed on his commanding officer." Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

SALEM, July 31.

By a gentleman from the eaſtward, we have received the following intelligence from Penobſcot, which may be depended on: that the enemy continue to fit out their ſmall privateers daily: that 15 ſail of which were nearly ready for ſea including thoſe which have lately ſailed from that place: that their orders were to cruiſe along the Eaſtern Shore chiefly, with intent to take all coaſters, or other veſſels which may not be armed; therefore, coaſters, &c. may through timely notice, prevent themſelves from falling into the hands of their moſt inveterate enemies. It is ſaid, that one Mowat is at the head of the above plunderers. The infamous Long, who lately made his eſcape from this place, had a veſſel fitted immediately for him upon his arrival at Penobſcot; and has often threatened, that if ever he has it it in his power, he is determined to burn and ſink all veſſels that he may hereafter fall in with, belonging to the Americans.

We learn that proviſions are exceeding ſcarce at Penobſcot, corn not to be had for leſs than five ſilver dollars per buſhel, and other neceſſaries of life in proportion.

Since our laſt arrived here the privateer ſhip Marquis, captain Cowell, from a cruiſe of 12 weeks, during which he has captured a brig from Portſmouth, bound for Newfoundland; her cargo conſiſts of dry goods, ſalt, cordage, &c.

Captain Cowell, in lat. 48—50, fell in with a Britiſh ſhip from Liverpool, bound for New York (on the 29th ult. about one o'clock, P. M.) and engaged her yard arm and yard arm, upwards of two glaſſes: but he finding the Britiſh ſhip to be of much ſuperior force, ſhe mounting 32 guns, four, ſix and nine pounders, after the Marquis had eight men killed and fourteen wounded, her hull, maſts, yards, rigging, and ſails being much damaged, captain Cowell thought proper to leave her, he not having men enough to give her another broadſide: he ſuppoſed the loſs of the Britiſh to be very great, as there was a continual run of blood from the ſhip's ſcuppers.

We have been favoured with a number of London papers which came in the Marquis, one of which mentions: that the Dutch fleet conſiſting of 27 ſail, which was captured at St. Euſtatia, and ordered for England, has been retaken by La Mothe Piquet, and have all ſafe arrived at Breſt.

Several important pieces of intelligence, contained in theſe Engliſh papers, we have omitted this week, owing to our not receiving them timely. The following is what we preſent our readers with at preſent, viz.

LONDON, May 17.

Since the news of the unfortunate capture of our Euſtatia fleet on the 2d current, the public has been peſtered with a variety of reports concerning them. One of theſe yeſterday went ſo far as to ſay, that the grand fleet, under admiral Darby, had fallen in with them, and retaken all the tranſports, together with four line of battle ſhips belonging to the French, and that one only of their men of war had eſcaped. We are ſorry to add that no confirmation has yet been received of this matter. It it ſome conſolation, however, to reflect, that after the worſt which has happened touching this misfortune, the Vengeance, with all the prize money on board her, is certainly ſafe.

May 19. An expreſs was received yeſterday morning at the admiralty from Plymouth, with an account of the arrival of one of the government cutters, the maſter of which has brought intelligence, that he ſaw the whole of the French ſhips with their prizes, in the entrance of the Britiſh channel, long. 5. 35, lat. 48. 30, ſteering with a fair wind for Breſt harbour, where they muſt have arrived in the common courſe of probable events, a week ago.

So much are the India company in want of ſhipping, in conſequence of Hyder Ally's incurſion into the Carnatic, and the reduction of Arcot, that a by-law, confining the company to a particular number of veſſels was repealed on Tueſday, and leave given to the directors to purchaſe ſome additional ſhips, which are to be freighted for different ſettlements with the greateſt expedition.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14.

By the Black Prince, captain Robinſon, which arrived here on Sunday morning, after a ſhort paſſage, from Cadiz, we have indiſputable authority to aſſure the Public, That the greateſt part of the St. Euſtatia Fleet (having on board the GALLANT Mr. Rodney's Plunder of that iſland) was ſafe arrived at Breſt.

A very valuable ſhip, from Briſtol bound to New-York, is ſent into our river by the Riſing Sun privateer, captain Caſſon.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated Auguſt 1.

"Laſt evening captain Dudley Saltonſtall, in the brig Minerva, carrying ſixteen ſix pounders, brought into this port the ſhip Hannah, Murray, Samſon, and company owners, from London, burthen 350 tons, mounting ſixteen ſix pounders and 35 men, Thomas Watſon commander, which he took the 29th of July off the Hook, in 35 fathom water, after an engagement of two glaſſes. The captain of the Hannah affirms, inſurance was made on her at Lloyd's for 80,000l. ſterling, and it is ſuppoſed ſhe is worth at leaſt 90,000l. ſterling. A number of the invoices were thrown over board, tho' invoices for 40,000l. ſterling have been picked up. Captain Watſon's people declare, that a French fleet has captured all Rodney's St. Euſtatia fleet, except two.

"Laſt week the ſloop Randolph, captain Peck, brought in a ſhip from Briſtol, worth 10,000l. lawful money. Yeſterday the ſchooner Young Cromwell, of 10 guns and 39 men, Wm. Reed, maſter, brought into this port, a ſchooner of 10 guns and 45 men, which was taken ſix hours after ſhe left New-York; and a number of ſmall privateers have been lately ſent in here, which I cannot particularize."

Extract of an authentic letter from a gentleman at the ſouthward, to his friend in this city, July 28, 1781.

"On Sunday the 15th inſtant, a party of horſe, headed by Wade Hampton, came down unexpectedly from Monk's Corner, ſtopt at Gooſe Creek Church, at the time of ſervice, and made the congregation priſoners; proceeded as low as the Quarter houſe, ſurpriſed a party of South-Carolina dragoons, killed the officer, a few privates and carried away the remainder, with about 60 horſes; after having paroled ſome others that happened to be there. One captain John Wright, who was with the party, was killed, but I heard of nobody elſe. Lord Rawdon is now in town; he came lately from Ninety-Six with part of his army, which he left at Dorcheſter; the greateſt part was left at Orangeburgh, under the command of colonel Cruger. The 19th regiment which was poſted at Monk's Corner, being obliged to retreat, after having deſtroyed their baggage, croſſed at Huger's Bridge, and made a ſtand at Shubrick's plantation, where they were attacked by a conſiderable party of colonel Sumpter's; half of the regiment were either killed, wounded or taken; the remainder ſo ſurrounded after the action was over, that they could not look out.

However, after the arrival of an expreſs to the commandant, part of the 30th regiment and all the Heſſians that could be ſpared were ſent out in all haſte, and releaſed the 19th, which would have been obliged to ſurrender, had not that reinforcement come ſo ſoon to their relief. General Greene is encamped upon the high hills of Santee; he has iſſued orders for all the families of thoſe who are with the Britiſh, to remove immediately within the Britiſh lines. I ſaw a perſon yeſterday who was very lately in his camp; he ſays, that he read the general order, mentioning, that general Greene would provide waggons for thoſe who had no conveniency to move their families. A large reinforcement, under the command of general Sumner, are upon their march to join general Greene, and, according to accounts we have, they muſt have joined by this time. This is exact truth of the matter, and you may communicate it to whom you pleaſe, who may depend upon it."

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, dated Auguſt 8.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 5.

"Admiral Darby is returned without detaching any ſhips to the weſtward, and left admiral Digby, with ten ſail of the line, to protect our homeward bound trade: In his abſence, La Motte Picquet ſlipped out with ſix ſhips, and captured twenty ſail of ſir George Rodney's Euſtatia prizes. They were kept in the chops of the channel by a ſtrong eaſterly wind, which prevented admiral Darby's earlier return to England, or the Monſieur might have repented his enterprize.

"A detachment of eleven ſail of the line left Cadiz ſoon after Admiral Darby ſailed to the northward, to meet their flota ſoon expected from Havanna, I believe they have few others fit to keep the ſea. The French have about 20 ſail of the line at Breſt and Rochfort, which I believe will be all ready this month; and I hope ours will be out time enough to prevent their getting away to join the Spaniards at Cadiz. De Graffe detached ſix ſail of the line to the Eaſt, and took with him nineteen, and a fifty gun ſhip to the Weſt-Indies; there are at Martinique four, which makes twenty-three: and ſir George Rodney has twenty one, with which I make no doubt he will both face and beat the French ſquadron: Monſ. Monteil has left the Havanna, and returned with four ſail to St Domingo, ſo we ſhall ſtill, I flatter myſelf, maintain our ſuperiority on the American ſeas; and if de Graffe detaches for your coaſt, ſir George will do the ſame. I am ſorry admiral Digby is detained out ſo long, for it will retard his departure for New-York, as he will not probably leave his ſtation till the grand fleet gets out."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 769.

Drugs and Medicines.

Just Imported from Europe, And To be Sold by the Subscriber, At the North-east Corner of Market and Second-streets, a choice and neat ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Of the first Quality; and amongst others the following ARTICLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Allum,
Antimony,
Assafœtida,
Bafelicum,
Calomel ppt.
Camphor,
Castile Soap,
Cochineal,
Corosive Sublimate,
Cream of Tartar,
Flour of Sulpher,
—— of Zink,
Gum Ammoniac,
—— Arabic,
—— Myrrh,
—— Olibanum,
—— Scammony,
Jalap in Powder,
Ipeacuanna ditto,
Jesuit's Bark,
Liquorice Ball,
Manna,
Magnesia,
Opium,
Oil of Anniseed,
Rhubarb,
Saltpetre,
Spirits of Nitre,
—— of Wine,
Sweet Oil,
Spanish Flies,
Saffron,
Tartar Emetic,
Quicksilver Ointment,
Vomits and Purges of different kinds, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ANDERSON'S Pills,
Freeman's Drops,
Daffy's Elixir,
Harlem Oil,
Keyser's Pills,
Turlington's Balsam.

Physicians and Family Prescriptions, Medicine Chests for Sea Surgeons, and Orders of Country Practitioners, neatly put up in the most approved Methods, by

HENRY LAND, Druggist and Apothecary.

TO BE SOLD AS ABOVE,

Ryan's incomparable Worm destroying

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Necessary to be kept in all Families.

So exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great Britain and Ireland, for their transcendant excellency in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenure, or guts next the stomach, but they pass through the small passages of the body, and purge away those ropy and slimy humours which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders: they are one of the best purges in the world for gross bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the bowels of all stiff and clammy humours, which stop up the parts and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the case with children, and is attended with a hard belly, stinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts: Likewise settled head-achs and pains in the head, twelve years, old sores, scabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight as loaf-sugar.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many children constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleansing the reins of urine; it expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; causes a good appetite and help digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronic destempers, as asthmas, phthisics, or shortness of breath, dropsies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all diseases; therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box containing one dozen of these plumbs, with printed directions.

Diognestic Signs of Worms.

Paleness in the face, itching of the nose, hollowness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dullness, pains and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swelled belly, knawing and biting about the stomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirsts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, stinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from one to two years may eat one plumb, from two to four one and a half, from four to six two, from six to eight two and a half, from eight to twelve three, from twelve to fifteen, and all above that age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before up-rising, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel: in taking them, the patient must stay two or three days betwixt each dose.

In agues the same quantity must be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity above-mentioned.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

ALEXANDER STEEL, esquire, James Hutchins, Richard Smith, Mary Hiffernan, Joseph Shallcross, Isaac Burk, Francis Huger, John Jones, Andrew Black, Monsieur Mary, Mr. Harvey, captain Andrew Paton, and Francis Hopkinson, of Philadelphia.

Philip Fenwick, Son of Philip, St. Mary's county, Matthew Tilghman, esquire, Charles Thomas, Prince George county, Benjamin Hall, Prince George county, colonel James Murray, Dorchester county, clerk of the general court, Annapolis; John Robertson, Charles county, Maryland.

Susannah Campbell, Princess Anne county, Greenwood, Ritson and Marsh, Williamsburgh, capt. James Thompson, South-Quay, clerk of the general court, Williamsburgh; Richard Kennon, esquire, Chesterfield county, William Tatham, Osborne's, John Campbell, York-Town, Jonnœus Jones, near Petersburg, Jenny Waller, Stafford county, Virginia. And

Mr. Richardson, Cape Fear, North-Carolina, are hereby informed, that valuable PAPERS, belonging to them, are in the Hands of EBENEZER HAZARD, Inspector of dead Letters.

Five Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, an English Apprentice LAD, named SAMUEL PEARCE, a shoemaker by trade, of a pale complexion, pitted a little with the small-pox, grey eyes, large mouth, dark brown hair cut short, has remarkable large hands, leans very much forward in his walk, and is somewhat knockneed, speaks smooth and easy, pretends to be very sanguine, but is a very great liar; he is about 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high: Had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat, Nankeen jacket and breeches, white thread ribbed stockings, a castor hat, a stock and silver stock-buckle. Its probable that he will change his cloaths, as he has taken several suites with him. He is about 20 years of age. Whoever will take up said Apprentice, and bring him to his master, shall have the above Reward and all reasonable Charges paid, by ANDREW BOSSHART.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to secret or carry him off at their peril. Philad. Aug. 1.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, living in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, two Strays; One a bright Bay HORSE, neither brand nor ear-mark, shod all round, supposed to be about 12 years old, about 14 hands high; the other a Brown MARE, near 13 hands high, with a blaze in her face, branded on each buttock with the letters C. A. shod before, supposed to be 15 years old. The owners or owner is desired to come and pay cost, and prove their property and take them away. SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Vessels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, super fine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickfets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarsnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Mufflemans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

Lodgings to be Lett:

A PART of an HOUSE, unfurnished, in a pleasant part of the city, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. Enquire of the Printer.

Best possible image

Office for Confiſcated Eſtates.

Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly,

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

On the Eleventh Day of September next, at the Lancaſhire Furnace, in Baltimore County, between 13 and 14000 Acres of

Valuable LAND,

lying near Baltimore town, late the property of the Principio company, on which are erected two Furnaces and two Griſt-mills; the Land will be chiefly parceled out into ſmall and convenient Farms; that part on which the Furnaces are erected will be ſold firſt, in order that any perſon or perſons who may incline to purchaſe, with a view to carry on the Iron Works, will have an opportunity of ſecuring ſuch other parts of the Land they may think neceſſary. At the ſame time will be ſold, all the Utenſils and Stock of every kind belonging to the ſaid Works, amongſt which are about One Hundred valuable SLAVES, of different ages and ſexes, ſundry of them are excellent tradeſmen, ſuch as Founders, Colliers, Blackſmiths, &c. The money to be paid down if agreeable to the purchaſers, if not they may give bond, with ſecurity, to pay one third of the ſum bid, on the 1ſt day of September, 1782, another third on the 1ſt day of September, 1783, and the remaining third on the 1ſt day of September, 1784, with intereſt in gold or ſilver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion, at their actual value at the time of payment. By Order.

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

FOR SALE,

THREE Brick HOUSES, each three ſtories high, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near South ſtreet; the Lot on which they ſtand is 42 feet 6 inches front, and in depth 70 feet: They will be ſold ſeperate; clear of incumbrances.

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, adjoining to the northward of the Bank Meeting-houſe, being 22 feet front and 88 feet and a half deep, having an old Brick Houſe thereon; clear of ground rent.

A Three Story Brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a large Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, and oppoſite the end of Union-ſtreet; the Lot is 44 feet front, and extends in depth 180 feet, to a back ſtreet 36 feet wide, on the front of which is a large Frame Building, with Stables, and a Garden and Graſs-plot; ſubject to a ground-rent of 20l. per ann. and a leaſe which will expire the 7th of June next, at 70l. per ann. the purchaſer to have the rent from time of ſale.

A large LOT of GROUND, with a Two Story Brick Houſe and Kitchen, Frame Tenement, Blackſmith Shop and a Frame Stable thereon, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the laſt; the Lot is 100 feet on Fourth-ſtreet and 60 feet on Union-ſtreet and Cypreſs-alley, clear of ground-rent, and will be ſold ſeperate if it ſuits the purchaſer.

A Piece of 5 Acres of GRASS GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Wiſſahickon road, oppoſite Peel-Hall, bounded on the ſouth ſide by a 50 feet lane.

A PIECE of about 2 Acres and a Quarter on Shippen's lane, about a mile from the city, with a neat Frame Tenement thereon, about an acre in graſs, and the remainder garden and fruit trees.

A PIECE of 7 Acres of LAND, in Paſſyunk, about two miles from the city, adjoining Blair M'Clanachan and Lawrence Sickle.

ALSO, A number of other Houſes and Lots in the city, and Plantations and Lands in different parts of the county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Premiſes, may know the terms by applying to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office in Walnut-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the corner of Third ſtreet, Philadelphia.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On Thurſday, the 23d Inſtant,

On the PREMISES, for CASH, Sundry

Frame Buildings;

The SALE to begin at THREE o'Clock:

No. 1. Bounds on Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the houſe of the miniſter of France, about 20 feet by 18.

No. 2. Adjoining the above, about 10 feet by 15.

No. 3. Is on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, 30 feet by 18.

No. 4. Is oppoſite to the laſt deſcribed, and of the ſame dimenſions.

No. 5. In the Continental-yard, 37 and a half by 17 feet.

No. 6. In ditto, 5 and a half by 20 and and a half feet, formerly uſed as a ſmith's ſhop.

No. 7. Is in Walnut-ſtreet, near Ninth-ſtreet, 26 by 16 feet.

No. 8. Adjoining the above, 126 and a half by 24 feet; this building is in three diviſions, and will be ſold ſeperate.

No. 9. Is between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Chaple Burying-ground, 45 by 24 feet, on a lot of doctor Shippen's.

Aug. 14. SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M. for Penn.

Genteel Furniſhed Lodgings.

Five Rooms, with the Uſe of a Kitchen. Enquire of the Printer.

*** A further Sale of the Public LOTS of this city, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, THIS DAY, (the 16th of Auguſt) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe. The conditions the ſame as in former ſales.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1781.

Notice is hereby given to all

male white inhabitants, belonging to the city Philadelphia, and diſtricts militia, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three, to give their perſonal attendance under their reſpective officers, on the following muſter days, agreeable to the militia law of this ſtate, viz. On the 20th and 27th Auguſt, in companies. On the 3d and 10th September, in battalion: And on the 8th October the firſt; 9th, the ſecond; 10th, the third; 11th, the fourth: 12th, the fifth; 15th, the ſixth, battalion; and the 16th, in brigade. WM. HENRY,

Lieut. City Philadelphia and Diſtricts.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1781.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will Be SOLD by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thurſday the 16th day of this inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Meal Market in this city,

A Variety of houſhould and kitchen furniture; among which are Windſor and Leather bottom chairs, Looking-Glaſſes, Dining and Tea tables, &c. Seized and taken in execution as late the property of William Hardy, at the ſuit of Mary Bridges, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, late Sheriff

WANTS A PLACE,

A Woman with a good Breaſt

of MILK, who can be well recommended. If ANN ALLEN, who has been in Philadelphia upwards of two years, will apply to the Printer, ſhe may hear of her Mother, who came in the flag on the 13th of Auguſt.

Kingſeſs, the 11th of the 8th Month.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY-ſix Acres of valuable drained MEADOW, within four miles of the city, ſituated in the townſhip of Perſion, bounded on Delaware river and Hollender's creek, and lands of Joſeph Baker and captain Maſon: on ſaid premiſes there is a ſmall Tenement and a large Barn, almoſt new, and a ſhare of a Shad-Fiſhery. For further Particulars enquire of WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp-and-Crown, in Third-ſtreet, or PHILIP PRICE, in Kingſeſs, near the New-Church.

Auguſt 14.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Perſion townſhip, about three weeks ago, a dark Brown MARE, about 15 hands high, has a ſtar in her forehead, and a wart on the inſide of her off fore knee. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. PHILIP YOUNG.

Old Jamaica & Barbadoes Cane SPIRITS.

Weſt-India RUM.
Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriff WINES.
PORT and CLARET in Bottles.
SUGAR.
COFFEE, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Adam Hubley,

In the old burnt STORES in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below Walnut ſtreet.

TRENTON, Auguſt 8.

We are informed that general Clinton lately ſent an order to lord Cornwallis to detach Simcoe's corps, and the light infantry of his army, to New-York; but his lordſhip objecting againſt this requiſition, in his preſent ſituation at Sleepy-Hole, Clinton repeated his order in the moſt poſitive terms; but the reſult of his lordſhip has not yet come to knowledge.

The troops lately embarked at New-York were invalids, bound to Halifax, to relieve the garriſon there, which is ordered to New-York.

On Sunday laſt James Armſtrong was committed to the gaol in this town for attempting to paſs counterfeit eight dollar bills of credit of this ſtate. He was taken up in Somerſet, but ſays he reſides at Squan, in Monmouth county.

At a ſpecial court lately held in Burlington, a certain Joſeph Mulliner, of Egg-Harbour, was convicted of high treaſon, and is ſentenced to be hanged this day, This fellow had become the terror of that part of the country. He had made a practice of burning houſes, robbing and plundering all who fell in his way, ſo that when he came to trial it appeared that the whole country, both whigs and tories, were his enemies.

CHATHAM, Auguſt 8.

On Tueſday night, the 31ſt ult. a party from Staten-iſland, of blacks and whites, came over to Elizabeth Town and plundered three horſes and thirty ſeven head of horned cattle from the inhabitants. Some nights previous to this, they carried off twenty two milch cows.

Laſt week a ſubaltern of the 52d regiment, with his whole guard, deſerted the Britiſh, and came to general Waſhington's head quarters. This comes from indubitable authority.

We alſo learn, by the ſame channel, that deſertion among the Britiſh was never more prevalent than at this time; ſcarcely a day elapſes but what eight or ten of them comes off.

The report of Rhode-Iſland being taken by the Britiſh, is entirely without foundation.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.

Wedneſday arrived at New-London the privateer ſloop Randolph, captain Peck, and brought in with her a ſhip from Briſtol; her cargo conſiſts of 1500 barrels of flour, 100 crocks of butter, a quantity of cheeſe, window-glaſs, hard ware, &c. The above ſhip, previous to her falling in with the Randolph, had been in company with a veſſel that foundered, out of which ſhe took the crew, alſo about 1600 beaver hats, ſome trunks of ſhoes, &c.

NEWPORT, July 28.

The French frigate the Surveillant of 32 guns, commanded by Mr. de Cillart, arrived a few days ago in this port, has had a very ſevere engagement with a Britiſh man of war, ſuppoſed to be a 44 gun ſhip, near the Bahama iſlands, an engagement which encreaſes the reputation that frigate acquired in her battle with the Quebec; the following relation of her late engagement may be depended upon:

The 5th of June, the Surveillant trying to enter the channel to the windward of Mogane, ſaw a large veſſel four leagues to the windward of her; at dark the veſſel bore down upon her, Mr. de Cillart made clean ſhip and continued to ply to the windward, in company with a merchantman he had taken under his convoy.

At nine o'clock, the enemy being at one mile's diſtance, Mr. de Cillart tacked and ſtood for her, ſoon after the engagement began, both veſſels upon different tacks, after they had fired their broad-ſides, the enemy bore down to attack the Surveillant in her quarter, ſhe did the ſame to avoid that diſadvantageous poſition, and during all the time of the engagement both veſſels continued before the wind.

A quarter after ten, the Surveillant's wheel was ſhot away; the enemy drew little advantage from that accident, which had no other conſequence than to change the poſition of the two veſſels, and to bring the Surveillant from the larboard to the ſtarboard quarter of the enemy; the engagement grew hotter than ever, the two ſhips being always within piſtol ſhot.

At half after eleven, the Engliſh ſhip tacked to larboard to avoid a longer conflict; ſhe had loſt her main and mizen yards, and her maſts in general ſeemed to be much damaged. Mr. de Cillart endeavoured to go to the windward in order to continue the engagement, in which, according to all appearances he would have had the advantage, but the Surveillant's braces, bowlines, tacks, and indeed all her rigging had been ſo much cut to pieces, in the unequal conflict, that it was impoſſible for Mr. de Cillart to ſet his ſails, he was therefore obliged to continue before the wind.

At one o'clock in the morning the Surveillant loſt ſight of the enemy who fired ſeveral ſignal guns, for what reaſon cannot be aſcertained, but ſuppoſed to be ſignals of diſtreſs, however, it was impoſſible for the Surveillant, in the condition her rigging was in, to give them any relief; at break of day they ſaw nothing of the enemy.

The Surveillant made at firſt for the iſland of Cuba, where Mr. de Cillart propoſed to refit, but after having examined more particularly his damages, he found himſelf able to continue his voyage for the coaſt of America, according to his orders.

It is impoſſible to aſcertain exactly the ſtrength of the ſhip which the Surveillant engaged, but the guns which lodged in the Surveillant were eighteen, nines, and ſome four pounders. There is reaſon to believe that it was the Janus a 44 gun ſhip, which was known to cruize at that time in thoſe ſeas, but that cannot be warranted.

It is however certain, that the enemy was of a force much ſuperior to the Surveillant, who carries but twelve and ſix pounders. The ſucceſs of this engagement, joined to a great number of other examples, proves how far the Engliſh can be believed, when they boaſt of their ſuperiority with equal forces.

Yeſterday arrived here a flag of truce from New-York, with a few priſoners, but brought no newspapers.

By a priſoner which came in the above flag we are informed, that the whole of the Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of ſeven ſail of the line, with ſeveral frigates, &c. ſailed from the Hook laſt Saturday evening. They have ſince been ſeen ſtanding to the eaſtward.

This morning arrived here from a ſhort cruize, the brig Proſpect, captain Weezey, during which he took a brig from New York bound to Tortola; but laſt Thurſday falling in with the Britiſh fleet of nine ſail of ſhips, to the ſouthward of Block iſland, the above prize was retaken by them.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, June 14.

Monday his majeſty's ſhip Ulyſſes, of 44 guns, John Thomas, eſq; commande, returned to Port Royal from a cruiſe, having received very conſiderable damage in a ſevere action, on the evening of the 6th inſt. off the Caucaſſes, with a French frigate; as appears by the following journal.——

Journal of the action between the Ulyſſes, and a large French ſhip.

"On Wedneſday the 6th of June, at half paſt one P. M. ſaw two ſail in the N. E. quarter, and gave chace. At half paſt four, hoiſted French colours, and fired two nine pounders; at five fired three 18 pounders and two nines at the chaſe, which brought her to; we ſhortned ſail, hoiſted out our large cutter, and ſent lieutenant Woolridge, and a petty officer to examine her. She proved to be an American ſchooner, private to the Active privateer, loaded with ſalt from Turks iſland bound to Boſton. At ſix P. M. the north part of the Caucaſſes bore ſouth, diſtant two or three leagues. At ten minutes paſt ſix ſaw two ſail in the weſt quarter, diſcharged the ſchooner, and gave chace. At half paſt eight we made the private ſignal: which not being anſwered, fired a ſhot acroſs her: ſhe immediately hoiſted French colours, and returned two guns; we then gave her a broadſide, paſſed her, wore ſhip, and laid her alongſide: we could now perceive her to be a large frigate with a poop and a ſtern gallery. The action now commenced with great fury on both ſides, within muſket ſhot of each other; at three quarters paſt eight, captain Thomas was carried off the deck, having received ſeveral wounds in his body: at one our

main yard came down on the booms, and our tiller rope was shot away: at ten the firing very warm on both sides, our steering sails on the yards caught fire, which we with difficulty extinguished: at half past ten. Mr. Richards, the master, received a desperate wound, and was carried off the deck: at eleven lieutenant Woolridge was also wounded and carried below: at twelve, the enemy still alongside, slackened their fire; ten minutes after, they totally ceased firing, and bore away: but from the situation of our ship, it was impossible for us to pursue her, having our fore, main and mizen top sail tyes, lifts, braces, sheets, and running rigging cut to pieces, and all our lower masts wounded in different places. Her consort, a brig, after the action, bore down close upon us, and received our broad side, which obliged her to strike; but we not being able to hoist a boat out, she took advantage of our situation, made sail and escaped. Next morning our antagonist was out of sight.

BOSTON, August 2.

Yesterday arrived at a safe port, a schooner from St. Martins bound to Charlestown, prize to the Bellisarius; her cargo consists of salt.

Extract of a letter from lord George Germaine, to general Maclean, dated Whitehall, Feb. 28, 1781.

"I hope you will receive from sir Henry Clinton a more considerable addition to your force than these five companies will make, in order to enable you to take possession of the Province of Main, by establishing a post at Townshend or Falmouth, in Casco Bay. For if he be successful in his operations to the southward, I hope he will be able to spare a detachment sufficient to enable you to effect this business."

NEW-LONDON, August 3.

Last Saturday a flag with about 70 British prisoners sailed for New York.

Saturday the privateer brig Sampson, captain Brooks, returned into port from a cruize: On the Tuesday preceding he fell in with the British sloop of war Swallow, which he engaged three glasses, silenced most of her guns, and in all probability must have captured her, but a brig at this time bearing down upon them, (which captain Brooks thought to be consort to the Swallow) he quitted her; having in the engagement had two men killed and ten wounded.

Sunday arrived the brig Favourite, captain Budington, from a cruise: He brought in 18 prisoners which he took out of different boats near Sandy-Hook; he also brought in four Americans which he took out of a transport that had part of the garrison of Pensacola on board; the transport had been in possession of two privateers from Philadelphia, who put thirty men on board, and ordered her for Philadelphia, but she was soon after met by a British crizer, who took out all the Americans except the four above mentioned. The transport was near in with the Hook when met by capt. Budington.

Captain Budington spoke the sloop Success, captain J. Hopkins, on 25th ult. all well.

Tuesday the Young Cromwell privateer, captain Reed, carrying ten three pounders and 38 men, returned from a short cruize, and brought in a privateer of eight four pounders and one twelve pounder in the bow, and had 45 men. She was only two days out from Sandy-Hook, called the Surprize.

Tuesday evening the brig Minerva, captain Dudley Saltonstall, returned into port, and brought in the letter of marque ship Hannah, captain Watson, of sixteen six-pounders, nine weeks from London, bound to New-York, which he captured on Sunday last, after an engagement of two glasses. This prize is said to be the most valuable of any taken on this coast the present war, her cargo being estimated at upwards of 20,000 l. sterling.

By the above prize we learn that the squadron under the command of admiral la Mothe Picquet, has taken a fleet of 18 British ships from Lisbon, bound to Newfoundland, their convoy only escaped. And that the same squadron had also taken almost the whole of the shipping with Rodney's plunder from St. Eustatia.

The public papers by the above prize, are only to the first of May, and contain no news.

Wednesday arrived the letter of marque sloop Hamlin, captain Tim. Starr, in 31 days from Guadaloupe: he informs that there has lately been a reinforcement from France of several ships of the line, and that a very large fleet of merchantment from the West-India islands were about sailing for France, under convoy of eight sail of the line; that after their departure 27 French ships of the line would still remain in the West-Indies. He confirms the account of the French taking Tobago. Captain Starr, near Nantucket shoals, fell in with a brig called the Agnus, which sailed from Gibraltar about the first of May, with a number of Jews, for England, but was taken by the privateer Junius Brutus from Salem, afterwards retaken by the Hornet, a British sloop of war, who ordered her for New-York, but being met by the Hamlin, was again retaken; she is about 300 tons burden, laden with coal, cordage, duck, &c.

A number of British prisoners escaped from our gaol on Wednesday night last, through the insufficiency of the building.

Died here on Friday last, Benjamin Franklin Babcock, (son of colonel Henry Babcock,) of a putrid fever, occasioned by his being confined on board of a prison-ship in the harbour of New-York, and fell a victim to the lawless and more than savage tyranny of Great-Britain.

Though genius bud, though dawning science beam,
Though gentle manners win the warm esteem,
Death wraps each beauty in his sudden gloom,
'Tis only virtue blossoms in the tomb.

Died at Wyoming, on Susquehannah, June 26, 1781, after a few days sickness, of a bilious hysteric cholic, Mrs. Lydia Butler, the very amiable consort of Col. Zebulon Butler, in the 26th year of her age: her remains were buried in the dust the day following, with much honour and respect, by a numerous train of mourners of every denomination. It may be said in truth, without adulation, she lived universally beloved, and died as universally lamented by all her acquaintance.

BALTIMORE, August 7.

The invasion of Maryland being part of the plan of the British cabinet, (as appears by lord Germaine's intercepted letters) the late embarkation at Portsmouth, of about 2000 British troops, and the subsequent motions of the fleet, have given just cause of alarm to the inhabitants of this and the counties adjacent, who are now exerting themselves in every district, to take the field at a moment's warning.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Marquis de la Fayette's Camp, dated "Malvion-Hill, August 1, 1781.

"It has been for some time reported, that the embarkation from Portsmouth was designed to act up the Bay, and Baltimore has been particularly mentioned. Commodore Baron, who is watching their motions, writes the Marquis, that on the 30th of July, 40 sail of the fleet weighed from Hampton-Road, with 12 barges, full of men, and stood towards the capes; but having gained the proper channel, endeavoured to stand up the Bay; the wind not being favourable for this, they came to anchor."

It is reported, that a detachment of earl Cornwallis's army, under the command of brigadier-general O'Hara, have landed in Gloucester county, Virginia, near the mouth of York river, in the vicinity of which, on New-Point Comfort, it is asserted, they are to erect a strong fortification.

On Saturday last the Baltimore troop of light dragoons, commanded by Nicholas R. Moore, Esq; returned hither from the American camp, in Virginia, the late movements of the enemy rendering their longer stay there unnecessary. Previous to the departure of this corps of gentlemen, they received the thanks of the marquis de la Fayette, and governor Nelson, as well as of general Morgan, (under whose immediate command they were placed) for their patriotic and spirited behaviour.

By the latest accounts, there was no appearance of the enemy's fleet in our Bay.

The marquis de la Fayette, at the head of a body of troops, is on his march northward.

Generals Wayne, Morgan, and Campbell, with their respective corps, were, by the latest accounts, about 30 miles on the south side of James river.

Philadelphia, August 16.

On Friday the 10th inst. a party of refugees, consisting of 16 men, headed by one —— Nash, landed from two whale-boats, in Dover Hundred, Kent county, in the Delaware state, at seven o'clock in the morning, and marched three miles through the woods, to the seat of John Dickenson, esq; which they plundered of all the plate, wearing apparel, house linen, bedcloaths, liquors, and salted meat, a great quantity of linen and cloth not made up, some books and papers, with many other valuable articles, and took off a black servant man. The damage is computed at two thousand pounds in specie. They did not take any thing from any of the neighbours, though they were at some of their houses. The militia on notice of the enemy's landing, mustered to the number of 50 or 60 men, and went in pursuit of them; but on coming to the Bay side, found them embarked with all their plunder. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson were in this city at the time.

Omnes eodem cogimur: omnium
Versatur urna serius ocius
Sors exitura, et nos in æturnum
Exilium impositura cymbæ. HORACE.

On Friday the 10th inst. departed this life, in an advanced age, captain David Dickson, late of the city of New-York, universally beloved in life, and sincerely lamented in death. He was a good man. Fondness, gentleness, and the tender feelings of humanity, ran through every part of his composition, and were the early and best characteristics of his life. Alas, he is gone! in him we have lost a firm friend to the liberties of this country. Shall we therefore cease to drop the tributary tear, to the memory of the man, whose principles, neither tyranny nor the approach of death, could e'er eradicated.

From the New-York Gazette Extraordinary, Aug. 11.

By a prize brought in two or three days ago, bound from the West-Indies to Philadelphia, we are informed, that the French fleet under monsr. de Grasse, passed by the island of St. Thomas on the 18th of July, steering westward, 15 line of battle ships, and about 200 merchantmen, transports, storeships, &c. were counted.

We have the pleasure to felicitate the public upon the arrival of his majesty's ship Amphion, of 32 guns, John Bazeley, esq; commander, (this gentleman was sir Hugh Palliser's captain, when in the Formidable, he eminently distinguished himself in the action off the coast of France, on the 27th of July, 1778,) from Bremer Lee, in Germany, after a passage of 93 days, with the Ostridge and Britannia armed ships, and 23 sail of transports, having on board 2988 German officers and privates, &c. &c. They took on the passage a ship belonging to Newbury Port in New-England, bound to France, loaded with fish and lumber, and retook a brig from Glasgow to New-York, both arrived.

Also this day arrived the celebrated rebel frigate named the Trumbull, of 32 guns, after an engagement with his majesty's ship Iris, also of 32 guns, commanded by captain Dawson, with 500 barrels of fresh Philadelphia flour and bread on board, bound to Cape Francoise, the Trumbull lost three men killed and five wounded; before the action, which lasted upwards of an hour, she lost her foretop-mast in a gale of wind; captain James Nicholson, commander of the Trumbull, had been deceived by information, as he came down the Delaware, that the British cruizers were to the southward, which occasioned his steering to the northward, where the Iris was ranging, and fell in with her in the night. Three more prizes are sent in by the British cruizers, bound also to Cape Francoise.

There were 28 sail under her convoy, and they are all scattered so as to afford hopes of most of them being captured.

The privateer sloop Mercury from New London, sent in by the Mouth; and the Bellisarius privateer is taken by the Medea and Amphitrite.

‡*‡ A continuation of the letters found in the British Packet, will be in our next.

For more News see the next Page.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north side of Market-street, four doors below Fourth-street, in Mr. Owen Jones's house,

ARE now opening a large and neat assortment of merchandize, imported in the last vessels from Europe, which they will sell by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and spotted Corduroys
Black Everlastings
Serge Denesme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimson calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large assortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarsnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and striped ell-wide Persians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Lutestrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muslin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and striped Muslin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Irish and Russia Sheetings
Irish, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarse Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose
Silk and Worsted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Assortment of Glass and China Ware
A small Assortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and smaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and, as far as in their power, give satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom.

They hope to be excused the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wish, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by shewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themselves, will be the best and most pleasing method to convince the purchasers that their prices are moderate.

Just Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Sasportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front street, opposite to the Coffee-House, a large Assortment of DRY GOODS, Consisting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shalloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marseilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and spotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 English Checks, a large Assortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of several colours, India Nankeens, a large Assortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarse and fine Catgut, black and white blond Lace, silk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Irish, Dutch and German Linens, sheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muslins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Searsuckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Assortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black English beaver Hats, gold and silver thread coat and jacket buttons, sewing Silks of different colours, skeleton wire, Souchong Tea in cannisters, Bohea Tea in chests, English Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Assortment of artificial Flowers, and several other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They also have a Quantity of Sugar in hogsheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reasonably. June 19.

FOR SALE,

West-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-street, above Arch-street.

Lombard-street, August, 1781.

Thomas Lloyd takes this method to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of this city, who may please to employ him, that he waits on them at their own houses, to teach in an easy plain manner WRITING &c. He likewise instructs Gentlemen in Book keeping (on very reasonable terms) in an its branches.

Extract of a letter from major-general Greene, dated head-quarters, on the High Hills of Santee, July 17, 1781.

I Did myself the honour to address your excellency on the 22d of June, at Little River, near Ninety-Six, since which we have been constantly upon the move. In the afternoon of the 23d, I got intelligence that the enemy had crossed the Saluda, and were advancing rapidly to attack us. I immediately put the army in motion, having few or no militia with me, and retired towards Charlotte, on which route we had previously ordered provisions and forage to be provided. The enemy pursued us two days; but as our sick, wounded and stores, had all been sent off before, they could effect nothing, though they came on as light as possible, leaving even their knapsacks and blankets behind them.

The enemy advanced no farther than the Enoree, as we rendered their subsistence difficult, by dismantling the mills as we retired. On the morning of the 26th, they began to retire towards Ninety-Six. We halted near the Cross Roads, at a point proper to file off towards the Congaree, and favourable to return to the siege of Ninety-six. As the enemy retired I kept the legion close to their heels. Lord Rawdon lay at Ninety-Six only two days; and then, with a little more than one half his force, he began his march for the Congaree, leaving colonel Cruger at Ninety-Six, with the remainder. From these appearances it was evident the enemy intended to hold the post of Ninety-Six, and re-establish one on the Congaree at Friday's ferry. To prevent the enemy from establishing a post there, and holding there ground at Ninety Six, (which served to awe the Georgians, and encourage the Indians, who frequently committed depredations within 30 or 40 miles of us) we left our baggage, stores and invalids behind us at Winnsborough, with orders to proceed to Camden; and marched the army with all possible expedition for the Congarees. His lordship arrived there two days before us; but on our approach he retired to Orangeburgh, with evident marks of precipitation, which discovered that our movements were unexpected.

Captain Eggleston, of lieutenant-colonel Lee's legion, made a stroke at his horse, which served to encrease his fears. Inclosed is lieutenant-colonel Lee's report of the affair. The address and gallantry of captain Eggleston, upon the occasion, cannot be too highly commended.

From a persuasion that the enemy would attempt to re establish themselves at the Congaree, I had directed generals Sumpter and Marion to collect all the force they could, and meet me at that place. I left the army on the march, and joined the cavalry near the enemy, that I might the better direct the force to the most proper point for operating to advantage.

We got intelligence by an intercepted letter, that colonel Stewart, with a reinforcment, was convoying a quantity of provisions and stores from Charlestown to lord Rawdon. We made a rapid march, with the whole of our cavalry, and a body of mounted infantry, under general Marion, to intercept them: but unfortunately we were too late; they formed their junction without interruption: howevever, colonel Horry took three of their waggons, which were a little in the rear, loaded with a variety of stores.

On the arrival of the army at the Congaree, we crossed and drew our force together at Beaver Creek; and general Pickens was detached to watch the motions of the enemy at Ninety-Six. With the rest of our force, having been joined by generals Sumpter and Marion with about 1000 men, composed of state troops and militia, we began our march on the 11th to attack the enemy at Orangeburgh, and arrived before the place on the 12th: but we found them so strong and advantageously posted, that we had little hopes of succeeding in an attempt, especially as our cavalry, from the nature of the ground, and position of the enemy, could not be brought to act to advantage: nor could we have improved a defeat, as the enemy had a safe retreat over the Eddistoe river; and the only pass defended by a large brick jail, not inferior to a good redoubt. In this building, and in several others near it, their troops were posted. Secured on one side by an impassible river, and covered by the other by strong buildings, little was to be expected from an attack.

In this situation we got intelligence of the evacuation of Ninety-Six, and that colonel Cruger, and the troops with him were on the march, in the forks of the Eddistoe, for Orangeburgh. There was no possibility of striking at him, as the north branch of Eddistoe, which lay between us, had no other pass for thirty miles, either above or below, than that which the enemy occupied. As the evacuation of Ninety-Six was one great object of our manœuvre, and as the enemy were driven from the Congaree, we thought it most adviseable to attack their lower posts at Monk's Corner and Dorchester; by which we were in hopes to force the enemy at Orangeburg to retire into the lower country for the protection of those posts. Generals Sumpter and Marian, with the legion cavalry, are detached upon this service, and began their march from Orangeburgh on the 13th, at which time we began our's for this place to refresh the army, and to form a junction with general Sumner and a body of militia, expected from Salisbury district. The day after we left Orangeburgh the enemy formed a junction with the troops from Ninety-Six, and had made no movements the day before yesterday.

The late reinforcement which arrived in Charlestown amounted to a little more than 2000 men, and had orders only just to call there, but were not expected to be wanted, and were to have gone to the northward. One of the regiments mutinied a few days since at Dorchester; in quelling which near an hundred men were killed and wounded: It is said to have arisen from the nature of the service the men were employed in, different from what they expected. They came over as settlers, not as soldiers.

Nothing can equal the cruel ravages of the enemy in these parts, where they leave the country. The tories are all ordered down below Orangeburg, but I believe few will go; and I am happy to hear a far less number have joined the enemy, in their late movements, than was expected. The militia on our side are encreasing: In Georgia a considerable body are collected, and in readiness to defend the state."

Extract of a letter from lieutenant colonel Lee, dated July 3d.

"KNOWING the distressed state of the British army, and having learnt that his lordship had left a body of his cavalry at Ninety-Six, I detached captain Armstrong with an additional troop to reinforce captain Eggleston, with advice to pass the river Saluda, to gain the forage country, and to seek an opportunity for striking at the enemy's foragers.

"In the night of the 2d captain Eggleston fortunately crossed the enemy undiscovered, and took a judicious position two miles in their front. Early in the ensuing morning, the main body of the British horse were observed advancing. On the first notice preparations were made for manœuvring, and the enemy presuming on a militia prize, pushed on with vigour: They were met with great gallantry, and were in a few moments entirely defeated, and pursued to the piquets of the army. One captain, one lieutenant, and one cornet and forty-five privates were brought off, with their horses, arms and accoutrements; but one man escaped.

"Captain Eggleston speaks in the most handsome terms, of the zeal displayed by the soldiers on this occasion, and declares the greatest obligations to capt. Armstrong and cornet Winston, who seconded his exertions with the most exemplary intepidity and judgment. Captain Eggleston has claim to every praise, for his efforts, and adds to the many obligations which his zeal for the public service, and unwearied attention to duty, had imposed on his commanding officer." Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

SALEM, July 31.

By a gentleman from the eastward, we have received the following intelligence from Penobscot, which may be depended on: that the enemy continue to fit out their small privateers daily: that 15 sail of which were nearly ready for sea including those which have lately sailed from that place: that their orders were to cruise along the Eastern Shore chiefly, with intent to take all coasters, or other vessels which may not be armed; therefore, coasters, &c. may through timely notice, prevent themselves from falling into the hands of their most inveterate enemies. It is said, that one Mowat is at the head of the above plunderers. The infamous Long, who lately made his escape from this place, had a vessel fitted immediately for him upon his arrival at Penobscot; and has often threatened, that if ever he has it it in his power, he is determined to burn and sink all vessels that he may hereafter fall in with, belonging to the Americans.

We learn that provisions are exceeding scarce at Penobscot, corn not to be had for less than five silver dollars per bushel, and other necessaries of life in proportion.

Since our last arrived here the privateer ship Marquis, captain Cowell, from a cruise of 12 weeks, during which he has captured a brig from Portsmouth, bound for Newfoundland; her cargo consists of dry goods, salt, cordage, &c.

Captain Cowell, in lat. 48—50, fell in with a British ship from Liverpool, bound for New York (on the 29th ult. about one o'clock, P. M.) and engaged her yard arm and yard arm, upwards of two glasses: but he finding the British ship to be of much superior force, she mounting 32 guns, four, six and nine pounders, after the Marquis had eight men killed and fourteen wounded, her hull, masts, yards, rigging, and sails being much damaged, captain Cowell thought proper to leave her, he not having men enough to give her another broadside: he supposed the loss of the British to be very great, as there was a continual run of blood from the ship's scuppers.

We have been favoured with a number of London papers which came in the Marquis, one of which mentions: that the Dutch fleet consisting of 27 sail, which was captured at St. Eustatia, and ordered for England, has been retaken by La Mothe Piquet, and have all safe arrived at Brest.

Several important pieces of intelligence, contained in these English papers, we have omitted this week, owing to our not receiving them timely. The following is what we present our readers with at present, viz.

LONDON, May 17.

Since the news of the unfortunate capture of our Eustatia fleet on the 2d current, the public has been pestered with a variety of reports concerning them. One of these yesterday went so far as to say, that the grand fleet, under admiral Darby, had fallen in with them, and retaken all the transports, together with four line of battle ships belonging to the French, and that one only of their men of war had escaped. We are sorry to add that no confirmation has yet been received of this matter. It it some consolation, however, to reflect, that after the worst which has happened touching this misfortune, the Vengeance, with all the prize money on board her, is certainly safe.

May 19. An express was received yesterday morning at the admiralty from Plymouth, with an account of the arrival of one of the government cutters, the master of which has brought intelligence, that he saw the whole of the French ships with their prizes, in the entrance of the British channel, long. 5. 35, lat. 48. 30, steering with a fair wind for Brest harbour, where they must have arrived in the common course of probable events, a week ago.

So much are the India company in want of shipping, in consequence of Hyder Ally's incursion into the Carnatic, and the reduction of Arcot, that a by-law, confining the company to a particular number of vessels was repealed on Tuesday, and leave given to the directors to purchase some additional ships, which are to be freighted for different settlements with the greatest expedition.

Philadelphia, August 14.

By the Black Prince, captain Robinson, which arrived here on Sunday morning, after a short passage, from Cadiz, we have indisputable authority to assure the Public, That the greatest part of the St Eustatia Fleet (having on board the GALLANT Mr. Rodney's Plunder of that island) was safe arrived at Brest.

A very valuable ship, from Bristol bound to New-York, is sent into our river by the Rising Sun privateer, captain Casson.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated August 1.

"Last evening captain Dudley Saltonstall, in the brig Minerva, carrying sixteen six pounders, brought into this port the ship Hannah, Murray, Samson, and company owners, from London, burthen 350 tons, mounting sixteen six pounders and 35 men, Thomas Watson commander, which he took the 29th of July off the Hook, in 35 fathom water, after an engagement of two glasses. The captain of the Hannah affirms, insurance was made on her at Lloyd's for 80,000l. sterling, and it is supposed she is worth at least 90,000l. sterling. A number of the invoices were thrown over board, tho' invoices for 40,000l. sterling have been picked up. Captain Watson's people declare, that a French fleet has captured all Rodney's St. Eustatia fleet, except two.

"Last week the sloop Randolph, captain Peck, brought in a ship from Bristol, worth 10,000l. lawful money. Yesterday the schooner Young Cromwell, of 10 guns and 39 men, Wm. Reed, master, brought into this port, a schooner of 10 guns and 45 men, which was taken six hours after she left New-York; and a number of small privateers have been lately sent in here, which I cannot particularize."

Extract of an authentic letter from a gentleman at the southward, to his friend in this city, July 28, 1781.

"On Sunday the 15th instant, a party of horse, headed by Wade Hampton, came down unexpectedly from Monk's Corner, stopt at Goose Creek Church, at the time of service, and made the congregation prisoners; proceeded as low as the Quarter house, surprised a party of South-Carolina dragoons, killed the officer, a few privates and carried away the remainder, with about 60 horses; after having paroled some others that happened to be there. One captain John Wright, who was with the party, was killed, but I heard of nobody else. Lord Rawdon is now in town; he came lately from Ninety-Six with part of his army, which he left at Dorchester; the greatest part was left at Orangeburgh, under the command of colonel Cruger. The 19th regiment which was posted at Monk's Corner, being obliged to retreat, after having destroyed their baggage, crossed at Huger's Bridge, and made a stand at Shubrick's plantation, where they were attacked by a considerable party of colonel Sumpter's; half of the regiment were either killed, wounded or taken; the remainder so surrounded after the action was over, that they could not look out.

However, after the arrival of an express to the commandant, part of the 30th regiment and all the Hessians that could be spared were sent out in all haste, and relieved the 19th, which would have been obliged to surrender, had not that reinforcement come so soon to their relief. General Greene is encamped upon the high hills of Santee; he has issued orders for all the families of those who are with the British, to remove immediately within the British lines. I saw a person yesterday who was very lately in his camp; he says, that he read the general order, mentioning, that general Greene would provide waggons for those who had no conveniency to move their families. A large reinforcement, under the command of general Sumner, are upon their march to join general Greene, and, according to accounts we have, they must have joined by this time. This is exact truth of the matter, and you may communicate it to whom you please, who may depend upon it."

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, dated August 8.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 5.

"Admiral Darby is returned without detaching any ships to the westward, and left admiral Digby, with ten sail of the line, to protect our homeward bound trade: In his absence, La Motte Picquet slipped out with six ships, and captured twenty sail of sir George Rodney's Eustatia prizes. They were kept in the chops of the channel by a strong easterly wind, which prevented admiral Darby's earlier return to England, or the Monsieur might have repented his enterprize.

"A detachment of eleven sail of the line left Cadiz soon after Admiral Darby sailed to the northward, to meet their flota soon expected from Havanna, I believe they have few others fit to keep the sea. The French have about 20 sail of the line at Brest and Rochfort, which I believe will be all ready this month; and I hope ours will be out time enough to prevent their getting away to join the Spaniards at Cadiz. De Grasse detached six sail of the line to the East, and took with him nineteen, and a fifty gun ship to the West Indies; there are at Martinique four, which makes twenty-three: and sir George Rodney has twenty-one, with which I make no doubt he will both face and beat the French squadron: Monsr. Monteil has left the Havanna, and returned with four sail to St Domingo, so we shall still, I flatter myself, maintain our superiority on the American seas; and if de Grasse detaches for your coast, sir George will do the same. I am sorry admiral Digby is detained out so long, for it will retard his departure for New-York, as he will not probably leave his station till the grand fleet gets out."

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 770.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicos,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Belt Luzeſtrings, Barſonets and Perſians,
Peelones, Allamodes, &c. ALSO,
Weſt India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reaſonable for Caſh, By

Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet; Conſiſting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Aſſortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and ſilk knit Veſts,
Black ſilk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Chintzes,
Manchester Muſlins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated ſhoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handſome Aſſortment of Cambricks,
A few Engliſh Saddles, Bridles, Fuſils, Piſtols, Barriron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cuſhion, &c. for a pulpit, deſk, and communion table; the whole finiſhed in the neweſt faſhion, and deſigned for a church in the United States.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, in the City of Philadelphia,

On WEDNESDAY,

The 22d Day of this Inſtant —At SIX o'Clock in the Evening:

A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage,

and two ſtory Brick KITCHEN, and Lot of GROUND ſituate on the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on the ſaid Front-ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length, on the ſaid Callowhill ſtreet, 68 feet 10 inches, and on the north ſide thereof 70 feet 4 inches. Subject to a rent charge of Five Pounds ſterl. per ann. due and to become due on the premiſes; late the eſtate of Charles Lawrence, ſhipwright, deceaſed; and to be ſold in purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.

Auguſt 3.

LOST between Milner's Ferry and the Coffee-Houſe, on Monday evening the 13th inſt. the following notes, a Pennſylvania note in favour of Widow Hilan for 88 l. indorſed by major Torrey; a Jerſey ſtate note for 70 l. in favour of John Ryan, indorſed by Major Torrey, with a ſmall parcel of Jerſey money. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the Town-Major, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Continuation of LETTERS found on board the Britiſh Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her paſſage and carried into France.

Duplicate No. 6.

SIR, Whitehall, 28th Feb. 1781.

I Received your ſeveral letters numbered from one to ſix, by different conveyances; but had no opportunity of writing to you ſince the firſt of them came to hand, until now, by the way of Halifax.

It muſt have given you great pleaſure to find the colony had encreaſed ſo conſiderably during your abſence, and I hope it will continue to flouriſh and its numbers augment by the natural increaſe and longevity of its inhabitants, and the acceſſion of new ſettlers from the revolted provinces, but I muſt not encourage you to expect that any meaſure for inviting emigrants from the Britiſh dominions in Europe, will meet with countenance here: this country and Ireland being too much exhauſted to admit of ſparing any of their inhabitants to people diſtant territories*.

The name of New-Ireland you propoſed giving the iſland has already been appropriated to another country; but as you ſtate many inconveniences to have ariſen to the inhabitants from its preſent name, I ſee no objection to your changing it from St. John's to New-Guernſey, or New Angleſea, which will diſtinguiſh it effectually from all other Britiſh provinces. It was with no ſmall degree of aſtoniſhment, that I perceived the expence of the garriſon ſtated in your eſtimate to amount to eleven thouſand pounds per annum; for I never intended that a detachment of more than 100 men, commanded by a captain, ſhould have been ſtationed there; nor can I conceive by what accident the garriſon has been compoſed of ſix companies; and you judge very rightly, in ſuppoſing ſuch a force will not be continued upon the iſland. Your propoſal to brigadier general Maclean, of augmenting Mr. Calbeck's independant company to 100 and withdrawing the other five, I think very judicious, and I have written to ſir Henry Clinton and general Maclean, to carry it into effect.

Nothing can be more abſurd than the erecting works of great extent, where there is only a ſmall force to defend them; and I lament that ſo much of the public money ſhould be waſted thro' the want of diſcretion in the engineer, and I have directed the board of ordnance to order him to deſiſt from his great and expenſive conſtructions, and to put up a block-houſe, and quit the iſland immediately.

By meſſieurs Watſon and Raſhleigh's ſhips, which carry this, 300 ſtand of arms, and a proportion of ammunition, are ſent to the care of brigadier general Maclean at Halifax, to be forwarded to you, in the veſſels which come to bring away the five companies, as a preſent from his majeſty to the militia of St John's.

The opening eaſy communications throughout the iſland, by military roads, is a meaſure which requires more conſideration than you appear to have given it: for at the ſame time it would enable the militia more readily to aſſemble, it would afford an enemy the means of penetrating into the iſland from every quarter, deſtroying the ſettlements and attacking the capital on all ſides, and by ways they were not expected to come. In the preſent weak ſtate of the iſland, the want of good and open roads may be conſidered as a great ſecurity to the ſettlements; and the inhabitants, from their knowledge of the country, will always find means of getting to the capital, or principal parts, before an enemy can make a ſerious attack, and the garriſon and militia of the neighbourhood, will be ſufficient to repel any predatory one, eſpecially when the enemy is prevented from coming other way than by ſea. As the iſland increaſes in population and the ſettlements extend, communications will of courſe be opened, and if the danger of predatory attacks from an enemy is thereby encreaſed, the force, to reſiſt them will be proonably augmented, and the miſchief and advantage balance each other in that reſpect.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient
and humble ſervant,
(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Governor Patterſon.

* This is a different language from that held out to entice men to enliſt in their ſervice in Great-Britain and Ireland—All the new raiſed troops were aſſured they ſhould become ſettlers immediately, and the farce was carried ſo far as to permit their families to embark with them for America—Mutiny and deſertion have been often the conſequences of this deception; witneſs the one at Dorcheſter, mentioned in general Greene's letter, among the troops lately arrived at Charleſtown from Ireland—Theſe deluded people may judge from this letter of the Minden Hero, what faith is to be placed in aſſurances of Britiſh miniſters.

MEN in deſperate circumſtances will embrace the moſt trifling objects, and frequently contemplate as realities mere potential exiſtences. Plunged into difficulties of the moſt ſerious magnitude by their own folly or wickedneſs, and feeling an impotency in extricating themſelves, they fix upon the aſſiſtance of others as an eligible boon; and anticipating with rapture the happy effects of ſuch an acquiſition, ſubſtitute their wiſhes for facts, and having effectually deceived themſelves, impoſe a fatal deluſion upon others equally intereſted. Thus it happened with the phantaſtic ſir Henry Clinton, when he informed lord George Germain that the people of Vermont had returned to their allegiance to the king his maſter. As the Britiſh miniſtry were well verſed in the acts of bribery and corruption, they attempted, through general Haldiman, governor of Canada, to ſeduce thoſe people from their warm attachment to the beſt of cauſes, and engage them in their nefarious ſchemes. Unfortunate for theſe flagitious violators of the moſt ſacred ties, the government of Vermont deſpiſed their baſe inſidious attempts, and ſent the original letters received from general Haldiman, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for their information. This Mr. Rivington can teſtify, as the letters were intercepted and carried into New-York. The legiſlature of Vermont in June laſt, appointed three gentlemen with full powers of adding that ſtate to the general union, and of taking their ſeats in Congreſs accordingly. Thoſe gentlemen are now in the city of Philadelphia upon that important buſineſs. This ſhews how falſe and abſurd the Britiſh accounts are, when they have objects of conſequence in view. Their deceptions may afford them temporary advantages in ſome parts of Europe; but detection will ever make them appear as contemptible as they are baſe and ungenerous. Tories cry out, if the late publications of intercepted letters are genuine, their eyes are at laſt opened, and they no longer doubt the eſtabliſhment of American independence; but they ſtill think they are mere political manœuvres—Should any honeſt man wiſh to aſcertain the fact, he may ſatisfy himſelf by applying to the Office of the Secretary of Congreſs, where he may ſee the original letters.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 7.

TO THE PRINTER.

By publiſhing the following charge, delivered by judge Hanſon, to the grand jury of the ſpecial court, lately held at Fredericktown; and the ſentence pronounced by his honour, on the perſons who were at that court arraigned and found guilty of high-treaſon, in "inliſting men for the ſervice of the king of Great-Britain, and adminiſtering an oath to them, to bear true allegiance to the ſaid king, and to obey his officers when called on," you will oblige many of your cuſtomers, as ſuch a publication, at this time, will evince to the world, that the unnatural enemies of this ſtate cannot hope to eſcape with impunity; and may tend, in ſome degree, to deter others from the perpetration of like offences.

Your correſpondent cannot omit remarking, that the ſentiments contained in the charge and ſentence, beſpeak a maturity of judgment, a dignity of ſoul, and a humanity of heart that would do honour to any court of juſtice in the univerſe.

Your's, A. B.

Gentlemen of the grand jury,

YOU are convened to execute a truſt of the laſt importance to your country. It is a truſt which no good citizen would wiſh to decline, when he reflects, that, upon the faithful adminiſtration of juſt laws, the ſafety of individuals, the preſervation of government, and the very being of ſociety ultimately depends.

The inſtitution of the trial by jury, has been ſanctified by the experience of ages. The founders of the Engliſh laws erected this ſtrong barrier between the liberties of the people, and the prerogatives of the crown. With admirable wiſdom they ordained, that no perſon ſhould be called upon to anſwer for a capital offence, unleſs upon the accuſation of twelve, or more, of his fellow-ſubjects, the grand jury; and that, before judgment ſhould paſs againſt him, he muſt be declared guilty by the unanimous ſuffrage of twelve others, his equals, and neighbours, indifferently choſen, and ſuperior to all ſuſpicion.

The framers of the ſeveral governments in the united ſtates, were fully perſuaded of the value of this ſingular inſtitution, when they unanimouſly recognized it as one of their moſt dear and ſacred rights; and no-

thing, I presume but extreme necessity could have induced the legislature to adopt a different mode of decision to affect the life of a citizen.

To inquire after every breach of the penal law, to protect the innocent, to punish the guilty, to guard against the encroachments of power, and to keep every man within the limits prescribed by the constitution, and the laws, is in general, the business of a grand jury: and it must afford pleasure to those enlightened minds which are attached to the liberties of mankind, and zealous for the independence of America, to reflect, that this business is familiar to almost every man, who has been at all conversant in matters of public concern. Your duty, however, gentlemen, is more limited. You are only to inquire ofter treasons, misprisions of treason, insurrections, and other high and dangerous misdemeanors, committed in any county on the western shore. A considerable number of persons, charged with an unnatural conspiracy, to assist our enemies in subverting the liberties of America, are confined in the goals, and, on this melancholy occasion, the governor and council, at the request of the house of Delegates, have thought proper to appoint this special court.

For your more particular information, I must refer you to an act of assembly, passed in the session of February 1777, entitled "an act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toryism." In that act are enumerated all the species of treason known to our laws, and many other offences, tending immediately to the subversion of government.

In vain has the legislature devised this equitable law, if grand juries should be dead to a sense of duty, and the miscreant, who has enjoyed the protection of a government he endeavoured to subvert, is permitted to escape with impunity.

I cannot suspect that you, gentlemen, who have been selected for your spirit, intelligence and patriotism will, by an unpardonable neglect of duty, or an ill judged tenderness to the lives of traitors, encourage the perpetration of the most atrocious crimes. Those strong and decisive feelings, which actuate the bosoms of honest whigs, will prompt you to a zealous discharge of your duty. But I cannot forbear expressing an apprehension, that a rule of evidence, by no means calculated for the circumstances of this state, will afford impunity to wretches, of whose guilt a candid mind could not entertain the smallest doubt; I allude to that clause in the "act for the better security "of government, which declares, that no person shall "be convicted by a petit-jury, unless by the oath of "two lawful witnesses, to prove each seperate and distinct fact, charged in the indictment, as treason, or "misprision of treason, except the prisoner, willing"ly and without force or violence, confess the same "in open court."

After all I have said, I would not be understood to favour any unreasonable prejudices. In all your deliberations, attend carefully to the directions contained in the oath you have just taken. You will present every man, for whose accusation you shall have strong probable grounds: but, in favour of innocence, you will disregard unmeaning popular clamours. It cannot surely be necessary to remark, that the extravagant surmises of intemperate zeal, or the suggestions of artful malice, have frequently subjected an innocent man to the expence, the disgrace, and the terrors of a criminal prosecution.

In the course of your inquiries some difficulties may probably arise; you will impart them to the court, and whatever assistance may be necessary for your further information, will be readily afforded.

Peter Sueman, Nicholas Andrews, John George Graves, Yost Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell, Casper Fritchie, attend!

IT has been suggested to the court, that, notwithstanding your guilt has been ascertained by the decision of an impartial Jury, you consider the proceedings against you as nothing more than a solemn mockery, and have adopted the vain idea propagated by the enemies of this country, that she dares not punish her unnatural subjects for engaging in the service of Great-Britain. From the strange insensibility you have hitherto discovered, I was indeed led to conclude, that you were labouring under a delusion, which might prove fatal to your prospects of happiness hereafter, I think it my duty therefore to explain to you your real situation. The crime you been convicted of, upon the fullest and clearest testimony, is of such a nature, that you cannot, ought not to, look for pardon. Had it pleased Heaven to permit the full execution of your unnatural designs, the miseries to be experienced by your devoted country would have been dreadful, even in the contemplation! The ends of public justice, the dictates of policy, and the feelings of humanity all require, that you should exhibit an awful example to your fellow-subjects; and the dignity of the state, with every thing that can interest the heart of man, calls aloud for your punishment.

If the consideration of approaching fate can inspire proper sentiments, you will pour forth your thanks to that watchful providence, which has arrested you at an early stage of guilt; and you will employ the short time you have to live, in endeavouring, by a sincere penitence, to obtain pardon from that almighty being, who is to sit in judgment upon you, upon me, and upon all mankind.

I must now perform the painful task of denouncing the terrible punishment ordained for high-treason.

You Peter Sueman, Nicholas Andrews, John George Graves, Yost Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell, and Casper Fritchie, and each of you, attend to your sentence!

You shall be carried to the gaol of Frederick county, and thence be drawn to the gallows of Fredericktown, and be hanged thereon: you shall be cut down to the earth alive, and your entrails shall be taken out, and burnt while you are yet alive: your head shall be cut off; your body shall be divided into four parts, and your head and quarters shall be placed where his excellency the governor shall appoint. So Lord have mercy upon your poor souls!

MR. PRINTER,

IT is extremely difficult to dissolve former connections, and the difficulty increases with their importance. How painful was the alternative, when the citizens of these states must either have submitted to the oppressive encroachments of Great-Britain, or renounced the tie which had so long bound them together! Every expedient was attempted, urged and repeated, that could exhibit the least prospect of a reconciliation. Great-Britain, tryumphing upon the supplications of humanity, and secure of our fondest attachments, encreased her demands with an insupportable haughtiness, and demonstrated by the unsheathed bayonet, the total alienation of her affections. This obliged us finally to adopt the measures which now place us among the nations of the earth. That there should be a few Americans still in the British interest, is not strange, considering the variety of places and pensions that nad, of late years, been very profusely bestowed; but that friends to their country, those who have freely embarked their all in the controversy, whose nearest connections have bled in the arduous struggle, should now retain a partiality for that nation, is beyond explanation. Private interest too commonly absorbs every other consideration, and has sometimes pervaded the whole mercantile community. The citizens of the United States being long accustomed to British manufactures, would naturally prefer them to those of any country, 'till experience should convince them of their impropriety. The merchant possessed of British goods could under-sell the importers from France, as there would be no risque in the carriage from England to St. Eustatius. This principle has been adopted by many, without sufficiently considering they were confirming prejudices, which must finally be eradicated, or terminate in the ruin of this country: that they were defeating the great objects of amity and commerce, subsisting in the treaty between France and the United States, and adding to the wealth, and consequently strengthening the force, of their most inveterate enemy. There are in the series of human events certain incidents which sometimes unexpectedly discover themselves, and are attended with more conviction than our feelings or reasonings would ever have suggested upon the subject. Had not hostilities been commenced against the Dutch: had St. Eustatius remained a secure magazine for British and American merchants, that smuggling commerce would still have continued, and perhaps have gained reputation from the generality of its extent. Fortunate however for the progress of the American revolution, * admiral Rodney has put an end to an intercourse, which was too well guarded by prudential arrangements, to be subject to the reprehensions of municipal law. Great have been the sufferings of individuals; we lament their losses; but we lament them as the losses incident to illicit commerce; and we lament them as acquisitions to our enemy! Surely we are christians, or, at least, believe in the supreme controul of a general providence: how evidently has it been manifested in the re-capture of the St. Eustatius fleet by the squadron of our ally? While we admire the goodness of Heaven in wafting to France the American exports which ought to have gone there in the first instance, we are fully convinced that this event will have the most salutary influence upon the mercantile interest. But after such persuasive admonitions, if St. Thomas, or any other neutral island, should rise like a phoenix out of the ruins of St. Eustatius, and re-establish a commerce between England and any of the merchants of the United States, the inexcusable adventurers may expect calamities far greater than the loss of their vessels and cargoes. Justice may delay, but will not finally withhold the severest vindications.

A CITIZEN.

* Admiral Rodney, tho' a wicked instrument in the hands of a wicked court, has unintentionally contributed to the freedom of America, and the rights of mankind: the tory merchants, whose consciences would smite them at the idea of trading with France, chearfully entered into the Statia trade, and have unintentionally contributed their property to the same ends. Thus it is that good comes out of evil.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LAUSANNE, (Switzerland) April 25.

FRANCE and the Cantons of Berne, and Zurich do not agree. The first wants to establish a new form of government at Geneva, and the two others are for maintaining that which was guaranteed in 1638.

Hague, (Holland) May 9. The Danish Ambassador has presented a memorial to their high mightinesses, in which he declares in the name of the king his master, that in conformity to a declaration of the court of England made to the three Northern courts, no ships of the Belligerent powers will be permitted to commit hostilities in the Baltic.

Berne, (Switzerland) May 6. The expedition against the rebels takes a favourable turn; colonel Froideville attacked their rear with some troops and two pieces of cannon; they at first seemed as if they meant to make some resistance, but soon requested a parley, when they, in number about 1200, laid down their arms. During the parley the chief of the rebels fled, but was massacred and dragged back to the town, where his head was exposed upon the gate. We are in hopes the rebellion will soon be quelled.

Paris, May 15. Monsieur Neckar, upon his quitting the public office he held, retired to his country house at St. Ouen, where, during three days, he received visits from his friends. M. de Fleury has accepted of the portscuille, and has begun business, without its being well understood under what title; he has however given notice upon 'change, by the proper agent, that all M. Necker's engagements will be respected. M. Neckar has left above 156 millions in the royal treasury, a sum sufficient for about eight months expences. M. de la Motte Picquet is sailed with five large ships sheathed with copper; it is said he is gone to meet the Spaniards.

Paris, May 18. They write from Brest, that the 11th instant, M. de la Motte Picquet came into that road with the prizes taken from the English, consisting of 21 merchant ships, and a corsair, they having sunk one merchant ship and a corsair. The same day the Franklin cutter carried into L'Orient, two others of the same fleet which had been chased by M. de la Motte Picquet, one of 500 tons, and the other of 350.

Kinsale, (Ireland) May 3. This morning arrived here his majesty's ships Galatea, captain Reid, and Camilla, captain Collins, from Charlestown, with 28 transports, 10 army victuallers bound to Cork, 10 oat vessels, one navy victualler, and 13 private traders; several parted company at sea.

LONDON, May 10.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 2.

"A direct trade having lately been opened between this kingdom and the Imperial port of Ostend, we hear a consul from the court of Vienna is to be immediately appointed to reside here."

The remaining Indiamen loading in the river are ordered round to Portsmouth as soon as possible, a convoy being appointed to see them to the Madeiras, and from thence ordered to reinforce sir Geo. Rodney in the West Indies.

It is conjectured that there will not be less than three hundred men, officers, soldiers, and seamen, going out on board each Indiamen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 11.

Extract of a letter from captain Collins, commander of his majesty's ship Aurora, to Mr. Stephens, dated Mount's Bay, May 7, 1781.

"Please to acquaint my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that being off the Land's End, the 3d inst. I fell in with and, after a chase of 14 hours, took the Le Comte de Guichen, lugger privateer, belonging to Morlaix, of 16 guns, 10 carronades and swivels, and 80 men. This vessel was some time ago called the Black Princess, then cutter-rigged, and commanded first by Luke Ryan, and afterwards by one M'Carty, and is the same that did so much mischief on this coast last year."

S. James's, May 9. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Thomas Shirley, esq; to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's Leeward Charibee islands in America, he this day in council took the oaths appointed to be taken by the governors of his majesty's plantations.

May 15. The Galatea and Camilla, on their passage to Ireland, took the Phœnix, bound from Cadiz to Bolton, with bale goods, &c.

Yesterday morning died, lieutenant-general William Amherst, adjutant general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the 32d regiment of foot, and governor of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, May 8.

"Last Saturday arrived an express from Vienna, with orders to augment the regiments of the Low Countries one fourth their number with all possible expedition. The emperor has certainly some great stroke in contemplation, and the king of Prussia whose decline is manifest, will not, it is thought, be able to oppose him with his former ability."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, May 13.

"This morning arrived here the brig Atlantic, one of the ships captured here by sir George Brydges Rodney's at St. Eustatius. She brings an account, that on the 2d of May, in lat. 49, 26 N. and long. 8, 28. West. about 40 leagues from land, in company with 32 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of four men of war, they fell in with seven sail of French ships; the commodore immediately hoisted the signal to disperse; but the captain of the brig says he saw many of the leewardmost ships captured."

Yesterday the court of directors of the East-India company took up and purchased fourteen sail of ships, to carry troops and stores to the East Indies.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 9.

"By letters from Berne of the 4th instant we learn, that a courier arrived there that night, with the news that the peasants of that canton, to the number of 10,000 men, had taken up arms; that they had seized upon Furne and Gruyeres, and had even threatened Fribourgh. The magistracy of Berne having assembled immediately, sent 8000 militia, composed of infantry and dragoons, with a train of artillery, to that place. The apparent cause of this insurrection is, the abolishment of some holidays; but the real one is, the too harsh treatment these unhappy people undergo from their bailiffs."

May 18. Two of the men of war presented by the East-India company to government, are in such forwardness, that they will be ready to launch the latter end of July at farthest.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, May 13.

"This morning arrived the Alexander privateer, belonging to this port, and has brought in with her a large ship from St. Eustatius, which she retook from the French, within about 30 leagues west of Scilly. Two men of war here are getting ready to sail to Ireland, to convoy the Charlestown fleet to England."

The 11th instant, died at Dublin, in the 66th year of his age, the right honorable William Crosbie, earl of Glandore, viscount Crosbie of Ardfert, and baron of Brandon; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council of Ireland.

May 19. Thursday night and yesterday morning the press was so very hot, that every ship in the river was stripped of seamen, without any regard being paid to protections.

Orders are given for no more protections to be granted until his majesty's ships, now ready for sea, are fully manned.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 24.

"It is reported, that a courier, who lately arrived from Florence, has brought with him dispatches from the court of Spain, relative to a peace. Sir Robert Marray Keith, envoy extraordinary from the court of London, has been very busily employed in finding a proper house for sir Joseph Yorke, and has, with great difficulty, executed his commission, the rents of houses having risen to such an exorbitant price. He has been offered a house of no great appearance, for which they ask him a 1000 guineas per ann. The cause of this extravagant rise in the price of house-rent, is an opinion which prevails, that a Congress will soon be held in this capital."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, May 16.

"Since my laſt arrived the Johannes, Attenta, one of the fleet which eſcaped from M. de la Motte Picquet. Likewiſe another of the ſhips, which ſeparated from the fleet the 25th of April in a hard gale of wind."

May 22. The foreign Gazettes brought over by laſt Saturday's mail, contain a very long memorial, ſigned John Adams, in which this deputy of the Thirteen Cantons prays very hard for their high mightineſſes to acknowledge the independency of the Americans, and labours all he can to prove, that there is the greateſt ſimilarity between their preſent ſituation, and that of the inhabitants of the Netherlands, when contending for liberty, and ſhaking off the galling yoke of the Spaniards: that beſides the political reaſons, which ought to determine the republic in favour of the Americans, there was between the former and latter a kind of ſpiritual affinity, as the republic had, in the year 1608, given refuge to thoſe perſecuted ſaints, who flew to them from Great Britain, and 12 years after emigrated to America, and founded four of the Northern ſtates in the new world; and that the Dutch themſelves had peopled the provinces of New York and Jerſey. But leaſt all theſe conſiderations ſhould weigh little in his favour, the ſubtile John Adams touches a chord which ever ſounded harmony to a Dutch ear, and pays them what may be called a compliment a la Hollandoiſe, by ſhewing that their intereſt is concerned in this matter, and expatiating on the numberleſs advantages which the republic may derive from acknowledging the independency of America. It is not known yet what anſwer he has received; but the latter argument, if the Mynheers, upon mature conſideration, ſhould find it well ſupported, is the only one likely one likely to ſerve the American cauſe.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 5.

"What was apprehended relative to the herring fiſhery has actually happened, government having forbid that fiſhery on pain of paying a penalty of 2000 florins.

"After having waited impatiently a long time, we can now aſſure the public, that a ſquadron ſailed from the Texel on Wedneſday laſt, in the morning, conſiſting of ſix men of war, viz. one of 54 guns, one of 40, two of 36, and two of 24 guns, with a cutter, all under the command of captain Kinſbergen, who will, it is ſaid, be ſhortly appointed a rear admiral; the deſtination of this ſquadron is not known.

"We hear that Mr. Adams, the quondam American ambaſſador, has preſented a memorial to the ſtates general, which, it is ſaid, they received and communicated to the different provinces; but this republic have not yet acknowledged the Americans to be a free and independent people."

WHITEHALL, May 22, 1781.

Extract of a letter from ſir James Wright, bart. governor of the province of Georgia, to the right hon. lord George Germaine, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, dated at Savannah, the 9th of March, 1781.

"On the 6th inſtant, my lord, I aſſented to five bills, and have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your lordſhip, that one of them is entitled, "An act for granting to his majeſty certain duties upon all goods, wares and merchandize, of the growth or production of this province, which may be exported from hence, as the contribution of Georgia to the general charge of the Britiſh empire." Theſe duties, my lord, his majeſty's loyal ſubjects in this province have freely and chearfully given and granted, and humbly beg that his majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to condeſcend to accept of the ſame, as a ſmall token of their gratitude to his majeſty, and affection to the mother country. A duty of five per cent. was propoſed, but the greatly diſtreſſed, reduced, and exhauſted ſtate of the province, it was thought, would not admit of laying ſo large a duty at preſent; and therefore it is only two and a half per cent. Another is entitled, "An act for ſecuring his majeſty's government and the peace of this province, and for the more effectual protection of the king's loyal ſubjects here againſt the wicked attempts and deſigns of the rebels and other diſaffected perſons, and for other purpoſes herein after mentioned."

May 24. The province of Georgia was the laſt to join in the American rebellion, and the firſt to renew their affectionate attachment to the mother country. The duties now laid on their exports, by the aſſembly of the province, is a proof of their inclinations; but it is to be obſerved, that they have put their hands in their own pockets, and have freely given a duty of two and a half per cent. though they might have reſoſed it if it had been impoſed upon them by the Britiſh parliament.

May 25. In a letter received from a merchant in town from Liſbon, it is poſitively aſſerted, that the court of Portugal has promiſed to admit the manufactures of Ireland to their market, and that the late diſagreeable interruption to their commerce will be ſpeedily obviated, and all complaints removed.

Admiral Hughes has with him in the Eaſt Indies, the Superb of 74, Burford 70, Exeter 64, Eagle 64, and Worceſter of 64. There ſailed with commodore Johnſtone, the Hero 74 Monmouth 64, Romney 56, Jupiter 54, Iſis 50, and there has ſailed ſince, the Monarca of 70 guns, ſo that the fleet will conſiſt when joined by theſe, of eleven ſail of the line, five large frigates, and five ſloops.

The moſt vehement exaggerations have been unremittingly uſed to repreſent the St. Euſtatius fleet, lately captured by the French, as the moſt valuable that ever came to Europe; but, from eſtabliſhed authority, we are enabled to ſay, that the fact is poſitively otherwiſe. All the military ſtores found at St. Euſtatius were immediately valued by order of ſir George Rodney, and ſent to Antigua without delay, a quantity ſufficient to anſwer the moſt effective purpoſes for years. The ſpecie, bills and other valuable articles were put on board the ſhips of war, who are all ſafe arrived; the merchantmen, 13 of which are in port in Ireland, were ſome of them freighted with ſugars &c. and others contained little more than their own immediate ſtores.

The camps now forming on the ſea coaſts, from Harwich to the Forth, are placed in ſuch ſituations, that a large body of forces may be brought together, on any emergency, at a very ſhort notice.

May 26. Letters by the Louiſa, captain Wintringham, arrived in the river from Peterſburg, bring advice, that a fleet of men of war lay in the Baltick, ready to ſail, and only waited for orders; it was given out they were bound for England, for the uſe of his Britannic majeſty, as ſoon as ſome particular points were ſettled with the Engliſh ambaſſador in regard to what manner they were to be employed.

The prince of Wales has repeatedly deſired the king to let him raiſe a regiment, appoint the officers, and be colonel of it himſelf; and at laſt, it is ſaid to be determined that he ſhall do it. It is to conſiſt of four battalions, of 400 men each, which are to be picked, and under four colonels commandant en ſecond; his royal highneſs has already ſpoken to ſeveral of the nobility to aſſiſt him in procuring fine fellows. The regiment is to be one of the fineſt in Europe.

May 28. There has been lately read, in the aſſembly of the nobles of Holland and Weſt-Frieſeland, an addreſs to them, preſented by Van Berkel, penſionary of the city of Amſterdam, tending to exculpate the members of that part of the Dutch government in general, "from the charge of pretended daily infractions "of the moſt ſolemn engagements, and alſo from "being repreſented as governed by a ſpirit of faction, "and a domineering cabal, tending to ſacrifice the "public good to private views.—This addreſs is ſigned by Van Berkel, who undertakes throughout to clear himſelf of what he calls the perſonal attacks and accuſations againſt him, as a diſturber of the public peace, and violater of the rights of mankind.

June 4. Yeſterday admiral Darby was at the levee, at St. James's, and preſented ſir James Wallace to his majeſty, on account of his ſingular bravery in the late engagement with the Languedoc French man of war.

The adjutant generalſhip, vacant by the death of the late general Amherſt, is not yet diſpoſed of; ſeveral candidates have offered, and the greateſt intereſt is uſing by the friends of the different parties; but it is generally imagined the conteſt is between lord Legonier and general Townſhend, one of the aid de-camps to his majeſty.

Copy of the ſentence of a general court-martial upon the trial of lieutenant governor Corbett.

"The court having duly conſidered and weighed the evidence given in ſupport of the charge againſt the priſoner, lieutenant-governor Moſes Corbett, with that produced by him in his defence, are of opinion, that he, the ſaid Moſes Corbett, is guilty of the charges exhibited againſt him, and doth adjudge, that he be therefore ſuperſeded in his commiſſion of lieutenant-governor of the iſland of Jerſey."

From the St. Chriſtopher's Gazette, June 26.

Baſſaterre, June 26. By a veſſel from Barbadoes, which ſailed from that iſland on Wedneſday laſt, we are favoured with the following intelligence, which on the whole is not ſo favourable to us as could be wiſhed. Admiral Rodney as ſoon as he received notice of the inveſting of Tobago, diſpatched admiral Drake with ſeven ſail of the line, to the relief of that iſland. This admiral, not far from Tobago, fell in with the whole French fleet, and narrowly eſcaped being captured: he returned to Barbadoes the third day after his ſailing from thence, when admiral Rodney with twenty ſail of the line, and the Panther which acts as a frigate, with eight frigates, ſailed immediately for Tobago; when off that iſland the admiral's pilot Mr. Carter, was diſpatched in a tender to procure intelligence: he landed at Barbadoes Bay, and was informed by a gentleman there, that 5000 men had been landed from the French fleet, and that the iſland had capitulated two days before. The terms obtained, were the ſame as thoſe granted to Dominica; the admiral was then in ſight of the French fleet, which lay to, to receive him: but as Tobago was taken, their fleet much ſuperior to his, the Cork fleet momently expected, and which muſt be taken in caſe he had been worſted, and as he momently expected a reinforcement of ſeven ſail of the line, he prudently returned to Carliſle bay in Barbadoes.

It is uncertain what day Tobago ſurrendered, ſome ſay the 2d, others the 9th inſtant.

It is not known where the French fleet were, but it is ſuppoſed they are at Grenada: when the above veſſel left Barbadoes on Wedneſday laſt, the Corke fleet amounting to 38 ſail, under convoy of the two frigates, Hydra and Nymph, were going in, 60 veſſels left Cork, but the remainder bound for different iſlands, bore away for their reſpective ports.

General Vaughan was to ſail in the April packet for Europe. The mails from the other iſlands were to be diſpatched by one of his majeſty's armed brigs.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18.

We hear the honourable the Congreſs have appointed Robert R. Livingſton, eſq to be miniſter of Foreign affairs. The abilities, and uniform conduct, of this gentlemen, in his attachment and ſervices to the cauſe of liberty, it is preſumed, will render his appointment highly acceptable to the inhabitants of the United States.

Among the illuſtrious worthies who lately arrived in this city from Auguſtine, was Dr. Noble W. Jones. This gentleman acted as ſpeaker of the aſſembly of Georgia for many years under the old conſtitution and was a firm oppoſer of royal influence through the wiles of governor Wright. Upon the enemy's taking Savannah, where one of his ſon's fell in fighting for his country, he abandoned an eaſy fortune, and extenſive buſineſs, and took ſanctuary in Charleſtown, from whence he was ſent, contrary to the capitulation, to Auguſtine. We hear that he intends to exerciſe his profeſſion in this city, particularly MIDWIFERY, a branch of the profeſſion in which he had acquired, from long and ſucceſsful practice, the higheſt eminence and repu ation in his native ſtate.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Auguſt 8.

"We have been apprehenſive, for ſome time paſt, that the enemy meant to pay us a viſit at this place: all the intelligence, which we have received, as well as the late movements of their fleet, ſtrongly indicated ſuch a deſign. I ſcarcely ever felt more ſenſible pleaſure in my life than I did, at ſeeing the alacrity and ſpirit with which the militia turned out on the occaſion. The ſecond day after the alarm, upwards of 3,000, compleatly armed and equipt, were paraded at this town, beſides thoſe who aſſembled at Annapolis, where general Smallwood is with near 1,000 continental troops. Should they come, I am ſanguine in my expectations that they will experience a formidable oppoſition."

Tueſday, the 14th inſtant, departed this life, in the 48th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Hockley, a good man and an agreeable companion. The diſorder which put a period to his life, was attended with great pain: in the extremity of which he was entirely ſubmiſſive.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: the end of that man is peace."

*** A further Sale of the Public LOTS of this city, for the redemption of the bills of credit, dated April 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, ON THURSDAY the 23d inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor-General's office. The conditions the ſame as in former ſales, except the time of payment, which is to be as follows—One fourth part to be paid within three days after ſale, the remaining three fourths within ſix months after ſale.

Having compleated the Sales of

the following Veſſels and Cargoes, viz. Brigantine TRISTRAM SHANDY and CARGO, Prize to the Privateer Ship Riſing Sun: GOODS taken out of the Schooner Dolphin, by the Letter of Marque Ship Franklin: The Whale-boat WILLIAM and MARY. I am now ready to make Diſtribution of the Proceeds thereof, agreeable to the Decree of the Court of Admiralty for this State. All Perſons having Demands for Charges, or who are authoriſed or intitled to receive Shares or Parts of the ſaid Prizes, are deſired to make their Claims, at my Office, within THREE Days from the Date hereof.

Aug. 18. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 22d of Auguſt, inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the letter of marque ſhip, or veſſel, called the Dimſdale, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons, lately commanded by James Henderſon, taken at ſea on her paſſage from Briſtol to New York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize by Samuel Caſſan, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, (if any there be) why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 16. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Wilmington, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the town of Wilmington, in the county of Newcaſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, on Saturday, the 1ſt day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the libel of Captain JOHN EARLE, (qui tam, &c.) againſt the Schooner BETSEY (formerly called Succeſs) lately commanded by a certain Captain William Ridgway, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the ſaid Schooner, or any perſon or perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid libel.

By Order of the Judge,

Aug. 13. BENJAMIN VINING, Regiſter.

TO BE SOLD, A

THREE-ſtory brick MESSUAGE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth eighteen feet, and in depth fifty feet, with the privilege of a three foot alley. For terms apply to the Printer.

STOP THIEF!

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1781,

THIS Day was STOLEN, out of a houſe in this city, A large Silver Baſon, with a ſtand at bottom and a ſmall moulding round the top; alſo a Silver TEA-POT, with a large cypher A. H. and a CREAM-POT. Whoever will diſcover to the Printer the Silver ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward upon recovering it, and Four Pounds more for apprehending the Thief.

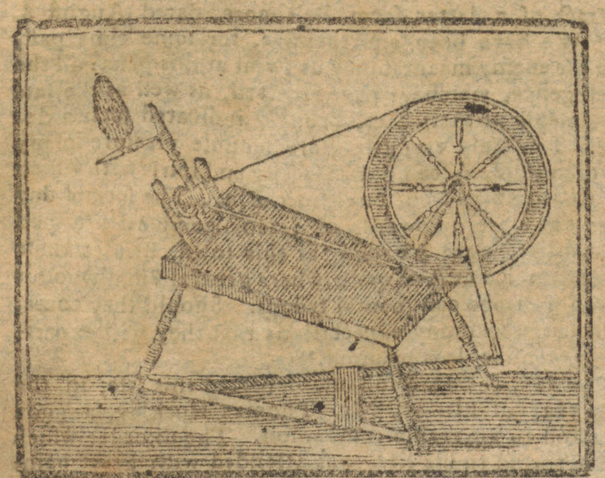
TENCH COXE

Has for SALE, on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

BROWN and white Sugars, in boxes, barrels and hogſheads; Maryland Tobacco; white Biſcuits, in kegs and barrels; and a few Pieces of Mantua and Luteſtring. Aug. 16.

TO BE SOLD,

A Faſhionable ſecond hand CHARIOT, with harneſs complete for two horſes; alſo a ſecond hand PHAETON. For further particulars enquire of GEORGE WAY, coachmaker, in Arch-Street, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings,
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and emboſſed Serges.
Emboſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Buttons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed-ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, corſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with innumerable other articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the Corner of Black horſe alley, in Front ſtreet, A PIECE or PARCEL

Of Meadow Ground:

Containing about 60 acres; being part of Shivers's iſland, in the river Delaware, oppoſite Cheſter-town, in Pennſylvania, and Raccoon-creek, in New-Jerſey: There is on the ſame, a good wharf and houſe, convenient for ſuch a property; the ſoil is equal to any in the river: the whole in good bank; the principal part in good mowing graſs, and the remainder excellent paſture. ALSO, about 8333 Acres of LAND, in the county of Kentucky, in the ſtate of Virginia: being and undivided right, and is part of 100,000 acres, taken up and ſurveyed about two years ſince. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, upon application to the Subſcriber, at his ſaid Office, may be acquainted with the Terms.

N. B. The above LANDS will be ſold below their real value; the principal part of the Purchaſe Money will be expected down, and a ſhort credit given for the remainder. ASSHETON HUMPHREYS

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed, that Doctor PATRICK WILSON prepares and ſells a BALSAM, for the Cure of all Fluxes, except the black; and alſo, a MEDICINE for the perfect Cure of Fevers and Agues. He is to be ſeen at his Houſe in Union-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

To be Sold, A Houſe and Lott,

On the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets: The Houſe is two Story high, and two Rooms on a Floor; now in the Tenure of David Taw. For Particulars enquire of JAMES WHITEALL, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh or Bills of Exchange

on FRANCE, SPAIN or HOLLAND,

ABOUT Two hundred volumes on Medicine, Surgery, Chemiſtry, Phyſic, Botany, Anatomy, Phiſiology and Pharmacy: Among which are 15 Volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery, of Paris, and 13 Volumes of the Premiums given in ſaid Academy; Duret's Dictionary, French and Latin, and others; a compleat collection of Inſtruments of Surgery, of the beſt quality, of Steel and Silver; the Forceps of Deſmelie, and his Lever for Womens Delivery; a Quantity of Lancets; two Pair of Scales to weigh Medicines; different Sorts of DRUGS, in ſmall Quantities, and ſeveral BANDAGES for Hernia: Thoſe Articles will be Diſpoſed of by Wholeſale or Retail. Enquire of the Printer.

Deſerted from the Pennſylvania

or Fourth Battalion of Artillery, ſtationed at Lancaſter—Mattroſſes: JOHN JACOBS, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and a quarter high, fair complexion, a labourer, born in Germany.

JOHN COONE, 22 years of age, 5 feet, 9 inches and a half high, fair complexion, by trade a ſhoemaker, born in Philadelphia.

JOHN HENRIGHT, 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair, ſwarthy complexion, by trade a ſtaymaker, born in England.

WILLIAM DYER, 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, a labourer, born in Ireland.

BENJAMIN SADLER, 5 feet 4 inches high, 30 years of age, black hair, fair complexion, a gardener, born in England.

MICHAEL PITT, 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, a labourer, born in Conoſtoga, Lancaſter county: the laſt four lately enliſted by the claſſes. Likewiſe—

JAMES PAMELY, mattroſs in the above battalion, deſerted from the ſouthern army, 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and a half high, fair complexion, light hair, by trade a glaſs-blower, born in England.

Whoever ſecures the above Deſerters, and gives information to the commanding officer at Lancaſter, or captain PORTER at Philadelphia, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, as a Reward.

JOHN BRYCE, Captain,
Commanding Pennſylvania Artillery, Lancaſter.

JAMES H. THOMSON, late of Charleſtown, but laſt in a flag from St. Auguſtine, propoſes to open a SCHOOL in this city, for the education of a ſelect number of youth in the learned languages, writing, cyphering, ſpeaking and reading the Engliſh with propriety: And he engages his unremitted diligence and utmoſt ſkill to improve ſuch as ſhall be under his tuition; and, from many years experience in teaching, has reaſon to hope that he ſhall give ſatisfaction to all who entruſt their children to his care. The School ſhall be opened as ſoon as a convenient room can be provided, and his exiled family ſettled. Mean while he may be ſpoke with at Jonathan B. Smith, Eaq'rs; and when a proper room is provided, the public ſhall be acquainted with it.

To be ſold, cheap for caſh,

A Two Story Brick Houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a Wooden Tenement adjoining, on the ſame lot, whis is forty-ſix feet on Second ſtreet and two hundred deep, ſituate between Queen and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Southwark. Enquire of the Printer.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold, By

CHARLES CIST,

PRINTER,
In Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets,

THE NEW METHOD OF

Inoculating for the Small-Pox;

Delivered in a Lecture in the Univerſity of Philadelphia, February 20, 1781.

By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

ALSO,

A Pharmacopœia,

Of the moſt SIMPLE and EFFICACIOUS Medicines that were uſed in the Military Hoſpitals of the United States.

By WILLIAM BROWN, M. D.
Formerly Phyſician General of the ſaid Hoſpitals.

Pennſbury and East-Marlborough, Auguſt 6, 1781.

One Half-Johannes Reward.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, living in Pennſbury and East-Marlborough, Cheſter county, Two Indented SERVANT LADS, viz. SAMUEL TINSLEY, about 16 years of age, came from Ireland about 7 years ago; ſuppoſed to be near 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, pock-marked, ſower down look, an artful fellow, and left-handed: Had on and took with him, an half worn fur hat, bound with worſted binding, a light coloured cloth coattee with metal buttons, one fine ſhirt and a coarſer one, two pair coarſe trowſers, and a pair of new ſhoes with large metal buckles in them.

WILLIAM MAY, born in Maryland, between 17 and 18 years of age, ſmall ſized, has a pleaſant look, brown hair and black eyes: Had on and took with him, an half worn wool hat, a new ſhort coat, made of light coloured coating, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, two pair of coarſe and one pair of ſtriped trowſers, new ſhoes with buckles in them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Runawys, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or Four Spaniſh milled Dollars for either, paid by

JOSHUA PEIRCE, or STEPHEN WEBB.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or take them away at their peril.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY, the 28th ultimo, from the ſubſciber, living in Oxford, Maryland, a NEGRO MAN, named CARO, about 36 to 40 years of age, a Barbadian born, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, reſpectful in his behaviour, has a ſmall halt at times in his gait, ariſing from rheumatic pains when expoſed for many days to bad weather; was purchaſed from a Mr. Bonezet, of Philadelphia, in 1773: His cloaths are computed to be nearly as follows—Two coarſe linen thirts, one pair trowſers, one coat, about half worn, lead coloured caſſimer, pockets on the inſide of the skirts, one large blue cloth ſailor's jacket with horn buttons, one ſcarlet veſt, twilled coating, half worn, one pair of black knit breeches, &c. Whoever will bring home ſaid Negroe ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges; or if taken and delivered to GEORGE MEADE and Company, of Philadelphia, they will pay the Reward.

Auguſt 8. CHARLES CROOKSHANKS.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Middle Aged Man, who underſtands the management of horſes, and would be willing to wait on a ſingle gentleman. Enquire of the Printer.

Lodgings and Boarding

to be had, in a genteel Neighbourhood and a pleaſant Part of the city. Enquire of the Printer.

A ſteady, middle-aged Woman,

who will undertake the buſineſs of a ſmall family, and who can alſo be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printer of this Paper.

To be hired, for a few months,

to a farmer, a luſty, ſtrong Negroe fellow. For terms apply to Mr. GEDDES in Third-ſtreet.

Furniſhed Rooms

TO BE LET,

With the Uſe of a Kitchen. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Wanted, a Cook that can be

well recommended for honeſty, ſobriety and care; good Wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer, or WILLIAM CROSS, Eſquire, Mount Airy.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE AUGUST 21, 1781

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 771.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Aſſortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Glover,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

Lodgings to be Lett:
A PART of an HOUSE, unfurniſhed, in a pleaſant part of the city, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. Enquire of the Printer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednſday, the 22d of Auguſt, inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the letter of marque ſhip, or veſſel, called the Dimſdale, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons, lately commanded by James Henderſon, taken at ſea on her paſſage from Briſtol to New York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize by Samuel Caſſon, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, (if any there be) why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
Auguſt 16. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

To be Sold by public Vendue,
At the COFFEE-HOUSE, in the City of Philadelphia,
On WEDNESDAY,
The 22d Day of this Inſtant,—At SIX o'Clock in the Evening;
A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage,
and two ſtory Brick KITCHEN, and Lot of GROUND ſituate on the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on the ſaid Front-ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length, on the ſaid Callowhill ſtreet, 68 feet 10 inches, and on the north ſide thereof 70 feet 4 inches. Subject to a rent charge of Five Pounds ſterl. per ann. due and to become due on the premiſes; late the eſtate of Charles Lawrence, ſhipwright, deceaſed; and to be ſold in purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament, by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.
Auguſt 3.

LONDON, June 7.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant-colonel Balfour, to lord George Germain, dated Charleſtown, May 1, 1781.

My lord,

By lord Cornwallis's diſpatches, which are herewith tranſmitted, your lordſhip will be informed, that after the action at Guildford, general Greene, being obliged to retreat, from before the king's army, turned his view towards this province, as the more vulnerable point, in the abſence of Cornwallis.

With this idea, on the 19th ultimo he came before Camden, having with him near 1500 Continentals, and ſeveral corps of militia, lord Rawdon having charge of that poſt, and about 800 Britiſh and provincial troops to ſuſtain it.

For ſome days general Greene kept varying his poſition, waiting, as is ſuppoſed, to be reinforced by the corps under brigadier Marian and colonel Lee, which were on their way, being ordered to join him.

Judging it neceſſary to ſtrike a blow before the junction could take place, and learning that general Greene had detached to bring up his baggage and proviſion, lord Rawdon, with the moſt marked deciſion, on the morning of the 25th, marched with the greater part of his force to meet him, and about ten o'clock attacked the rebels in their camp, at Hobkirk's with that ſpirit, which prevailing over ſuperior numbers, and an obſtinate reſiſtance, compelled them to give way; and the purſuit was continued for three miles. To accident only, they were indebted for ſaving their guns, which being drawn into a hollow, out of the road, were overlooked by our troops in the fluſh of victory and purſuit, ſo that their cavalry, in which they greatly exceeded us, had an opportunity of taking them off.

My lord Rawdon ſtates the loſs of the enemy, on this occaſion, as upwards of 100 made priſoners, and 400 killed and wounded, his own not exceeding 100, in which are included 1 officer killed, and 11 wounded.

After this defeat general Greene retired to Rugeley's Mills, (twelve miles from Camden) in order to call in his troops, and receive the reinforcements; but as lieutenant-colonel Watſon of the guards, who had been for ſome time detached by lord Rawdon) with a corps of 500 men, to cover the eaſtern frontiers of the province, is directed by me, to join his lordſhip, I am in hopes he will be able ſpeedily to accompliſh this.

It is to the ſeveral letters which lord Rawdon has been ſo good as to tranſmit me, that I am indebted for the detail I have now the honour to preſent your lordſhip; and which, I truſt, his lordſhip will hereafter conclude in the moſt ſatisfactory manner.

Copy of the petition of the Weſt-India Planters and Merchants to the king, on the ſubject of the general Seizure of private property, found in the Dutch iſlands of St. Euſtatius and St. Martin's.

To the KING's moſt excellent majeſty.

The PETITION of the Weſt-India Planters and Merchants,

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

THAT your petitioners have very conſiderable property, and debts due to them, in the ſeveral iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, ſubject to the crown of Great-Britain, as alſo in the iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, and Saint Vincent, which have, in the courſe of the preſent hoſtilities, fallen under the dominion of France.

That they have always conceived it to be a maxim among civilized nations, eſtabliſhed in humanity and ſound policy, "that war ſhould be carried on, with the "leaſt poſſible injury to private property, found in any "countries or towns, which may be invaded or con-"quered:" the happy effects of which wiſe principle your petitioners have hitherto experienced, in the ſecurity of their eſtates and effects from rapine and plunder, which have been reciprocally diſcountenanced by the governors in the Weſt-Indies, as ruinous to individuals, and productive of no deciſive advantage to any of the ſovereign ſtates concerned.

Your petitioners are therefore ſeriouſly alarmed at the general ſeizure, made by the commanders of your majeſty's ſea and land forces, of goods, merchandiſe, and ſpecie, found in the Dutch iſlands of Saint Euſtatius and Saint Martin, on their ſurrendering, without reſiſtance, and at diſcretion, to the ſaid commanders, humbly conceiving, that the inhabitants of places, which ſubmit to the will, and ſurrender themſelves to the diſcretion of an invading enemy, immediately upon ſuch ſubmiſſion, become the ſubjects of that ſovereign, or ſtate, to whom the victorious army belongs; and, conſequently, by their allegiance, are entitled to ſecurity in their perſons and property; it being as repugnant to policy and humanity, to permit one claſs of ſubjects to plunder another, the trader having an equal claim with the ſoldier to the protection of government.

Your petitioners humbly beg leave to repreſent to your majeſty, that thoſe Dutch iſlands did belong to a ſovereign ſtate, by whoſe authority and permiſſion they were made, and have ever been FREE PORTS; and that they have been recognized as ſuch, by Great-Britain, and all the other maritime powers of Europe, who have poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies.

That Great Britain, in particular, has never interdicted or prohibited, to her ſubjects, the trade to thoſe Dutch iſlands, but has, on the contrary, permitted the exportation of great quantities of various articles of goods of the growth, produce, and manufacture of this country, which have been regularly and openly entered out, at the ſeveral ports in this kingdom, for the ſaid Dutch iſlands.

That an act was paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for removing any legal doubts ariſing out of the navigation act, reſpecting the importations of tobacco of the growth of the colonies in North-America, which having eſcaped Britiſh capture, had been imported, from the colonies in rebellion, into thoſe Dutch iſlands, declaring and enacting, "that ſuch tobacco might be "legally imported from thoſe, or any other, neutral "iſlands, into Great-Britain:" by which act, the trade to the ſaid iſlands of St. Euſtatius and St. Martin, which had always been in many reſpects legal, became an object of public encouragement, by being extended beyond what the ſtrict conſtruction of law ſeemed formerly to authoriſe.

That ſince the paſſing of the ſaid act, and even before, during the preſent rebellion, a great part of the tobacco, abſolutely neceſſary for the conſumption and revenue of Great-Britain, has been imported through that channel to the manifeſt benefit of the navigation of this kingdom; for, if the market had not been ſupplied by thoſe means, there would have been an indiſpenſable neceſſity for admitting tobacco from Holland, after having been carried thither from thoſe iſlands in Dutch veſſels; and Great-Britain would, conſequently, have been deprived of the profit ariſing from the long navigation of that bulky commodity.

That, ſince the commencement of the American rebellion, the ſaid iſlands of St. Euſtatius and St. Martin have been frequently of the moſt eſſential ſervice to the Britiſh Leeward iſlands, particularly in the years 1777 and 1778, when the iſlands of Antigua and St. Chriſtopher would have ſuffered all the miſeries of actual famine, had not they drawn from St. Euſtatius thoſe ſupplies which they formerly received from North-America.

That ſince the capture of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica and St. Vincent, thoſe iſlands have been

principally supplied with the several neceſſaries for their conſumption, and for the cultivation of their plantations, through the medium of St. Euſtatius, and that many Britiſh ſubjects, having property in thoſe captured iſlands, have been obliged to eſtabliſh houſes of trade in the ſaid iſland of St. Euſtatius, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſupplying thoſe iſlands, and have ordered various articles to be ſhipped for St. Euſtatius from Great-Britain, as well as from Holland.

That the great want of plantation ſtores, and other neceſſaries, in thoſe captured iſlands, has alſo obliged many of the planters to ſhip, from time to time, a great part of the produce of their plantations to St. Euſtatius, for the purpoſe of purchaſing ſuch plantation ſtores and neceſſaries.

That many of your majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, on the faith of Great-Britain having recognized the trade, have ſettled as general traders in thoſe Dutch iſlands, and have conſiderable property in goods, merchandize and money in the ſaid iſlands; and that others of your majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, as agents for the Dutch as well as Britiſh merchants in thoſe iſlands, have ſhipped conſiderable quantities of goods and merchandize on account of the ſaid merchants.

That thoſe Dutch iſlands, particularly St. Euſtatius, have therefore been, and ought to be, conſidered as free ports, open to all the world, where the ſubjects of all ſtates in amity with Holland were equally welcome, where the goods imported by the hand of commerce were at open market, ready to be ſold to the beſt bidder, without favour or affection, without any partial or political attachment or predilection to any of the powers at war, without regard to any other object than that of mercantile profit, which is the ſpring and ſoul of all commerce whatever; and that the value of the ſaid iſlands to that ſovereign power to which they belonged, as well as to your majeſty's ſubjects and other nations, conſiſted in their being univerſal open marts, and not in the inconſiderable production of their ſoil.

Your petitioners humbly beg leave to repreſent to your majeſty, that as a very conſiderable part of the property found in thoſe Dutch iſlands muſt neceſſarily belong to many of your majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, from the cauſes above ſtated, ſo there are likewiſe others of your majeſty's ſubjects, reſiding in Great-Britain and the Britiſh Leeward iſlands, who are large creditors of the Dutch and Britiſh merchants in thoſe Dutch iſlands, not only on account of goods and merchandize, openly and avowedly ſhipped by them, as the agents of the ſaid merchants, but alſo in reſpect of dealings and engagements, antecedent to, and unconnected with, the trade carried on by ſuch their debtors in thoſe iſlands.

With reſpect to the property found in the iſlands, belonging to the ſubjects of the ſtates of Holland, or any others of your majeſty's enemies, your petitioners, having already ſtated what they humbly conceive to be the humane and political practice of war, feel themſelves impelled, the principle of gratitude, to preſent to your royal view the conduct of the commanders of the French king's forces, and of the court of France, in the caſe of the conqueſt of the iſlands of Grenada and Grenadines.

When the iſland of Grenada, after having made a zealous but unſucceſsful defence againſt the enemy's force, ſurrendered at diſcretion, there was no plunder allowed, except on the Hoſpital-Hill, which was taken by ſtorm, and where the ſmall effects that were lodged, neceſſarily fell in furore belli, to the firſt aſſailants who could lay their hands upon them. The goods and merchandize in the town of Saint George, in that iſland, to a very large amount, not merely intended for the uſe and conſumption of the iſland, but for the general market of the Weſt-Indies, remained untouched, and every ſpecies of property whatever was left inviolate, even the goods upon the keys and beach in various parts of the iſland.

There were indeed certain ordinances iſſued by the French governor, on taking poſſeſſion of the ſaid iſland, by which the produce of all plantations belonging to abſentees was to be ſequeſtered until a peace, and the payment of all debts due to your majeſty's ſubjects, reſiding in any part of your majeſty's dominions, was prohibited under pain of military execution. But on the application of the parties intereſted to the court of France, thoſe ordinances were immediately revoked by his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and all perſons whatever, whether preſent or abſent, were ſecured in the full poſſeſſion of their eſtates and effects: His moſt chriſtian majeſty having been pleaſed at the ſame time to expreſs his diſapprobation of thoſe ordinances, "as "tending to injure civil contracts, which are founded "on the law of nature, and which form the moſt ſa-"cred bond of ſociety, being the principal ſource of "that reciprocal communication and intercouſe ſub-"ſiſting between the ſubjects of all nations; to which "contracts, and to private property in general, the "practice of war, among civilized nations, has ever "had the moſt tender regard."

Your petitioners likewiſe with pleaſure reflect, that your majeſty in the very beginning of your reign, gave a ſtriking example of clemency upon the capture of Dominica, the inhabitants of which iſland were ſettled there againſt expreſs treaties, unacknowledged by any ſovereign profeſſing neutrality, yet exercing hoſtilities againſt your majeſty's ſubjects; and, when ſummoned to ſubmit to your majeſty's arms, not only refuſed to ſurrender, but provoking an aſſault, were reduced ſword in hand.—Yet by your majeſty's wiſdom and generoſity, the inhabitants of that iſland were preſerved in the poſſeſſion of all their property.

Your petitioners do not conceive, thoſe defenceleſs Dutch iſlands were ſurpriſed, and taken poſſeſſion of, by your majeſty's arms, for the ſake of INGLORIOUS SPOIL, but merely with a view to great political objects, in conducting the preſent hoſtilities againſt the combined enemies of Britain, by depriving them, in future, of the convenience and advantage of thoſe marts. They have ever conſidered Great-Britain as priding herſelf in acts of generoſity and humanity, not leſs than in brilliant atchievments of valour in war: And they are confident, that your majeſty will not permit the BRITISH NAME to be ſtained by a departure from that line of conduct, which hath hitherto ſo peculiarly characterized this nation for her ſacred regard to the rights of mankind.

They beg leave to repeat to your majeſty, that the confiſcation of private property in thoſe Dutch iſlands, would grievouſly affect many of your majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, who have traded there under the ſanction of our laws, or who are creditors of merchants in the ſaid iſlands; and, at the ſame time, to ſtate to your majeſty, their apprehenſions that ſuch a meaſure, ſo far as it would injure the property of the ſubjects of the enemy, muſt neceſſarily tend to increaſe the calamities of war, by exciting deſperate reſiſtance, by exaſperating our foes againſt the trading inhabitants of thoſe iſlands which may hereafter be obliged to ſubmit to their arms, and by eſtabliſhing a predatory ſyſtem, deſtructive and ruinous in its conſequences to individuals, and of no ſolid benefit to the ſeveral ſtates concerned.

Your petitioners do therefore moſt humbly, but fervently, pray that your majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to take the premiſes into your ſerious conſideration, and remove the apprehenſions of your petitioners, by adopting ſuch meaſures, on the preſent occaſion, as to your majeſty in your great wiſdom, juſtice and clemency ſhall ſeem meet.

Signed by order, and in the name, and on the behalf, of the Weſt-India planters and merchants.

WM. CHRICHTON, Chairman of the general meeting on this ſpecial buſineſs.

London, April 6, 1781.

TO THE PRINTER.

WHEN I caſt my eyes around, and reflect on the unexampled cruelties of the Britiſh, I am bewildered in thought, ſtand aghaſt at their barbarities, and almoſt conclude the whole to be a dream. Sometimes I aſk myſelf if this can poſſibly be the nation, whom writers have often extoled for their generoſity and courteſy: when I immediately call to mind what a French gentleman would anſwer, that they were always the ſame inhuman blood-thirſty people.—I have been taught to believe, that real bravery and humanity were inſeparable companions, and what always diſtinguiſhes the illuſtrious Hero: If true, then undoubtedly the Britiſh officers have loſt all claim to that character, as during the preſent war, all their movements have been marked with the moſt horrid and execrable devaſtations that ever diſgraced the arms of a ſoldier. But I will not attempt to deſcribe their different crimes at preſent, which would require a much abler pen, to exhibit to the world a true mirrour; for their behaviour in the ſouthern ſtates exceeds all former actions, and cannot well be expreſſed by words.

Is there a Carolinian who can think of general Prevoſt, lord Cornwallis, colonel Tarleton, or the infamous major Cockran, &c. &c. without the greateſt indignation? without being agitated with an immediate anxiety to take vengeance on ſuch a perfidious foe, for the unheard of cruelties committed throughout your once flouriſhing ſtate—O heavens! how my heart glows with the thoughts of once more having an opportunity of oppoſing my enemy, and that of mankind, in the field of battle. PLAIN TRUTH.

St. Auguſtine, June 25, 1781.

Dear SIR,

THE hearts of ſixty two leapt for joy! Although we are ſorry for your cloſe confinement at this ſeaſon of the year, it gave us infinite pleaſure to underſtand there were ſtill a remnant of virtuous men in Carolina: men who dare ſhew their vaunting enemy that they were not to be frightened into mean compliances.

You and your fellow ſufferers have done an act, my friend, that will immortalize your names: yes, future generations will ſpeak of your patriotic behaviour with the ſame veneration, and conſider you in the ſame point of view as we do at this day the actions of the ancient Romans. What a becoming ſpirit have you ſhewn in your letter to the commandant; and how exalted do you appear in that to general Greene, which, though laconick, is ſo nervous and expreſſive, that one word more or leſs would have taken off ſome of its energy: In a word, both of them are wrote in a ſtile which diſcovers ſuch intrepid heroiſm, that we begin to think you will eclipſe our being exiled; they are, indeed, what we would always wiſh to ſee come from the hands of brave men.

The enemy, in baniſhing us from our country, have exhibited to the world, what faithleſs men, when intoxicated with a few ſucceſſes, will do; likewiſe their cloſe confining you in time of threatening danger, diſcovers that the ſuſpicions of their own falſe hearts drives them at once to lay aſide all ſhew of paying any regard to the ties of honour; well knowing, that their having infringed the capitulation, might authoriſe men to keep no terms with them. Hence a multiplicity of outrages are committed which in time muſt recoil with horror on the perpetrators. Your ſituation and ours, and indeed I may add the uſage the loyal ſubjects have met with, is a ſtriking picture of the human woe befalling a conquered people.

As you have been in the country almoſt ever ſince Charleſtown fell, I cannot omit mentioning the virtuous conduct of the ladies, whoſe magnanimity vies with Spartans of old. Nothing can equal their adherence to the independence of America; the vanquiſhers ſtrove all in their power to induce them to partake of their amuſements, but all their importunities could not prevail upon many of them to add a luſtre to their balls, &c. They, ſenſible of the diſtreſſes of their (once happy) country, ſeemed to take no pleaſure but in retiring from public view, to bemoan the cauſe of ſuffering liberty. When nothing but tyrannical deſtruction appeared to be hovering over every friend to freedom, they like true heroines diſcovered an invincible firmneſs and reſolution. Were the men half ſo ſteady to their country's good as the women, no nation could boaſt more illuſtrious natives than Carolina. To the everlaſting glory of the ſex, many examples could be adduced of ladies exhorting their deareſt connexions to behave with a becoming fortitude; anxious for their honour, earneſtly urging them to perſeverance, while they by a laudable oeconomy ſupported their families. Are not thoſe things enough to reanimate the Carolinians to recover their oppreſſed country?

I make no doubt but you have ere this, been informed how cruelly we were hurried off, not having a moment's time allowed to prepare for our paſſage: but of thoſe particulars in a future day. Buyoed up by unſhaken integrity, I deſpiſe their power; therefore my reſolution will always raiſe in proportion to their oppreſſive meaſures. Nay, could I ſuppoſe it were poſſible for them to depreſs me, I would immediately plunge a dagger into my breaſt.

We fear nothing, enjoy our healths, are in high ſpirits, and our expectations at this time are very great.

Adieu, my friend! Remember me to all thoſe noble patriots, the reſt of the priſoners; whoſe undaunted ſouls muſt ſoar above their oppreſſors, and look down upon them with contempt. There is indeed, a ſatisfaction in doing right which no human being can rob you of. What is it makes, think you, ſo famed, the Roman magnanimity? what? but a juſt contempt of all danger, and when in competition with the public good, even of nature's dictates, ſhown by their trampling upon all her frailties. One gave a father up—a ſon, another; and grew immortal by it!—Then let us away with every fear, it were villainy to be a coward now! Farewell.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Auguſt 5.

"Our Salem privateers have fallen in with the Quebec fleet. The two French frigates, Laſtre and Hermoine, took ſix of them, retook the ſloops of war the Jack and Thorn, and were in chaſe of ſeven more. The Charleſtown frigate, formerly the Boſton, had ſtruck, but in a thick fog they loſt her. This all happened in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence."

*** A further Sale of the Public LOTS of this city, for the redemption of the bills of credit, dated April 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, ON THURSDAY the 23d inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor-General's office. The conditions the ſame as in former ſales, except the time of payment, which is to be as follows—One fourth part to be paid within three days after ſale, the remaining three fourths within ſix months after ſale.

To be ſold, a Water lot,

near Tun Alley, part of Carpenter's Eſtate, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, 24 feet front, extending from the Eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet 250 feet into Delaware, bounded Northward by a lot of Peter Whiteſide, and Southward by a lot of Chamleſs Allen, with an old Building thereon, which lets at the rate of 36l. per annum. Enquire of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, north of Market-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

Two-thirds of a Leaſe,

For 6 years and 5 months, from the 1ſt day of November next,

Of Greenwich Forge,

Grift-Mill, Saw-Mill, and about 600 Acres of Land, ſituated on Muſconekunk creek, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, ſix miles from Durham furnace. The Forge has been rebuilt laſt ſummer, and the Grift-Mill is repaired; with a good Farm, and about 20 acres of mowable Meadow on the premiſes. There is alſo included in ſaid Leaſe, 4 valuable Negroes, 3 of which are good Forge-men. For further particulars enquire of RICHARD BACKHOUSE, at Durham Furnace, or SAMUEL WILLIAMS, at ſaid Forge.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HAMILTON, late of Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for payment: Attendance will be given at the ſign of the Black-horſe, in Plymouth township, aforeſaid, on Thurſday, the 6th of September next, in order to make ſettlement of ſaid accounts, by SIDNEY HAMILTON, } Executrix.
HUGH HAMILTON, } Executor.
Aug. 18.

WANTS A PLACE,

As an Upper Maid, a Woman who can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN RUSSEL.

If John Ruſſel, ſometime a Corporal in the 26th Britiſh regiment of foot, and now ſuppoſed to be in or about Lancaſter in Pennſylvania, will apply to ALEXANDER NELSON, merchant, in Philadelphia, he will be informed of a valuable Eſtate, near Glaſgow, (Scotland) which has fallen to him by the death of his father; to which, if he does not lay claim, in a ſhort time will devolve upon his younger Brother, by a ſecond marriage, and be irrecoverably loſt to him.

Thornbery, Auguſt 17.

WAS taken up, by the ſubſcriber, on the 13th of March, laſt, A Roan MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, no mark. Whoever owns ſaid Mare is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in ſix weeks from the above date, by JOSEPH MACE.

BOSTON, August 9.

Since our last a veſſel bound from Pool, in England, to Newfoundland, captured by a Salem privateer, arrived in port; ſhe ſailed from thence ſome time in June, and by a gentlemen who was a paſſenger when captured, we learn, that the ambaſſadors from the ſeveral belligerent powers, and of the armed neutrality, had met in Vienna in May, but that the ambaſſador from the Britiſh court, on their firſt meeting, declared that he had no authority from his court to accede to an ambaſſador from the United States in North-America having a ſeat among them, in conſequence of which they immediately broke up: That on the diſſolution of the Congreſs, the Ruſſian fleet immediately put to ſea, and were to proceed to the Texel, with the moſt poſitive orders from the empreſs of Ruſſia to protect the Dutch commerce at all events: That the ſeveral powers which compoſe the neutrality had inſiſted that the court of Portugal ſhould accede to the confederation, or take a deciſive part, and as they had 15 ſail of line of battle ſhips ready for the ſea, 'twas ſaid they would immediately comply with the former requiſition: That the French king had made a demand on the Britiſh of all the property taken at 'Statia, and if it was not complied with, that he ſhould immediately confiſcate as much property in the iſlands of Dominica and Grenada, as would compenſate for the loſs at the iſland: That the whole Statia fleet bound to Europe, captured by the French, had ſafe arrived, except two ſhips, and that the Engliſh merchants had determined to enter a regular proſecution againſt admiral Rodney, for the unjuſtifiable ſeizure of their property at that place. In conſequence of the above important occurrences taken place, 'twas generally thought in England a peace muſt unavoidably ſoon take place.

We learn that the ſquadron under the command of admiral la Motte Picquet, has taken a fleet of 18 Britiſh ſhips from Liſbon, bound to Newfoundland, their convoy only eſcaped.

A veſſel is arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which ſailed in company with a fleet of 15 ſail of the line, beſides tranſports, with 5000 troops on board, bound for the Weſt-Indies; ſo that it is probable we ſhall ſoon have ſome news from that quarter.

Friday laſt arrived in the port of Salem, ſeven prizes, one privateer and a merchantman.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21.

Letters received by the Elbin, Job Pray, maſter, in a paſſage of eleven days from Cape Francois, bring the following intereſting Intelligence.

THAT Count de Graſſe had ſailed from thence with a large Squadron for the Havanna, were he was to be joined by eleven ſail of Spaniſh ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, and was to take on board ſeven thouſand land troops, which, when added to the French troops already embarked, would amount to fifteen thouſand. That the reduction of St. Auguſtine, Savanna and Charleſtown, formed the immediate objects of this grand armament; and, at the beginning of October, would be in readineſs to commence their operations, in concert with the arms of the United States, for the diſpoſſeſſing the Britiſh of the poſts they hold in the city of New York and the bay of Cheſapeak. The veſſel which has brought the above important news ſailed under convoy of the French fleet for three days, and ſaw them all well, ſtanding for Cuba. There can be no doubt but theſe great and generous exertions of our beloved Ally will excite an univerſal ardor throughout the foederal Union, and that the only point of emulation will be, who ſhall catch the glory of contributing moſt, in the courſe of the campaign, to the eſtabliſhment of theſe riſing, extenſive, and independent republics.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated July 1, 1781.

"Three veſſels arrived here ſucceſſively, in the courſe of laſt week, from Marſeilles, but laſt from Malaga, whoſe report to government contain the following circumſtances:

"De la Motte Piquet, being on a cruize off the Lizard, fortunately intercepted a fleet of 35 merchantmen, which ſailed from St. Euſtatia in March laſt, under convoy of the Vengeance, the Mars, and a frigate: theſe laſt were all that eſcaped, the reſt have been conducted ſafely into Breſt.

"The active and implacable enemy of the Britiſh in the Eaſt Indies, Hyder Ally Kan, having taken by ſtorm, after three unſucceſsful attempts, a garriſon called Arcate, in the vicinity of Pondicherry, put every man to the ſword, except ſuch as eſcaped by flight, and about 50 Britiſh officers, whom the French concealed. On this occaſion between 3 and 4000 Moors and 1500 Europeans were maſſacred, including among the latter upwards of 50 officers. Pallycherry being alſo taken by aſſault, the garriſon underwent the ſame fate. Porto Novo and Pondicherry were alſo taken, and theſe accounts add, that 60 thouſand Moors were marching to attack Bengall, which had thrown the Engliſh there into the greateſt confuſion.

"Our enemies have received the mortifying confirmation of theſe circumſtances by a packet arrived at Antigua; adding, that Hyder Ally Kan was beſieging Velour, the ſtrongeſt ſettlement of the Britiſh in the interior parts of Indoſtan, when thoſe expreſſes left the coaſt of Coromandil, and that it would be impoſſible for that garriſon to hold out more than ſix weeks."

Camp before Ninety-Six, May 29, 1781.

SIR,

ON the 16th I wrote your excellency an account of the ſurrender of fort Granby, on the Congaree. The day before the ſurrender of that place the enemy evacuated their poſt at Neilſon's ferry, blew up their fortifications and deſtroyed the greater part of their ſtores. Incloſed is an intercepted letter which may ſerve to ſhew their apprehenſions.

On the 18th we began our march for this place. Lieutenant-colonel Lee having marched the day before for Auguſta with near one third of our force, which had been with him during our entry into this ſtate.

I do myſelf the honour to incloſe gen. Pickens's report of an action at Auguſta, and lieut. col. Lee's report of the ſurrender of fort Dreadnought to capt. Rudolph. Fort Cornwallis at that place is cloſely inveſted, and I am in hopes will fall in a few days, as every poſſible exertion is making to compleat its reduction.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,
Your excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
NATH. GREENE.

His excellency the preſident of Congreſs.

Ewtaws, May 15, 1781.
12 o'clock.

SIR,

BY the intelligence which we have picked up this morning, I think Greene is certainly at Puryſburgh, and Sumpter moved yeſterday towards Dorcheſter. I expect our emiſſaries back this evening, who will I hope, bring me the beſt poſitive information. I think of moving to Martin's this night, if I learn that Greene marched this day. I ſhall puſh to Monk's Corner, and ſhall cauſe the poſt at Neilſon's to be evacuated. The wounded are already moved. I have written to Maxwell giving him leave to move off if he thinks it neceſſary. You ſee I give up every thing to ſecure the main object. I have, &c. RAWDON.

Lieutenant-colonel Balfour.

Camp, on Savannah, May 22d, 1781.

(Copy.)

Dear GENERAL,

ON receiving your inſtructions of the 16th inſtant, the troops under my command were put in readineſs to march, and the ſame evening major Eaton moved ſix miles, taking under his direction the artillery and infantry. Early on the morning of the 17th I marched from fort Granby, with the Legion cavalry; I overtook the major about noon. The troops were halted and refreſhed. While on this ground I received intelligence, that matters were in a critical ſituation before Auguſta; and that a body of troops had marched from Ninety-ſix for the aſſiſtance of colonel Brown. Knowing that the ſucceſs of your deſigns in this quarter would depend on the timely arrival of the reinforcement detached under me; I puſhed forward with the legion, leaving the North-Carolina corps and the artillery to follow under major Eaton. In the night of the 18th I reached the vicinity of general Pickens's troops, who were encamped on the banks of Savannah. Major Eaton, by the moſt ſoldier-like extions had ſo conducted his march as to join me early on the morning of the 19th. In a conference with general Pickens, it was agreed, that I ſhould conduct the operations againſt the poſt at Galphin's plantation, while the general made the neceſſary arrangements and preparations for the compleat inveſtiture of Auguſta. A detachment was immediately formed of one troop of cavalry, the infantry of the legion and captain Finley's piece of artillery, and put under the direction of captain Rudolph, of the cavalry, to march to fort Dreadnought. The North Carolina corps and the Legion cavalry were poſted in ſuch a manner, as to forbid any attempt from colonel Brown towards the ſuccour of the beſiegrd poſt, and to preſerve a free communication between our ſeveral camps.

In this ſituation matters ſtood till the 21ſt inſtant, when captain Rudolph, by the judgment and vigour of his operations, compelled a moſt obſtinate garriſon to ſurrender. By which event, not only a poſt of conſequence and ſupply of ſtores fell into our hands, but we are enabled, by the collection of our ſtrength, to puſh our meaſures againſt the town.

I have the honour to tranſmit, in this diſpatch, the captain's report, &c. &c.

It is with ſingular pleaſure that I embrace this proper opportunity, of recommending to your particular attention this meritorious officer; nor can I, without committing a violation to my own feelings, omit declaring, that through a long courſe of moſt active ſervice, I have derived from his exertions, the moſt uniform, judicious and animated ſupport.

We are now engaged in croſſing the Savannah to join general Pickens. On the accompliſhment of which meaſure the moſt vigorous operations will be adopted for the recovery of Auguſta, and the liberation of theſe inſulted and diſtreſſed people.

I have the honour to be, ſir, with every ſentiment and reſpect of eſteem, Your obedient ſervant,
HENRY LEE, junr.
Lieutenant colonel commanding the Legion.

General GREENE.

SIR, (Copy)

I Have the pleaſure to acquaint you, with the ſucceſsful iſſue of the command which you was pleaſed to honour me with, and which was greatly facilitated by your inſtructions, and the powerful execution of the artillery under captain Finley.

The legion infantry under the command of captain M. Rudolph, with him captain Handy and Mr. Johnſon can claim great merit from their vigour and alertneſs. The detachment of cavalry under Mr. Heard, have equal title to praiſe from their zeal and attention during the blockade. Our loſs is only trifling, eight or ten only being wounded.

Incloſed, ſir, you have the articles of capitulation, the number of priſoners, and liſt of ſtores taken in the poſt.

I have the honour to be, ſir, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,
JOHN RUDOLPH, capt. P. leg.

Fort Dreadnought, May 21, 1781.

ARTICLES PROPOSED.

1. That the garriſon march out with the honours of war, drums beating, and their baggage.

2. That the officers be permitted to keep their ſide-arms, horſes and negroes.

3. That the officers be permitted to go to any province, at their option, in poſſeſſion of his majeſty's troops.

4. That the king's proviſion and rum, with the troops, be eſcorted to Auguſta, if in poſſeſſion of his majeſty and troops, to be delivered to them, if not to be ſurrendered over to the officer of the American army.

5. That the militia be reinſtated in their property, and to have their choice, either to remain at home peaceably and not moleſted in their property, or to move to any of his majeſty,s provinces with their property, this to be ſpecified in their paroles.

6. That the troops be ſerved with good and wholeſome proviſions, ſuch as iſſued by order of his majeſty.

7. That the troops be permitted to return to the commanding officers of their regiments, and remain priſoners of war until properly exchanged.

ANSWERS.

In compliment to the gallantry with which the poſt has been defended, the garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war, &c.

2. The officers to keep their ſide-arms and private baggage.

3. Anſwered in the cartel eſtabliſhed by the commander in chief.

4. Galphins is not Auguſta, neither Auguſta Galphins.

5. The militia may remain at home or go to Charleſtown as they pleaſe, and are to be allowed their private baggage including property.

6. Granted.

7. Not perfectly underſtood, ſoldiers to be allowed the ſame indulgence as was granted to the garriſon of forts Watſon and Granby.

8th, Propoſition. That a copy of the capitulation be delivered over to the commanding officer of the Britiſh troops, and ſigned by the commanding officer of the American army.

(Copy) THOMAS HANLOCKF,
capt. 3d bat. N. J. V. comm. offi.
SAM. ROWARTH, capt. K. R.

8th Anſwer. Agreed to.
JOHN RUDOLPH, capt. l. cav.
THOMAS HANLOCKE,
capt. 3d bat. N. J. V. comm. offi.
SAMUEL ROWARTH, capt. K. R.

N. B. Fort Dreadnought is often called fort Galphin.

(A Copy)

A liſt of priſoners taken at fort Dreadnought, May 21, 1781.

Commiſſioned 6 Cadets 3 Aſſiſt. commiſſaries 2 Serjeants 3 Rank and file 56 Total king's rangers 70.

Commiſſioned 4 Non-commiſſioned and privates 38 Irregulars 42.

Boatmen 14 under arms, who ſay they were impreſſed in the enemy's ſervice.

Sixty-one negroes, property of inhabitants, principally armed. JOHN RUDOLPH, capt. P. l. d.

From General PICKENS to General GREENE.

Grierſon's Fort, May 25, 1781.

Dear GENERAL,

LAST Saturday lieutenant colonel Lee arrived at my camp, and the infantry of his legion and one troop of horſe being detached and on the march for fort Dreadnought, at Silver Bluff. Colonel Hammond with his regiment, except one company, and what of colonel Hardin's regiment was with me, marched that afternoon for the ſame place, and on Monday evening captain Roath ſurrendered the fort and garriſon to our arms, by which a good ſupply of ammunition, with ſome arms and a conſiderable quantity of ſtores and goods, fell into our hands: The reduction of this poſt enabled colonel Lee to aſſemble his force and croſs the Savannah, to co-operate with me againſt the two forts in this town.

For the diſpatch of buſineſs it was determined to eſtabliſh ourſelves in an intermediate poſition:

A battery, erected during the night of the 23d, opened againſt the Upper fort, yeſterday morning. Colonel Lee, at the ſame inſtant, moved with the infantry of the legion, and one 6 pounder under captain Finley, to counteract any attempts which the enemy might make from the Lower fort towards the relief of their friends, while colonel Clark, with a body of militia, and captain Smith's command, marched directly from our battery towards the poſt we meant to occupy.

Colonel Grierſon, who commanded in the Upper fort, relinquiſhed the poſt, and moved towards the Lower fort. Colonel Brown, who commands the enemy's forces in this quarter, made a movement towards the ſuccour of colonel Grierſon, but was effectually prevented. An action then took place with colonel Grierſon, which ended in a compleat victory on our ſide. The lieutenant colonel and forty-odd are priſonders, and a major and about thirty others were found dead on the field; without any other loſs on our ſide than two men ſlightly wounded: ſome few of the enemy eſcaped in the woods, and the colonel with a few followers, were ſo fortunate as to eſcape our fire, and reach Brown's fort in ſafety.

Two field pieces fell into our hands on this occaſion, and the troops took poſſeſſion of the upper fort without reſiſtance. During the action, captain Armſtrong, of the legion, drove the enemy's out poſts from the town, and took poſſeſſion of their redoubts. Thus we are fully maſters of the town and country, and have circumſcribed col. Brown to one fort.

Every officer and ſoldier engaged, behaved with great gallantry, and are well entitled to the thanks and eſteem of their country.

I have the honour to be, with great eſteem, dear general, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
AND. PICKENS.

The hon. maj. gen. Greene.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Laſt Saturday died, in the 48th year of his age, the honourable JOHN EDWARDS, Eſquire, one of the illuſtrious Exiles from South-Carolina; a man, who in proſperity and adverſity, behaved with equal firmneſs, zeal and intrepidity, in the glorious cauſe of America, and diſcovered, from the commencement of the war, every virtue which diſtinguiſhes the patriot. Poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, which he devoted to the ſervice of his country, and having diſcharged with fidelity the higheſt offices of the ſtate: He was baniſhed with many of his fellow citizens to St. Auguſtine; and having juſt eſcaped from the hands of the Philiſtines, and in hourly expectation of embracing a beloved wife and a numerous family of affectionate children; it pleaſed the Almighty to put a period to his life, and reward him for his merits. As the buſineſs of his life was an unremitting ſolicitude to advance the intereſt of America; ſo his death muſt be regretted by all, who feel themſelves intereſted in her welfare.

From the MARTINICO GAZETTE, June 14.

THE laſt news from London mention ſome ſteps which the empreſs of Ruſſia has taken to mediate between the belligerent powers: we may hope that they will have ſome ſucceſs, and the general congreſs will aſſemble by July, in the capital of Auſtria, (Vienna.) The ſentiments of peace and moderation which the emperor of Germany has manifeſted ſince the death of his mother, have calmed the minds of thoſe who are pacifically inclined. As to the movements of the Britiſh admiralty they have loſt nothing of their activity; on the contrary, they exhauſt all their reſources to meet in all quarters the enemies of Britain. Commodore Cooper had ſailed from Portſmouth with one ſhip of the line, two frigates, and an armed brig, to cruiſe in the channel of Ireland. Commodere Johnſtone ſailed the 12th of March, from St. Helen's having under his orders the Hero, of 74 guns; the Monmouth, of 64; the Romney, the Jupiter, and the Iris, of 50; the Active, the Diana, and the Jaſon, of 32; the Mercury, of 28; the Shark and Porto, of 16; the Rattleſnake of 14; and the Terror bomb. This ſquadron was to convoy to the Eaſt-Indies 11 ſhips of the company, loaded with ſtores of all kinds for their eſtabliſhments on the coaſts of Coromandel. It is ſaid commodore Johnſtone had orders to convoy all the ſhips of the company to their deſtinations, and then to join admiral Hughes, in an attempt on the cape of Good-Hope.

We are aſſured that the firſt loan of a million of florins, negociated by Mr. Adams, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of America, has been filled up at Amſterdam. This eagerneſs to ſerve the enemies of England, does not look as if Holland was diſpoſed to aſk for peace, and ſubmit to the yoke, as the public papers of England would fain perſuade us.

According to the laſt letters from St. Domingo, dated the 7th of May, M. de Monteil, who had been for ſome time with his ſquadron at the Havanna, ſailed from thence between the 15th and 20th of March, not for St. Domingo as was preſumed; but to join the Spaniſh forces on the coaſt of Florida. Don Juan de Galvez, by his activity and indefatigable perſeverance, taking with him a good part of this reinforcement, went, without looſing a moment, to Penſacola: the Engliſh attempted in vain to throw ſuccours into the place; Don Galvez carried it; and we hope this intrepid commander will go on to make a rapid progreſs in Florida; and that he will add Auguſtia to the number of his conqueſts.

By a veſſel that left L'Orient the 6th of May, we learn, that the king's ſhip, the Couronne of 80 guns, was lately burnt at Breſt. We are not informed of the circumſtances of this unhappy accident. M. de la Mothe-Picquet had ſailed with ſix ſhips of the line, and two frigates, with orders to cruize in the channel of Ireland, to intercept the convoys from that kingdom. There were ſtill at Breſt and Rochfort eighteen or twenty ſhips of the line, ready to weigh anchor upon the firſt ſignal. And they were working with the greateſt activity upon new ſhips of war, lately ordered on the ſtocks by the miniſter. It is known likewiſe that Holland has made the greateſt efforts—40 or 50 ſhips of the line, frigates, and armed flutes, who are to go out at the opening ſeaſon, and cruize in the channel to check the Britiſh commerce. This formidable armament joined to the naval force of the houſe of Bourbon gives the greateſt hopes to the enemies of England: and this haughty power cannot be without inquietude reſpecting her fleets.

A veſſel that left Cadiz the 14th of May informs, that the diſcourſe there turned much upon an order ſaid to have come from the court of Madrid, for opening all the ports of Spain, and permitting liberty of commerce in all the dominions of that crown, to all veſſels of allied or neutral nations. This liberty to continue to the end of the preſent war.

Beſt LIVEROIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

A convenient Houſe, well

ſituated for Buſineſs, is wanted. Apply to the Printer.

Plymouth townſhip, July 24, 1781.

WHEREAS my wife, ELIZABETH, has eloped from my bed and board, and carried away a conſiderable quantity of my effects; and as I am apprehenſive ſhe may run me in debt, theſe are to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

LUDWICK SHEARER.

Mary Armbruſter,

HAVING removed to this city, begs leave to inform the Public, that ſhe practices MIDWIFERY; and has been favoured with great Succeſs in thirty years Experience in Albany, in the ſtate of New York. She will, with alacrity, attend the Calls of thoſe who pleaſe to favour her with their Cuſtom, and is to be ſeen at her houſe, on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Chriſtian Snider's. July 4.

N, B. She cures ulcerated legs, ſore eyes, &c. &c.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Adam Erben, diſtiller, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment in four weeks after date hereof; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtae, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to ſettle the ſame, by

ADAM ERBEN,
MICHAEL HAYS, } Executors.

July 31ſt.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black Horſe-Alley, in Front-ſtreet, the following

Houſes, Lots, &c.

1. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-ſtreet, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the Houſe is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each flour, one of which (below ſtairs) has been uſed as a ſhop; alſo, a brick Kitchen, two ſtories high, adjoining ſaid meſſuage e the whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.

2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spaniſh ſilver milled Dollars, iſſuing out of a Lot of Ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, north of Arch-ſtreet, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.

3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this ſide of Potſgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuykill: the improvements are, a Frame Dwelling Houſe, having 3 rooms on the firſt floor, and old Stable and Cow-houſe. It is a pleaſant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a ſmall expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.

4. A Plantation in Eaſt Fallowfield, Cheſter county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent ſprings: there are on the premiſes a good Stone Dwelling Houſe, two ſtories high, with good rooms, and a Log Houſe adjoining, a good Spring-houſe cloſe by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-houſe, Hay-houſe, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; alſo, a Still-houſe, with two ſtills fixed, all in good repair: likewiſe a Place fit for a Tanyard.

TO BE LET,

The Houſe, lately occupied by the ſubſcriber as an office, in Black Horſe-Alley; it was built for a Printing-Office, and is very convenient for that purpoſe; it may ſerve as a Dwelling Houſe for a ſmall family.

The Subſcriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. Beſides the Eſtates above deſcribed, He has for Sale ſeveral other Eſtates, both in the City and Country, a particular Deſcription whereof may be ſeen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing, upon Application to his ſaid Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, ſeveral SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thouſand Pounds.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Kendall Lee, Eſquire, will be Sold, on the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 5th day of September next, (if fair) if not, the next fair Day, for Gold or Silver,

A Tract of Land, lying in the

county of Northampton, Malchepurgo inlet, in Virginia, containing about 1000 Acres: It is exceeding fine land, and remarkably well ſituated for trade; a good Title and Deed will be made for the lands on the firſt o January next, when poſſeſſion may be had: One fifth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the delivery of the land; one fifth on the firſt of Auguſt, 1784; one fifth on the firſt of March, 1787; one fifth on the firſt of April, 1789; and the remaining fifth on the firſt of June, 1793. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer for the payment of the laſt mentioned four-fifths; the bond to bear intereſt from the date, and the intereſt to be paid annually in the like money.

WILLIAM LEE,
GEORGE LEE, } Executors.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N. B. Any perſon having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying as above.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Frame Building,

Thirty-ſix feet by 28, and nearly as many Boards as will cover it, it all being taken apart, and lies on the banks of Schuylkill, nearly oppoſite Jacob Hagey's paper-mill, in Lower Merrion townſhip.

Alſo, To be Sold, Four Iron Gudgeons and Ten BANDS, formerly belonging to a Powder-Mill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to WILLIAM STADELMAN, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in ſaid townſhip, or to JACOB LUSH, in Germantown townſhip.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Alexander Bartarm, Chriſtian Hook, and John Pauling, late of the city of Philadelphia; David Shakeſpear and Thomas Hughes, late of the county of Northumberland, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Alexander Bartram, Chriſtian Hook, John Pauling, David Shakeſpear, and Thomas Hughes, within the ſaid county of Northumberland, conſiſting of the following Intereſts, Rights, Tenements and Tracts of Land, to wit,

No. 1. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres on Fiſhing-creek, joining lands of John Solomon.

No. 2. A Tract of Land, containing 500 acres on Roaring-creek, in Auguſta townſhip.

No. 3. A Tract of Land, containing 300 acres on the waters of Bald-eagle.

No. 4. A Tract of Land, containing 600 Acres, in the Oval Limeſtone-valley, White-dear townſhip, late the Eſtate of Alexander Bartram.

No. 5. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres, on the waters of Wapalapa, Wyoming townſhip.

No. 6. A Tract of Land, containing 1200 acres, on Wyaluſing-creek, late the Eſtate of Chriſtian Hook.

No. 7. A Tract of Land containing, 600 acres, at the Old Indian-town, Wyaluſing, late the Eſtate of John Pauling.

No. 8. A Tract of Land, containing 600 acres, in Auguſta townſhip, late the Eſtate of David Shakeſpear.

No. 9. A Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, on the north branch of Suſquehanna, late the Eſtate of Thomas Hughes.

No. 10. A Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, Mahoning townſhip.

No. 11. A Tract of Land, containing 130 acres, on the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Mahoning townſhip, late the Eſtate of Alexander Bartram, aforeſaid.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Sunbury, on the twenty eighth Day of Auguſt The Sales will continue from Day to Day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The Terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the Purchaſe-Money to be paid in ten Days after Sale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the Purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the Purchaſe-money, a Deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the Claimants of the ſaid Premiſes, or any of them, and Creditors of the ſaid Alexander Bartram, Chriſtian Hook, John Paulding, David Shakeſpear, and Thomas Hughes, to exhibit their Claims and Demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT,
JOHN KELLY, } Agents for the County of Northumberland.

FOR SALE,

The Hull and Spars of the Brig

AMITY, as ſhe now lays in Choptank river, burthen about 200 tons, and pierced for 20 guns, with a flush deck and ſnug round-houſe, well calculated for ſailing or fighting. For Terms apply to Captain EDWARD NOEL, upon Choptank river, Eaſtern ſhore, Maryland.

General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

ALEXANDER STEEL, eſquire, James Hutchinſ, Richard Smith, Mary Hiffernan, Joſeph Shallcroſs, Iſaac Bark, Francis Huger, John Jones, Andrew Black, Monſieur Mary, Mr. Harvey, captain Andrew Paton, and Francis Hopkinſon, of Philadelphia.

Philip Fenwick, Son of Philip, St. Mary's county, Matthew Tilghman, eſquire, Charles Thomas, Prince George county, Benjamin Hall, Prince George county, colonel James Murray, Dorcheſter county, clerk of the general court, Annapolis; John Robertſon, Charles county, Maryland.

Suſannah Campbell, Princeſs Anne county, Greenwood, Ritſon and Marſh, Williamſburgh, capt. James Thompſon, South-Quay, clerk of the general court, Williamſburgh; Richard Kennon, eſquire, Cheſterfield county, William Tatham, Oſborne's, John Campbell, York-Town, Jonnœus Jones, near Peterſburg, Jenny Waller, Stafford county, Virginia. And

Mr. Richardſon, Cape-Fear, North-Carolina, are hereby informed, that valuable PAPERS, belonging to them, are in the Hands of EBENEZER HAZARD, Inſpector of dead Letters.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a likely NEGROE BOY, named DUBLIN, nineteen years of age, about 5 feet high: He took with him a white cloth coat and breeches, and a ſhort, brown pluſh coat with white cape and cuffs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States, ſhall have the above Reward. DAVID LENOX.

July 18.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, THE AUGUST 23, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 772.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 10.

Friday laſt arrived in port the brig Marquis la Fayette, captain Hinman, and brought in the armed brig Diſpatch, in the Britiſh ſervice, commanded by a lieutenant of their navy, laden with cannon and ſhot for admiral Greaves's fleet, who are ſuppoſed to be cruizing in or near Boſton Bay. The above brig left Sandy-Hook in company with the Swallow ſloop of war, who was in ſight when the Diſpatch ſtruck, but crowded all ſail from her; the Jay, captain Havens, being in ſight, gave her chaſe, but night coming on it was ſuppoſed he ſoon loſt ſight of her.

Saturday returned into port from a cruize, the Raven privateer, captain Holliſter, of ten three pounders and thirty men. On the 30th ult. he fell in with the privateer General Arnold, from New-York, of twelve four pounders, one twelve pounder, and 45 men, whom captain Holliſter engaged for half an hour within piſtol ſhot; when the General Arnold perceiving that the Raven was making preparation for boarding ſhe immediately ſheered off, and the Raven being too much damaged in her rigging to purſue, ſhe got clear. The Raven had five men wounded.

Sunday was ſent into port by the ſloop Jay, captain Havens, a brig from Waterford in Ireland, bound to New-York, laden with beef, pork, candles, &c.

Same day a flag with one hundred Britiſh priſoners, ſailed from hence for New-York.

Tueſday a ſloop laden with corn, from Virginia, bound to New-York, was carried into Say-Brook, by captain Hart in a privateer belonging to that place. We hear that the above prize had been four times taken and retaken after her having Virginia.

Wedneſday a flag returned here from New-York with 63 American priſoners.

The ſame day was ſent into this port, a ſchooner of about 30 tuns, laden with boards, captured at Tom's Inlet, by a galley from Pennſylvania. And,

Yeſterday arrived a ſloop laden with boards, captured by a galley from Pennſylvania.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 9.

Thurſday night laſt, the enemy landed again at Middleſex, where they collected and took off about 20 head of cattle, but in driving them to the water ſide, were met and oppoſed by ſome of the inhabitants, three of whom were killed on the ſpot, and three wounded. One lieutenant Smith, of the enemy, who fell into our hands, is ſuppoſed to be mortally wounded; two or three others of the enemy were wounded, who they carried off.

CHATHAM, Auguſt 15.

Sunday the 5th inſtant two of the enemy deſerted from Staten-Iſland, and ſwam over to Elizabethtown-Point; and, in the courſe of the week, ſeven more alſo came over.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
On Thurſday, the 23d Inſtant,

On the PREMISES, for CASH, Sundry

Frame Buildings;

The SALE to begin at THREE o'Clock:

No. 1. Bounds on Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the houſe of the miniſter of France, about 10 feet by 18.

No. 2. Adjoining the above, about 10 feet by 15.

No. 3. Is on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, 30 feet by 18.

No. 4. Is oppoſite to the laſt deſcribed, and of the ſame dimenſions.

No. 5. In the Continental-yard, 37 and a half by 17 feet.

No. 6. In ditto, 5 and a half by 20 and and a half feet, formerly uſed as a ſmith's ſhop.

No. 7. Is in Walnut-ſtreet, near Ninth-ſtreet, 26 by 16 feet.

No. 8. Adjoining the above, 126 and a half by 24 feet; this building is in three diviſions, and will be ſold ſeperate.

No. 9. Is between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Chaple Burying-ground, 45 by 24 feet, on a lot of doctor Shippen's.

Aug. 14. SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M. for Penn.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N.B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

To be ſold, cheap for caſh, a Two Story Brick Houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a Wooden Tenement adjoining, on the ſame lot, which is forty-ſix feet on Second ſtreet and two hundred deep, ſituate between Queen and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Southwark. Enquire of the Printer.

Wilmington, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the town of Wilmington, in the county of Newcaſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, on Saturday, the 1ſt day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the libel of Captain JOHN EARLE, (qui tam, &c.) againſt the Schooner BETSEY (formerly called Succeſs) lately commanded by a certain Captain William Ridgway, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the ſaid Schooner, or any perſon or perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid libel.

By Order of the Judge,
Aug. 13. BENJAMIN VINING, Regiſter.

Old Jamaica & Barbadoes Cane SPIRITS.
Weſt-India RUM.
Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriff WINES.
PORT and CLARET in Bottles.
SUGAR.
COFFEE, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Adam Hubley,

In the old burnt STORES in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below Walnut-ſtreet.

TENCH COXE

Has for SALE, at his STORE on the ſouth ſide of Walnut ſtreet, the third door from Second-ſtreet, A neat aſſortment of ſhirting linens, broad and narrow dowlaſs, platellas and Seleſia linens, a few pieces of faſhionable ſilks, needles, &c. White and brown ſugars, in hogſheads, barrels and boxes, Maryland Tobacco; white biſcuits in kegs.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Middle Aged Man, who underſtands the management of horſes, and would be willing to wait on a ſingle gentleman. Enquire of the Printer.

Furniſhed Rooms

TO BE LET,

With the Uſe of a Kitchen. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

A convenient Houſe, well ſituated for Buſineſs, is wanted. Apply to the Printer.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Deneſme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarſnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Luteſtrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muſlin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings
Iriſh, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarſe Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wiſh, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

Juſt Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Saſportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to the Coffee-Houſe, a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shalloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marſeilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and ſpotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Engliſh Checks; a large Aſſortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of ſeveral colours, India Nankeens, a large Aſſortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Cargw, black and white blond Lace, ſilk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Iriſh, Dutch and German Linens, ſheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muſſins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Searſuckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Aſſortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black Engliſh beaver Hats, gold and ſilver thread coat and jacket buttons, ſewing Silks of different colours, ſkeleton wire, Vouchong Tea in cannifters, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Engliſh Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Aſſortment of artificial Flowers, and ſeveral other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They alſo have a Quantity of Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags; which they will Sell reaſonably. June 19.

LONDON, May 15.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Monday, May 14.

ST. EUSTATIUS BUSINESS.

MR. BURKE opened the debate, agreeable to his notice, by ſtating that this was a queſtion of the moſt peculiar importance; for this country was, in every degree, ſo ſingularly circumſtanced, he would venture to aſſert, that no hiſtory could point out a period when this nation was at war with all the world, without any one ally or friend. At ſuch a time it would be juſt, it would be prudent, to endeavour by every conciliatory, every humane means to ſatisfy the world, that the conduct of this country was liberal, was open.

He ſaid, that the firſt manifeſto of December 21, whereby the ſeemingly mild mode of repriſals was adopted, and he thought the moſt proper mode of the war was juſt. He then proceeded to ſtate the ſeveral papers which had been publiſhed relative to the Dutch war. He ſaid, that, with regard to the ſhips belonging to Holland here, there had been a reſpect paid by proclamation, which ſaid, that all veſſels having cargoes ſhould have a reaſonable time to depart; but a proviſion was made, that we ſhould wait until we knew that the ſtates would act with equal generoſity with regard to us. But what was our conduct with regard to the iſland of St. Euſtatius? An iſland which might be looked as a luſus naturæ, ſomething accidentally formed after the reſt of the creation, baren, and without any reſource from nature, and which depended on extrinſic aſſiſtance. It had been wiſely, by that politic nation, the Dutch, made an emporium of trade, a free port, an open mart for ſale and purchaſe to all nations; nay, even legally recognized by the legiſlature of this country, in the acts which gave us the power of trading there.—What did we do with regard to that iſland? Why, an admiral, who had attained the moſt fair, and moſt unſullied laurels, in the moſt honorable and eſſential ſervices to his country, had exerted a diligence ſo peculiarly extraordinary, ſo wonderful in its celerity in the tarniſhing of thoſe laurels, and blaſting that fame which he had acquired, by acts ſo barbarous as were perpetrated in the capture of St. Euſtatius. He ſaid, that the iſland had fortifications, indeed, as it was ſuppoſed in the univerſality of their commerce, and the general utility of their trade to the whole world, the ſtates general had, to be ſure, fixed a kind of armament there, conſiſting of 53 men, of whom only twelve were men of colour, the reſt were Mulattoes. He ſaid, that it was not to be wondered, if a ſurrender were made, immediately upon a ſummons from a Britiſh admiral, ſupported by a Britiſh fleet, even by a force ſo very formidable, as the force of St. Euſtatius. He ſtated the humanity of ſir George Rodney's intended attack upon St. Vincent, immediately after the war which the Almighty had levied againſt men, which ſhewed them their duſt and littleneſs; and compared with it the conduct of doctor Franklin, who had, commiſerating the misfortunes of humanity, done every thing to ſoften the rigours of war, by obtaining orders to be given to all the American privateers, not at all to moleſt any veſſels which were employed in the carriage of proviſions, which orders were not complied with attentively as Americans, but as affectionate well-wiſhers of the cauſe of humanity.

He ſaid, that the humanity of the deſign was equal to the ſucceſs of the attempt. For after our forces had made a landing at St. Vincent, they found the iſland in ſo much a better ſituation than they hoped for, and the natives ſo much better prepared for them than they expected, that they, after looking at, and, as it were, viewing the force of the country, retreated, as they ſay, in good order, and without flying. What was the conſequence of all this? the Charibbs, whom a legiſlative act had already exaſperated, and whom a new intended act of violence had again exaſperated endeavoured to deſtroy every Engliſhman on the iſland, had not the humanity of the governor interpoſed his mercy to their barbarity. How did we avail ourſelves of this example of tenderneſs? when we had ſeized on the government of the iſland of St. Euſtatius, obtained the governor's ſword, and had made it entirely ſubject to us, our next conduct was to confiſcate all property there, in contradiction to the law of nations, and to three expreſs laws of the land--he meant the Grenada bill, the tobacco bill, and the cotton bill. Their next proceſs was an attack on the Jews, the moſt barbarous poſſible, becauſe, being a defenceleſs nation, they have no place, or ſet of men, to vindicate their cauſe. If we attack the Dutch, Holland can ſupport them; if the French, they have the ſame advantage; while thoſe poor men, exciles from every country, where the great link of commerce from the Eaſt to the Weſt-Indies. In every language, and in every colour, you find them; and though there may be ſome criminals among them, from ſuch an abandoned ſituation, yet there were among them likewiſe ſome worthy men. To thoſe poor unfortunate men, their practice was to order them, to about one hundred and one, into a weigh-houſe, much ſuch a one as thoſe at an Engliſh turnpike; here they were allowed at firſt to take ſome baggage; but the moſt tender of all charities, that of parent and huſband, were to be diſſolved, and they were compelled to relinquiſh their families. They demanded what time they were to depart; they were anſwered on the morrow; and on aſking where to, they were not informed. Their clothes which they had on were ripped open, their portmanteaus and parcels ſearched, and upwards of eight thouſand pounds plundered from them. The next act was to ſend away thirty of them to the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's; the remainder, by a peculiarity of indulgence, were permitted to ſtay. The Americans followed, the French ſucceeded; then the Dutch, then the Britiſh. Sir George Rodney received a petition from a committee of St. Chriſtopher's, to which his anſwer was, in reply to a ſtating, that they had the authority of acts of parliament, that he had come to make war, and war he had made: that as to the acts of parliament they were framed by factious perſons in England. He then ſtated, that the Grenada act was propoſed by lord Beauchamp and ſir Grey Cooper. The other acts miniſtry look on as the great ſupport of the trade. He then ſtated, as the law of nations, the authority of Vattel; for war having taken a ſmoother appearance, and from the unfortunate ſubject, attended only to the offending ſovereign.

He ſaid this, as the laſt authority, was always of moſt conſequence, and preferable to every name which may have had a Latin termination: the beſt precedent, too, was the laſt on the capture of Grenada. There the example given by the French king was well worthy of imitation. He ſtated the contradictorineſs of the ſtatue law to the buſineſs of St. Euſtatius, pointed out ſome inſtances of ſevere injuries happening to perſons here, by the conduct of ſir George Rodney. He concluded his ſpeech by a motion,

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, praying that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to order his miniſters to lay before this houſe, copies of all letters, papers, and correſpondences officially received from the Weſt-Indies, relative to the capture of St. Euſtatius, and other Dutch iſlands in thoſe parts."

Mr. Stanley ſupported the motion, and charged the members for Liverpool with having neglected a petition ſent to them from their conſtituents.

Mr. Gaſcoigne, member for Liverpool, exculpated himſelf by ſaying, that he had conferred with his colleague, and they both agreeing it was too violent, had ſent it back by expreſs. That he had delivered another to the noble lord below him (lord George Germaine) and he had information, that it been ſent to the proper perſon. He ſaid, he was not prepared to argue the queſtion, but had formed a hope, that better authorities than verbal aſſurances, or a detail of well told misfortunes, would have been adduced.

Mr. Rawlinſon, the other member for Liverpool, agreed in general with Mr. Gaſcoigne, as to the petition, but differed as to his opinion of the motion, which he thought well founded.

The honourable capt. John Lutterell, (the conqueror of Omoa) then ſpoke againſt the motion; he chiefly obſerved, that if the papers now called for were produced to the houſe, they might be the innocent means, by a miſconſtruction, of calumniating the characters of the brave and fortunate admiral and general; and he ever did, and always ſhould reprobate any attempt to attack or even examine into the conduct of any perſon in his abſence, more eſpecially when that abſence was occaſioned by his ſerving his country; and he believed no perſon would attempt to ſay that the honourable admiral and general had not ſerved their country, and that too moſt eſſentially; and while of courſe they were prevented exculpating themſelves, or aſſigning thoſe motives for their conduct, which, if preſent, they would be enabled to do. Mr. Lutterell alſo added, that the laying before the houſe, in the abſence of thoſe gentlemen, the papers called for by the motion, might be the means of creating diſturbances between the commanders and their reſpective officers; he therefore objected to the motion.

Lord George Germaine roſe, chiefly to corroborate what had been ſaid by the two members for Liverpool, relative to the petition from their conſtituents, which his lordſhip having done, he proceeded to ſpeak ſhortly to the queſtion then before the houſe; and obſerved he agreed with the honourable gentleman who made the motion, ſo far as the preſent was a caſe of a peculiar nature, and certainly demanded the greateſt attention; but he could not conceive that the people who were found on the iſland of St. Euſtatius, calling themſelves inhabitants thereof, could expect, or were in the leaſt entitled to even common lenity, much leſs that peculiar degree the honourable gentleman ſeemed to ſay he thought ought to have been ſhewn them, for it was indeed too true, a great part of theſe people were Engliſh, and ſtiled themſelves ſubjects of the crown of Great Britain: but was that a reaſon why lenity ought to be ſhewn them? Quite the reverſe; and if any thing could more than another require exemplary puniſhment and ſeverity, it was their conduct aggravated by being Engliſh; they who had carried on a contraband trade with the enemies of this country, and by the means of that iſland, which was nothing more than a ſtore houſe or mart, from which all neceſſaries were conveyed to our enemies, and that too by theſe very people who would now pretend to conſider themſelves ſubjects of and ſeek protection from the very kingdom, which, by their unnatural and illicit commerce, they had attempted to diſtreſs and ruin. For his part, he conſidered the conduct of his majeſty's commanders in that part of the world as highly juſt, equitable and meritorious; they had made a difference, and with great propriety, between thoſe who were actually ſubjects of the ſtates general, and thoſe who, allured by the gain of an unlawful trade, had traiterouſly reſorted there, and ſheltered themſelves in the moſt villainous practices under the cover of living in a neutral ſettlement: To the former all lenity had been ſhewn, to the full as much or more than the Engliſh experienced at Greanada: as to the latter they deſerved every degree of ſeverity that could be inflicted. He allowed the conduct, with regard to the Jews, was barbarous and cruel; that he was very well informed, that the whole was done without the privity of ſir George Rodney, and that he had given orders, as ſoon as it came to his knowledge, to have it amended; that the gentleman who had given this information was in London, and ready, if they pleaſed, to be examined at the bar.

That as to acting contrary to law, he had too great a deference for the legiſlative authority, and that deference, he truſted, too well known to give any perſon authority, to ſuppoſe he would ſanctify any thing illegal. The law was open for every perſon who felt himſelf offended, or injured, and they might have recourſe to it.

Mr St. Andrew St. John anſwered lord George, and by referring to the St Chriſtopher's Gazettes, and the proclamations, orders, &c. iſſued by ſir George Rodney and general Vaughan, endeavoured to prove that the noble lord's declaration, that thoſe officers were ignorant of the treatment experienced by the Jews, could not be well founded. Mr. St. John alſo ſaid, that the noble lord had argued, as if the preſent motion was merely calculated to impute blame to the admiral and general, whereas in fact, it was not intended to throw blame on any particular individuals, but was intended merely to afford the houſe an opportunity of enquiring into the matter, and diſcovering whether the facts, ſtated by the hon. gentleman, who made the motion, were true; and as blame, in that caſe, would be unavoidably found to be imputable ſomewere, to know to whom that blame was really to be aſcribed.

Lord Nugent oppoſed the motion, and retorted on Mr. Burke, for his laughable attack on his lordſhip laſt Friday; degrading as comparing him to a cat was, he ſaid, it was raiſing him one degree above the animal ſtate he was condemned to two years ago, for then he was only a rat. He ſaid, if he was not able to diſcharge the total of his debt of wit to Mr. Burke at once, he was reſolved not to die an inſolvent debtor, but would pay him a ſhilling in the pound at a time and ſo got rid of the whole by inſtalments.

Mr. Fox made a moſt brilliant ſpeech, in which he powerfully attacked the noble lord at the head of the American department, and ſtrenuouſly ſupported his honourable friend's motion. Mr. Fox ſpoke for near two hours.

The lord advocate zealouſly defended the characters of ſir George Rodney and general Vaughan from the imputations, which he inſiſted upon it had been inſinuated againſt them in the courſe of the debate.

Mr. Courtney ſpoke a warm eulogium on the admiral and general; he was called to order by Mr. T. Townſend, for alluding to the king.

The other ſpeakers were Mr. Eying, Mr. Bamber Gaſcoigne, ſenior, lord Surry, ſir Thomas Egerton, general Smith, and Mr. W. Stanhope.

Mr. Burke wound up the whole of the debate, by an animated ſpeech of an hour's continuance, in which he repeated all his former arguments, and added ſeveral new ones, controverting the ſtrongeſt of the lord advocate's poſitions with infinite ability and humour.

The houſe divided at half paſt eleven o'clock.

Ayes —	86
Noes —	160
Majority	74

The houſe roſe at twelve.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lanesborough, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to his friend in this town, dated July 27, 1781.

"We have juſt received advice from the Mohawk river, that a party of Indians and tories, of about 200 came down, a few days ſince, to Conojahara, 60 miles above Albany; they were diſcovered by part of a regiment of Albany militia, of 70 men; who by craft led them on to where the moſt of the troops lay in Ambuſh in three diviſions; the front fired upon them as they advanced; when the enemy, not knowing their numbers, turned to the right, when they were again fired upon; they then attempted to file to the left, where they were again repulſed; when they turned to the right about, and ran off in the greateſt confuſion, leaving behind them their killed and wounded, and a hundred and fifty packs behind them; our people being ſo much inferior in numbers did not think it prudent to follow them. The number of ſlain and taken is variouſly reported. There has lately been a ſmall ſcouting party of our militia, about half a dozen killed and taken near Chimney point, oppoſite to Crown point."

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 14.

The recent movements of earl Cornwallis, giving reaſon to apprehend that he meant to viſit this ſtate, and probably this town, the militia of this county, and thoſe ajacent, aſſembled with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, ſpirit and alacrity, and we are aſſured, by good authority, that within two days after the late alarm, near 2800 effective men, of this county only, appeared in arms, in town, and were reviewed by general Buchanan, our county lieutenant. They have ſince been very honourably diſmiſſed, in conſequence of advice of the enemy (under the immediate command of earl Cornwallis) having landed at York-Town and Glouceſter, in Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Hampton, Virginia, dated Auguſt 9, 1781.

"I make no doubt but you have been fully informed of lord Cornwallis's movements about Virginia; when he left Williamſburg he croſſed James-river with his army, to Cobham, and proceeded to Suffolk, and after ſtaying a few days there, went to Portſmouth, doing very little injury, except what is common when an army is marching through a proviſion country. After ſtaying about a fortnight at Portſmouth, his lordſhip embarked about 3000 troops with ſome horſe, and proceeded to York-Town, and Glouceſter, where they remain, doing very little injury to the inhabitants, except taking proviſions, for which they PROMISE payment. Yeſterday morning 750 foot and cavalry landed at Newport News; 600 proceeded up to York; 150 horſe were left at Newport-News. I was there laſt evening, ſince then I have not heard from them. But what we have been able to learn, in general is, that the enemy are all moving from Portſmouth, it being a fickl yplace, intending to continue at Glouceſter, and York as long as they can; but I am certain they will not be able to hold it long, though they have many very great advantages over us. Our negroes flock faſt to them, and eaſe the ſlavery of the labourers work. Many perſons in Virginia, with large fortunes are totally ruined. The inhabitants in our county have not, as yet ſuffered much (only in the loſs of ſome negroes) but I fear the time of our diſtreſs is drawing near; but we muſt rely on Providence, who has protected us ſo far. By the laſt accounts of the marquis, he was at Bird's laſt Sunday, and was to be in Williamſburg on Tueſday evening. He has got a good army, conſiſting of 8000 effective men, and I hope will be able to drive the enemy from York. I cannot learn whether they have began to entrench or not; if they have not, the marquis will be able to attack them to advantage."

Another letter from Hampton, ſays, that the enemy have entirely evacuated Portſmouth, and that colonel

Parker, (with near 700 troops) muſt be now in poſſeſſion of it.

A late Weſt India news paper mentions, that two privateers from Pool and Liverpool, had viſited the coaſt of Africa, and taken all the Dutch Guineamen, and ſeized an immenſe quantity of property, chiefly belonging to the merchants of Amſterdam.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 16.

The apprehenſions of an invaſion are for the preſent diſſipated; the fleet ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Baltimore or this city, has entered York river; the troops have landed at Glouceſter and York, and are fortifying; it would, however, be the extreme of folly to allow this change of appearances to relax our exertions, as their ſituation is ſtill ſuch, as to enable them to invade us at their pleaſure; if we act like a wiſe people, and are in earneſt to protect our property, and all we hold dear, we ſhall redouble our diligence, and exert every effort to render ourſelves impregnable. Let the militia be unwearied in becoming acquainted with their arms; let all ranks of people unite in eſtabliſhing the credit of our new emiſſions; which will open ſuch a fund for raiſing and equipping men, that we ſhall be able to render the ſouthern army formidable; let patriotiſm gain the aſcendant over private intereſt and the ſordid paſſions; and our ſafety is enſured.

The ſpirit which pervaded the militia on the proſpect of an invaſion, and the alacrity with which they ſtepped forth, whilſt it redounds to their eternal honour, muſt inſpire us with a pleaſing confidence in our ſtrength, and blaſt the hopes of our enemy. It is a fact, which ought to be univerſally known, that 2300 militia, well armed, and not deſpicable in their diſcipline, were aſſembled on one day's notice from Baltimore town and its vicinity. An equal ardour reigned in every other part of the ſtate, and militia were crouding in from every quarter, ſo that in the courſe of a few days an army would have been collected, not only ſufficient to have counteracted any predatory ſchemes of the enemy, but have made them repent an invaſion in force.

The following are extracts of letters from a gentleman with the marquis la Fayette, dated New-Caſtle, Auguſt 6, 1781.

"Maryland is relieved by the enemy's eſtabliſhing themſelves in York river; but as this is a movement, not of choice, there is no ſaying how long you will be ſafe. The meaſure, there is good reaſon to believe, is in conſequence of advice of a ſuperior naval power expected on this coaſt. So you ſee upon what you have to depend.

"Under theſe circumſtances your military preparations are as neceſſary as ever. You will either want them for your own defence, or to aſſiſt us. Believe one who is not apt to judge raſhly, who has long ſince told you of what has been ſo near taking place, that relaxation may involve evils to the ſtate, of the moſt permanent nature. There was a time when we could blunder with impunity; but a blunder now may prove fatal. I need not be more explicit to you. You muſt be aware of the very critical ſituation of affairs both in America and Europe.

"By authentic accounts from Europe, England has refuſed the mediation of Ruſſia for a ſeparate peace between her and Holland. A reſtoration of what ſhe had taken from the Dutch was the baſis, which ſhe did not chuſe to comply with. Her idea was, to take the Dutch iſlands, which were eaſy conqueſts, in the expectation that the French, in order to recover them for the Dutch, would give up on a peace, an equal number of thoſe Engliſh ones they have taken or might take. The ſubject, however, may be again conſidered at the general congreſs for a peace, which may meet about February next."

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23.

Tueſday arrived here, ſent in by the ſhip Royal Louis, captain Decature of this port, one of his tyranic maj-ſty's armed brigs called the Active, commanded by George Auguſtus Delanoe;—This brig about the 15th of July was ſent expreſs from New York to the Weſt Indies by the admiral for more naval aſſiſtance; the brig after touching at Barbados, found the Britiſh fleet at Antigua under the command of admiral Hood, Rodney having ſailed for England, with his plunder, &c. Letters by the Active ſay, that a fleet of 12 or 13 ſail of Britiſh ſhips of the line were to ſail to the relief of New-York on or about the 7th inſtant, and may be hourly looked for on this coaſt.

The brig Active, on the 7th of July, took up at ſea in a boat, captain Fiſher and ſeven hands, late of the brig James of this port, who on her paſſage to Havanna, the 3d of July, overſet in a ſquall, when eight or nine of her people were drowned, the reſt got into the boat, and were luckily taken up as mentioned above.

Beſides the above brig, captain Decature has taken the ſloop Phœnix, of New-York, which was captured by a French frigate, retaken by the Britiſh ſloop of war Seal-low, an officer of which was conducting her to New-York, when captain Decature altered her courſe for this port.

The following account is handed us by a gentleman juſt arrived from Cape-Francois, and may be depended on as authentic.

The 8th of May, 1781, entered into Breſt, 24 merchant ſhips, taken by Monſ. la Motte Picquet, part of an Engliſh fleet from St. Euſtatia, bound for England, under convoy of two ſhips of the line and two frigates. Six merchant ſhips were afterwards taken by two French privateers, the others made their eſcape, with the men of war and frigates.

The cargoes conſiſted in,

	French livres, each of 101 and a half ſterling.
2,485 hogſheads of white ſugars, valued at	5,935,500
2575 ditto of tobacco,	1,592 5 0
1100 elephant teeth,	165,000
9330 tierces of coffee,	3,732,000
1389 hides,	27,780
300 bales of cotton,	188,000
493 hogſheads of ginger,	78,320
The 24 ſhips eſtimated at 60,000 livres each,	1,440,000
8 tierces of indigo,	18,000
	13,165,100
Eſtimating the ſix ſhips taken by the privateers, which are not included above,	3,291,275
Livres,	16,456,375

From the St. Chriſtopher's Gazette, we learn, that the troops of Hyder Ally Khan had given aſtoniſhing proofs of bravery and diſcipline; after having been repulſed three times, and loſt great numbers of men, they had returned to the charge, and forced the intrenchments of colonels Bayley and Fletcher, making great ſlaughter, taking no priſoners, as they gave no quarters. That Arcot and Pondicherry had fallen into his hands, and that he was forming the ſiege of Velour, the ſtrongeſt place the Engliſh had in the interior parts of the country, and it was imagined that it could not hold out ſix weeks. Sir Hector Munro was blocked up with the reſt of his army at Conjevezam, 70 miles from Madraſs. The Marattes had advanced to within three miles of the capital; They had totally deſtroyed that part called the Black town, where all their richeſt manufactures were, and this indefatigable chief had declared, that he would not reſt while there remained an Engliſhman in the Indies.

The laſt letters which have been received from Europe, at St. Croix, mention, that the king of Denmark does not appear to be favourably inclined towards Great-Britain, as all the Engliſh veſſels have been ſtopped at the paſſage of the Sound, and the court declares, that before they come to an explanation, all the veſſels that were taken going from Gaudaloupe ſhall be returned to their owners. We can ſcarcely believe that England will refuſe this ſatisfaction to a power who can ſhut them out of the Baltic, and who has ſo reſpectable a navy on foot; but if ſhe reſtores them ſhe will ſhew her weakneſs, ſhe will give by her conſent to the freedom of trade, and her enemies will flow in abundance, while ſhe will want every thing.

From a Barbadoss paper found on board the brig Active, we have the following accounts, dated

LONDON, May 14.

By a letter from an officer on board the Union man of war, we receive the melancholy intelligence, that while the Britiſh force was before Gibralter, the Spaniſh army were ſo very ſucceſsful in throwing ſhells into the town, that almoſt the whole place was levelled with the ground. The ſtore houſes of proviſions were ſet fire to, and totally deſtroyed. A number of the inhabitants loſt their lives in this dreadful conflagration, and ſo compleat was the havock and demolition, that the remaining inhabitants were forced out to encamp on the rock and in the field. He writes that it is perfectly impoſſible to give any juſt deſcription of the general horror and confuſion, nor to eſtimate the loſs that is ſuſtained. Had it not been for the ſuccors thrown in by the fleet, and which, by being depoſited in the garriſon, eſcaped the ruin, the whole town and army muſt have periſhed from want.

A letter from Amſterdam by the Flanders mail has the following article: "It ſeems determined by the ſtates to fit out the largeſt fleet of men of war they ever had before. They have diſpatched agents to all parts to get ſhipwrights, and no expence is ſpared to procure the beſt hands. Some few Engliſh are come, who meet with great encouragement. An embargo is laid on all merchant ſhips, and the ſailors taken out to man the men of war as faſt as they can be got ready for ſea; ſo that in a ſhort time we ſhall have one of the moſt powerful fleets in Europe."

The military in Edinburg caſtle are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, in caſe any landing ſhall be attempted. A party of dragoons are ſet off from Muſſelburgh for Dunbar, where it is ſaid that a camp will ſoon be formed, to conſiſt of 1000 foot.

The French and Spaniards have taken within a ſhort time, about 30 ſail of Britiſh ſhips near the channel, ſix of which are ſtout privateers; this is a ſign that we are not lords of the ocean.

If the Jamaica fleet are taken, as there is too much reaſon to apprehend, it will not only give an immediate blow to public credit, but will mount the price of inſurance almoſt to a prohibition on importation and exportation. A circumſtance not to be thought of but with horror by a commercial nation.

Having compleated the Sales of the Cargo and Materials of the ſhip RESOLUTION, by order of the Court of Admiralty for this ſtate, I do hereby requeſt all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid veſſel or cargo, for charges on the ſame, ſince their arrival in this port, to make their claims at my Office, within three days from the date hereof.

Aug. 22. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

To be Sold by private Sale, or Exchanged for a Houſe in a good Stand, A

Lot of Marſh Meadow,

Bounding on the Province-Iſland road, bounded by meadow of William Jones, John Evely and John Haney, containing eight acres and ninety perches.

Another LOT o excellent UPLAND, now planted with Indian corn and potatoes, containing eight acres and ſeventeen perches, bounded by land of John Haney, William Jones and others. Both the above Lots are under good fence, and in excellent order. The ſubſcriber has about Thirty Acres of Meadow that he propoſes paſtureing; any one having Cattle or Horſes to paſture, may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to oblige them, and at reaſonable rates.

N. B. Enquire for terms of ſale of the ſubſcriber, living in Bread-ſtreet, commonly called Moravian alley.

JOHN SPROGELL.

A further Sale of the Public LOTS of this city, for the redemption of the bills of credit, dated April 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, THIS DAY, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor-General's office. The conditions the ſame as in former ſales, except the time of payment, which is to be as follows—One fourth part to be paid within three days after ſale, the remaining three fourths within ſix months after ſale.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 27th of Auguſt, inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the armed Brigantine or veſſel, called the Active, burthen about one hundred and fifty tons, belonging to the King of Great-Britain, and lately commanded by George Auguſtus Delanoe, taken at ſea on her paſſage from Antigua to New-York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize by Stephen Decater (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 22. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

On Wedneſday Next,

(Being the 29th inſtant.)

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marſhal's STORES, on Meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharf,

Will begin the Sale, by Public Auction,

OF THE

CARGO

Of the Ship DIMSDALE, Prize to the privateer Ship Riſing Sun:

And at TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,

Of Thurſday, the 30th Inſtant,

At the Coffee-Houſe, Will be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, The ſaid PRIZE SHIP

DIMSDALE,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

This Day's Sale, of Cargo,

Will conſiſt of a large Quantity of ſingle and double Glouceſter CHEESE,

One Hundred Potts of ROSE BUTTER.

Two Caſks of Yorkſhire HAMS.

London PORTER, Briſtol and Taunton ALE and CYDER in Bottles, and CYDER in Caſks,

Six Caſks of CLARET.

Two Hundred Barrels of FLOUR.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

Aug. 22. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

For Sale, for Specie,

The beautiful high bred Horſe

SEMPRONIUS,

Bred in Virginia. On application at Mr. Hemming's Livery-Stable, near the Play-houſe, the Horſe may be ſeen, with his pedigree and that of his ſire. If not ſold at private ſale he will be offered publickly next Monday, at 5 o'clock in the evening, before the Coffee-Houſe: Half the purchaſe money will be taken out in Lineas if a price can be agreed on.

A PERSON capable of teaching and conducting a BAND of MUSICK—A DRUM and FIFE MAJOR, by applying to the Printer may know where they can get Encouragement beyond their expectations. Application muſt be made before Monday next. Aug. 22.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of buſineſs on Commiſſion. Buys and ſells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As alſo,

Pennſylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the higheſt price given.

He gives conſtant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to ſeven in the afternoon.

Lodgings and Boarding

to be had, in a genteel Neighbourhood and a pleaſant Part of the city. Enquire of the Printer.

A ſteady, middle-aged Woman,

who will undertake the buſineſs of a ſmall family, and who can alſo be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printer.

To be hired, for a few months,

to a farmer, a luſty, ſtrong Negroe fellow. For terms apply to Mr. GEDDES in Third-ſtreet.

Best possible image

Office for Confiscated Estates.

Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an Act of Assembly,

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

On the Eleventh Day of September next, at the Lancashire Furnace, in Baltimore County, between 13 and 14000 Acres of

Valuable LAND,

lying near Baltimore town, late the property of the Principio company, on which are erected two Furnaces and two Grist-mills; the Land will be chiefly parceled out into small and convenient Farms; that part on which the Furnaces are erected will be sold first, in order that any person or persons who may incline to purchase, with a view to carry on the Iron Works, will have an opportunity of securing such other parts of the Land they may think necessary. At the same time will be sold, all the Utensils and Stock of every kind belonging to the said Works, amongst which are about One Hundred valuable SLAVES, of different ages and sexes, sundry of them are excellent tradesmen, such as Founders, Colliers, Blacksmiths, &c. The money to be paid down if agreeable to the purchasers, if not they may give bond, with security, to pay one third of the sum bid, on the 1st day of September, 1782, another third on the 1st day of September, 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st day of September, 1784, with interest in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment. By Order.

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

FOR SALE,

THREE Brick HOUSES, each three stories high, situate on the east side of Front-street, near South street; the Lot on which they stand is 42 feet 6 inches front, and in depth 70 feet: They will be sold seperate; clear of incumbrances.

A LOT of GROUND, situate on the west side of Front street, adjoining to the northward of the Bank Meeting-house, being 22 feet front and 88 feet and a half deep, having an old Brick House thereon; clear of ground rent.

A Three Story Brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a large Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Fourth street, and opposite the end of Union-street; the Lot is 44 feet front, and extends in depth 180 feet, to a back street 36 feet wide, on the front of which is a large Frame Building, with Stables, and a Garden and Grass-plot; subject to a ground-rent of 20l. per ann. and a lease which will expire the 7th of June next, at 70l. per ann. the purchaser to have the rent from time of sale.

A large LOT of GROUND, with a Two Story Brick House and Kitchen, Frame Tenement, Blacksmith Shop and a Frame Stable thereon, situate on the east side of Fourth street, and nearly opposite the last; the Lot is 100 feet on Fourth-street and 60 feet on Union-street and Cypress-alley, clear of ground rent, and will be sold seperate if it suits the purchaser.

A Piece of 5 Acres of GRASS GROUND, situate on the east side of the Wissahickon road, opposite Peel-Hall, bounded on the south side by a 50 feet lane.

A PIECE of about 2 Acres and a Quarter on Shippen's lane, about a mile from the city, with a neat Frame Tenement thereon, about an acre in grass, and the remainder garden and fruit trees.

A PIECE of 7 Acres of LAND, in Passyunk, about two miles from the city, adjoining Blair M'Clanachan and Lawrence Sickle.

ALSO, A number of other Houses and Lots in the city, and Plantations and Lands in different parts of the county. Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Premises, may know the terms by applying to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office in Walnut-street, the second door from the corner of Third street, Philadelphia.

Kingsess, the 11th of the 8th Month.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY-six Acres of valuable drained MEADOW, within four miles of the city, situated in the township of Persion, bounded on Delaware river and Hollender's creek, and lands of Joseph Baker and captain Mason: on said premises there is a small Tenement and a large Barn, almost new, and a share of a Shad Fishery. For further Particulars enquire of WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp-and-Crown, in Third-street, or PHILIP PRICE, in Kingsess, near the New-Church.

August 24.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Persion township, about three weeks ago, a dark Brown MARE, about 15 hands high, has a star in her forehead, and a wart on the inside of her off fore knee. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. PHILIP YOUNG.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Woman with a good Breast

of MILK, who can be well recommended. If ANN ALLEN, who has been in Philadelphia upwards of two years, will apply to the Printer, she may hear of her Mother, who came in the flag on the 13th of August.

TO BE SOLD,

A Fashionable second hand CHARIOT, with harness complete for two horses; also a second hand PHAETON. For further particulars enquire of GEORGE WAY, coachmaker, in Arch-Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

JUST OPENED,

Opposite the Baptist Meeting-House, in Second-street,

Prichard's *Mental Repast*,

Consisting of an Elegant and General

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In the various Branches of Science, and Literature: The following valuable Assortment on LAW claims the Attention of its most eminent Professors.

FOLIOS.

COKE's Reports, 4 vols.
Cases in Equity, 2 vols.
Vernon's Cases in Chancery, 2 vols.
Saunders's Reports, 2 vols.
Wood's Conveyancing, 3 vols.
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Lutwyche's Reports, 2 vols.
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——— Common Pleas,
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Crown Circuit Companion.
Harrison's Chancery, 2 vols.
Richardson's King's-Bench, 2 vols.
——— Common Pleas, 2 vols.
Fearne's Essay.

The other Books, on Physic and Divinity, are equally well chosen; a detail of which would be too lengthy for a News-paper publication.

He has also for SALE or to HIRE, by the single volume, a pretty Collection of NOVELS, HISTORIES, VOYAGES and TRAVELS; by the best and most approved Authors.

His DRAMATIC WORKS well deserve the approbation of the Admirers of the Theatre, in particular Bell's British Theatre, elaegntly bound; wherein the exact Likenesses of the most eminent Actors of the present age are strikingly represented in beautiful Copper Plates.

Said Prichard begs leave to acquaint the Public, he has spared no Pains or Cost in acquiring the above valuable LIBRARY, and hopes the Encouragement he may receive, will enable him to preserve the Collection in its present Lustre and Repute.

ALSO,

All Kinds of Stationary, &c.

A General Assortment of the Best STATIONARY, and at the lowest Price, to be had at the above Book-Store; where a Catalogue of the Library may be had.

TO BE SOLD, A

THREE-story brick MESSUAGE and LOT of GROUND, situate on the north side of Lombard-street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in breadth eighteen feet, and in depth fifty feet, with the privilege of a three foot alley. For terms apply to the Printer.

STOP THIEF!

Philadelphia, August 7, 1781,

THIS Day was STOLEN, out of a house in this city, A large Silver Bason, with a stand at bottom and a small moulding round the top; also a Silver TEA-POT, with a large cypher A. H. and a CREAM-POT. Whoever will discover to the Printer the Silver shall have SIX POUNDS reward upon recovering it, and Four Pounds more for apprehending the Thief.

LOST between Milner's Ferry and the Coffee-House, on Monday evening the 13th inst. the following notes, a Pennsylvania note in favour of Widow Hilan for 88 l. indorsed by major Torrey; a Jersey state note for 70 l. in favour of John Ryan, indorsed by Major Torrey, with a small parcel of Jersey money. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver them to the Town-Major, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Genteel Furnished Lodgings.

Five Rooms, with the Use of a Kitchen. Enquire of the Printer.

MINERS.

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the subscriber at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

To be Sold, A House and Lott,

On the north side of Walnut street, between Front and Second streets: The House is two Story high, and two Rooms on a Floor; now in the Tenure of David Tew. For Particulars enquire of JAMES WHITEALL, in Chesnut-street.

GEORGE KLINE, PRINTER,

In Front-street, a few Doors below Arch-street, Philadelphia,

INFORMS the respectable Public, That the ART of PRINTING, in its various and useful Branches (both English and German) is performed by him, upon very reasonable Terms. As he designs to pay the most particular Attention to his Business, those who may please to favour him with their Commands will find Dispatch, Punctuality, and the BEST Work, attended with GRATEFUL Respect.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, on the east side of Second-street, below Union-street, and one door from the corner of Pine-street, the following goods, viz.

IRish mess-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogshead or gallon, Lisbon ditto, by the hogshead, quarter-cask, or gallon, coffee, tea and sugars by wholesale and retail, English soap by ditto, ditto, Scotch snuff, manufactured in Glasgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, English cloaths and scrubbing brushes, English made sailors jackets, breeches, drawers and shirts, shoes and hats, fine and coarse callicoes, handkerchiefs, stockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and sundry other goods not here mentioned.

DAVIS BEVAN.

FOR SALE,

West-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-street, above Arch-street.

Haym Solomons, Broker,

Sells Bills on Holland, France, Spain, England, St. Croix, &c.

HE likewise sells, on commission, Loan-office Certificates, and all other Kinds of Merchandize. He gives constant attendance at his Office in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon; likewise attends at the Coffee-house from 12 to 2.

Notice is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY, for settling and adjusting the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-House, on MONDAY, the 20th of August next, and give Attendance until the Fourth of September following: At which Time and Place all Treasurers, Commissioners, Collectors of Excise and others, by law directed to settle annually with the Committee of Assembly, are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
EVAN EVANS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
} Committee of Accounts.

July 10.

Whereas Complaint has been made to the Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia by the Collectors of Mulberry ward, that they cannot obtain the taxes now due (amounting to eight hundred and ninety-five pounds) on a large lot or piece of ground situate between Fifth and Sixth streets, and extending from Mulberry to Cherry street, said to be the property of Persons of the name of Callender, residing in the island of Barbadoes.

Notice is hereby given, That unless the owner or owners of the above-mentioned estate, their attornies or agents, discharge and pay the taxes now due thereon, on or before the first day of November next ensuing, the whole, or so much of the said estate will then be sold, as will satisfy the respective taxes and all necessary expences.

JOHN BROOKE,
PRESLEY BLAKISTON,
GUNNING BEDFORD,
} Commrs.

Philadelphia, July 31st, 1781.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, nearly opposite the Cross-Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, Customers, and the Public, that he makes and sells fashionable Beaver and Castor HATS of the best quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the best and neatest manner. Those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being served to suit their Taste, on the lowest Terms the Price of Furs will admit.

JAMES WITHY.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed, that PATRICK WILSON prepares and sells a SALVE, for the Cure of all Fluxes, except the bloody, and also, a MEDICINE for the perfect Cure of Fevers and Agues. He is to be seen at his House in Union-street, near Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, THE AUGUST 25, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 773.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 27th of August, inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the armed Brigantine or vessel, called the Active, burthen about one hundred and fifty tons, belonging to the King of Great Britain, and lately commanded by George Augustus Delanoe, taken at sea on her passage from Antigua to New-York, sent into this port, and libelled against as prize by Stephen Decatur (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
August 22. JAMES READ, Register.

On Wednesday Next,

(Being the 29th instant.)

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marshal's STORES, on Messrs. James and Drinker's Wharf,

Will begin the Sale, by Public Auction,

OF THE

CARGO

Of the Ship DIMSDALE, Prize to the privateer Ship Rising-Sun:

And at TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,

Of Thursday, the 30th Instant,

At the Coffee House, Will be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, The said PRIZE SHIP

DIMSDALE,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

This Day's Sale, of Cargo,

Will consist of a large Quantity of single and double Gloucester CHEESE,
One Hundred Ports of ROSE BUTTER.
Two Casks of Yorkshire HAMS.
London PORTER, Bristol and Taunton ALE and CYDER in Bottles, and CYDER in Casks.
Six Casks of CLARET.
Two Hundred Barrels of FLOUR.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Aug. 22. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Having compleated the Sales of the Cargo and Materials of the ship RESOLUTION, by order of the Court of Admiralty for this state, I do hereby request all persons who have any demands against said vessel or cargo, for charges on the same, since their arrival in this port, to make their claims at my Office, within three days from the date hereof.

Aug. 22. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

For Sale, for Specie,

The beautiful high bred Horse

SEMPRONIUS,

Bred in Virginia. On application at Mr. Hemming's Livery-Stable, near the Play-house, the Horse may be seen, with his pedigree and that of his sire. If not sold at private sale he will be offered publickly next Monday, at 5 o'clock in the evening, before the Coffee-House: Half the purchase money will be taken out in Linens if a price can be agreed on.

A PERSON capable of teaching and conducting a BAND of MUSICK—A DRUM and FIFE MAJOR, by applying to the Printer may know where they can get Encouragement beyond their expectations. Application must be made before Monday next. Aug. 22.

Best LIVEROIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

WANTS A PLACE,

As an Upper Maid, a Woman who can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Vessels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickfets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Cambletts and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Platellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Musslemans,
Ell wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

Lodgings to be Lett:

A PART of an HOUSE, unfurnished, in a pleasant part of the city, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. Enquire of the Printer.

Continuation of LETTERS found on board the British Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

Duplicate No. 78.

SIR, Whitehall, February 7, 1781.

LIEUTENANT-colonel Maxwell, governor of the Bahama islands, has repeatedly complained of the exposed condition of his government from the want of heavy ordnance and proper ammunition; and as I understand there is a large number of cannon at Charlestown not wanted there, I have directed him to apply to you for as many as he has occasion for, and can make a proper use of, which you will order to be carried to him, by some of the vessels upon that station in the pay of government. He likewise represents the great distress the troops suffer from the want of medicines and medical assistance, neither the surgeon or mate belonging to the invalid corps, having been upon the islands for some months. You will, therefore, be pleased to order one of them to return instantly, and a supply of medicines to be sent with him.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Sir Henry Clinton.

Duplicate No. 12.

SIR, Whitehall, February 28, 1781.

IT was a great pleasure to me, to find by your letter of the 22d November, which I received with your Nos. 26, 27 and 28, that a ship with a cargo of masts, procured at St. John's river, had arrived at Halifax. So seasonable a supply of that essential naval-store, would from any place, be a very pleasing circumstance, but when it may be considered as only an earnest of what may be obtained in a part of his majesty's possessions, so convenient to Halifax, and all the American stations, the satisfaction increases in proportion to the importance of the object; and the country which furnishes them becomes of more worth to Great-Britain, than the richest territory; too much attention therefore cannot be shewn to the preservation of this most valuable timber: and major Studholm proved himself a faithful subject of the king, and a zealous friend of his country, by the care he took to protect the workmen employed in cutting the masts, and the assistance he gave in securing and conveying them, and I have not failed to communicate your letter, bearing testimony to his merit, to lord Amherst.

Sir Andrew Hammond is still in England, and I understand he does not propose setting out for Nova Scotia until April.

The acts and copy of estimate, transmitted with your No. 27, have been sent to the board of trade.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Lieut. governor Hughes.

Duplicate.

SIR, Whitehall, February 28, 1781.

I HAVE received your dispatches No. 7 and 8, and am very happy to find no interruption has been given to the people employed by the naval department, in cutting masts on St. John's river, more especially as I have been informed by the lieutenant governor, that a cargo had arrived from thence at Halifax. So great a national object cannot be too much attended to; and although it is not judged proper to annex to your office, any provision for services not directed by the commander of the king's forces, yet as he is instructed to supply whatever is necessary for the execution of every measure he directs to be undertaken, I do not apprehend you can have any reason to fear the king's affairs will be allowed to suffer from the want of provision, to enable you to effect any really necessary and important service: I however continue in the opinion I formerly expressed to you, that the province should take upon itself all Indian expences, not connected with military operations; but as I perceive you have not been able to obtain reimbursement from the assembly of the whole of what you expended, and drew for upon the lords of the treasury; to prevent the loss falling upon you, and trusting to your declaration that the like circumstance will not again occur, I have recommended to their lordships to pay the balance to your attorney, Mr. Watson.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Mr. Francklyn, lieut. governor Nova-Scotia.

ST. PIERRE, (Martinique) June 28.

THE operations of Meſſ. de Albert, de Rious and de Blancheland, which happened previous to the arrival of the fleet before Tobago, not having been related particularly in our laſt paper, we ſhall now give an exact account of them.

The detachment ſent on the expedition to Tobago, ſet ſail from St. Vincents on the 16th of June. Its paſſage was impeded for a long time by currents and calms, and they only hove in ſight of Tobago, on the morning of the 22d. On the 23d, Mr. de Albert ſteered towards the bay des Miniſtres, with a deſign to effect a landing, but being informed that large boats could not go near the coaſt without great danger, he determined to ſet ſail again, and ſteer toward the bay of Courland, which lies on the northweſt part of the iſland. Mr. de Albert, on the 24th, after having taken on board a company of chaſſiurs de Walſh, coaſted along very near the ſhore, and the remainder of the fleet followed him at ſome diſtance. In this ſituation he found himſelf within reach of a battery, placed on the bay of Courland, and received one fire, which did ſome damage to his rigging: at a little diſtance farther they fired three eighteen pounders, but they did him no damage. The Pluto, in turning the point, diſcovered ſome other batteries, but by a well directed fire ſhe obliged the enemy to abandon them. One eighteen pounder, placed on the ſouthweſt point of the bay, annoyed this veſſel. Three of our men, and an officer belonging to our allies, were wounded by the fire.

Four eighteen pounders then raiſed a great fire, without doing the leaſt damage to our veſſels. All the troops were then landed, and Mr. de Blancheland marched at their head in order of battle. He ſoon diſcovered about 200 Engliſh, who turned towards the woods on the advance of the firſt diviſion of our troops. The inhabitants were then ſummoned to withdraw from them, and the French commandant aſſured them of protection, if they would lay down their arms; at the ſame time threatning to deſtroy their plantations if they did not accede to his propoſitions. They returned for anſwer, that they would defend the colony at the expence of their property, and even at the riſk of their lives. During this parley, the right wing of our little army, which ſtill continued advancing towards Scarborough, through the high lands, finding itſelf very near a body of militia, engaged them and killed two ſoldiers and an officer. This check obliged the militia to abandon the fort, and Mr. de Blancheland took poſſeſſion of it. On the 25th, he marched by the main road leading towards Scarborough, and obſerving very little ſtir in the fort, he was ſoon informed that the enemy had taken refuge in a redoubt. M. Fitzmaurice was detached with two companies of cavalry to take poſſeſſion of the fort. The army keeping at a proper diſtance to ſupport them in caſe they ſtood in need of it. At the approach of the detachment two ſoldiers brought out a flag, and the troops took poſſeſſion of the fort, without the leaſt reſiſtance. Mr. Fitzmaurice, agreeable to the orders he had received, took poſſeſſion of two batteries which were below the fort and near to the town, where he found five pieces of cannon ſpiked up, but they were ſoon rendered fit for ſervice. There were eight ſhips in the road, four of which prepared to ſet ſail when our cavalry took poſſeſſion of the fort; and Mr. de Albert, on receiving advice from Mr. de Blancheland, ordered them to anchor at Scarborough. On the 26th, Mr de Blancheland took meaſures to confine the enemy within their entrenchments. Three hundred men were employed in this buſineſs, and the remainder marched to the town of Scarborough, where they only found three of the Engliſh families, who ſurrendered; all the other houſes being deſerted. On the 27th, Mr. de Blancheland, aſſiſted by Mr. Fitzmaurice who acted in the character of a major-general, and the chevalier le Conte Fontaine, cauſed the ſtricteſt diſcipline to be obſerved, and reſtrained the ſoldiery from plundering as much as poſſible in ſuch circumſtances. On the 28th, while Mr. de Blancheland was making diſpoſitions to place two cannon on an eminence, Mr. de Albert de Rious moored in the bay about two in the afternoon, and landed two eight pounders and eighty men, who drew the cannon to the place pointed out, from whence they might fire on the Engliſh entrenchment. The enemy being informed of this motion, ſent out a body of armed negroes, who were repulſed with ſome loſs. The enemy fired ſome cannon, loaded with old iron, which wounded two officers and two ſoldiers. There was ſome reaſon to ſuſpect that admiral Rodney, when informed of this expedition, would ſend a powerful ſuccour, which would greatly endanger our little fleet and army. This conſideration determined Mr. de Blancheland immediately to attempt forming the Engliſh redoubt. By means of a reinforcement of two hundred men, which Mr. de Albert ſupplied him with, he advanced near to the enemy, to reconnoitre their ſituation, which was found to be very advantageous, and the paſſage to it very difficult. Nevertheleſs the whole army was put in motion on the 30th about ſeven in the evening, and Mr. de Blancheland made every diſpoſition for a ſtorm; but the darkneſs of the night, and the innumerable obſtacles which impeded his march, determined him to defer his attack till he could be better aſſured of ſucceſs. He had likewiſe information that our naval force would appear to ſupport and accelerate his expedition. Theſe motives induced him not to be precipitate in his operations. He, therefore, ordered Mr. Fitzmaurice to march back the troops to Scarborough, and he remained with the cavalry on an eminence, from which he could plainly diſcover the poſition and force of the enemy. He was in this ſituation when he received information of the arrival of our fleet under the marquis de Bouille, who came to put the finiſhing ſtroke to the expedition to Tobago.

THIS colony, famous for a naval engagement in 1677, in which Marechal de Eſtrees overcame the Dutch fleet under the command of admiral Tromp, is ſituated in the latitude of 11 degrees, 10 minute, and in the longitude of 63 from the meridian of Paris. It is one of the neareſt iſlands to the continent, and its ſoil is more fertile than that of the other Antilles; it is about 35 leagues in circumference. The land adjacent to the ſea is generally very low, but it riſes by a very agreeable, gradual aſcent to the mountains, where 12 fine rivers take their riſe: Theſe rivers water and enriſh thoſe parts of the iſland which lay to the windward. There are nine very commodious harbours where veſſels may winter with the greateſt ſecurity. Tobago, by its ſituation, is out of the reach of that tempeſt which ſpeads deſolation through the other iſlands; and it has never yet felt the dreadful effects of the hurricane ſufficiently to occaſion any conſiderable damage. The frequent change of maſters it has experienced, has retarded the progreſs of cultivation until the year 1766, when it began to aſſume ſome form, although it had been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh ever ſince the treaty of 1762.

The firſt ſettlements were made on the leeward parts of the iſland, but they did not ſucceed, and ruined the greater part of the planters. Experience having made them wiſe, they ſettled to the windward, and the greateſt ſucceſs rewarded their labours. The aſſiſtance of loans has been of great advantage to this colony, when the inhabitants were almoſt ruined by inſects and were obliged to abandon the cultivation of ſugar in many places on this account. It is computed that there were upwards of 80 ſugar houſes when this plague laid waſte the colony. We may reckon that 150 manufactures of this kind were carried on in its moſt proſperous ſtate. There are likewiſe ſome conſiderable manufactures of indigo, and a large number for cotton. The laſt ſeaſon, although the moſt unfruitful which the planters remember, has produced about 4000 hogſheads of ſugar, and as many of rum, 5000 bales of cotton, of 300 weight each, and 50,000 weight of indigo. Theſe are the produce of the labor of from 1000 to 1,200 whites and 16,000 blacks.

The capital of Tobago is Scarborough: This iſland being ſituated about five leagues north of Trinity, rendered our navigation to the coaſt of Spain very dangerous; and its corſairs had it in their power, on account of their ſituation, to intercept the proviſions and cattle, which came from that part of the continent. Excluſive of the eaſe with which it could confine a commerce of ſuch importance to our colonies, it was of great advantage to the Britiſh iſlands, for it was from hence that the Engliſh procured their timber for repairing their veſſels and building their manufactories. This colony was relieved only by loans from the metropolis, and is greatly in debt to it. It is in the capital of Great-Britain, and in the centre of their commerce, that our enemies know how to eſtimate the importance of their poſſeſſions, and the chaſm they leave in the national reſources whey they are taken away. We ſhall learn from them how much they feel the loſs of Tobago. And our enemies will pay the moſt flattering homage to the activity of our generals, who have ſeized the only moment in which it was poſſible for them to join a new conqueſt to thoſe of Diminica, St. Vincents and Grenada. The cabinet of St. James's will learn likewiſe, by reading the capitulation of Tobago, that the generous French pay a ſacred regard to the property of their enemies though diſarmed, and that they have no other end in view but the extenſion of the territories of the crown. But what will the oppoſition ſay? that claſs of men who ſtill appear to have the intereſts of their country at heart, when they are informed that admiral Rodney, with eighteen thouſand regular troops and twenty ſhips of the line, made ſuch vain attempts to defend the iſland; that his vigilance is defective; that his ſuccours arrived too late, and that when he preſented himſelf with his whole force before our conqueſt, he fled at the head of 22 ſhips of the line, becauſe he could not encounter 23. Here we will juſt obſerve that when the count de Graſſe manœuvered to give chace to ſir George Rodney, the king's veſſel the Hector, of 74 guns, was at Grenada, where ſhe had been left on account of ſome damage ſhe had received in a ſtorm; ſo that the inequality of force was not a ſufficient excuſe to juſtify his precipitate retreat. This affair we hope will correct the journaliſts of Antigua and St. Chriſtopher's, and that they will not mention again with ſo much emphaſis, "That they do not know the name of the French admiral whom the court of Verſailles intends to oppoſe to our forces in theſe ſeas, but whoever he is our brave and gallant Rodney will give a good account of him."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ANTWERP, April 5.

IT is well known for a certainty, that all the efforts made for holding a Congreſs for a general pacification have miſcarried. Neither this city nor Vienna will have the honour to be choſen for that glorious object. The demands of England have appeared ſo exorbitant, that the powers which offered to become mediators, have abſolutely rejected them.

Paris, April 17. It is expected that before the end of this month, Holland will turn out an armament able to ravage the coaſts of England or Scotland. It is ſaid the ſtates general have already 22 ſhips of war from 50 to 70 guns, and ten from 32 to 44.

LONDON, March 20

THE courts of France and Spain have refuſed, as they are bound in national honour, to ſend ambaſſadors to Peterſburgh, unleſs ambaſſadors from America are admitted into the general conference. If this conceſſion is not made to the Americans, it will be impoſſible for a treaty to proceed on the principles of a general pacification; and if ambaſſadors are admitted from America, it can only be in the acknowledged character of plenipotentiaries from an independent ſtate.

Mr. Necker, in his late ingenious and patriotic pamphlet on finance, which he had the honour to preſent to the king his maſter, ſpeaking of the improper eſtabliſhment of penſions, nobly calls upon the public to point out a ſingle inſtance where he has granted any; a glorious example of diſintereſtedneſs, and affords a ſtriking contraſt to the corruption and venality of ſome miniſters of what are called free ſtates.

Much of Mr. Burke's late œconomical bill was in the ſame ſtyle of arrangement as Mr. Necker's, which happening without either of theſe great men confering together on the ſubject, proves the utility of both ſchemes; but behold the difference of countries, a free ſtate almoſt ruined with taxes, throws out the bill, whilſt a deſpotic monarch accepts the ſame with thanks for the good of his people.

April 21. A private letter from Dublin, informs us of a circumſtance, which is likely to make a great noiſe in the political world, which is, that ſome of the principal merchants and traders of that capital, have got private information of a treaty being on foot between the courts of London and Liſbon, wherein amongſt other articles the trade of Ireland to Portugal is laid under ſeparate reſtrictions to what the Engliſh trade is. This manœuvre is reckoned a piece of commercial jockeyſhip, which the leaders of the people have taken up very ſeriouſly.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 31.

"The plan of operations for the enſuing campaign does not appear to be yet finally ſettled, though the ſeaſon for offenſive operations is ſo near at hand. Cadiz and Breſt, we are aſſured, are to be the grand rendezvous of the fleets. Authentic advices from all quarters ſeem to portend that the enſuing campaign will teem with great events. To prevent the opening of freſh wounds, and the further effuſion of blood, a negociation has been ſet on foot, but it does not ſeem at preſent as if it would be attended with any ſucceſs, unleſs the court of London ſhould relax greatly in the ſyſtem they ſeem ſo obſtinately to have adopted, and of which at preſent there is not the ſmalleſt probability."

The Eaſt-India company have been for ſome time in war with the Marattas; a war which, many people ſay, has been but too much encouraged by the majority of the council of Bengal. This has drained their treaſury not a little, though the advantages gained in return have been very inconſiderable. Upon the preſent diſturbances in Madras, it is thought a peace ought not only to be concluded on with the Marattas, but a treaty of alliance, as they are the profeſſed enemies of Hyder Ally and his adherents.

May 15. An account ſays, that an expreſs arrived this morning at the admiralty-office, with advice that the count de Graſſe, or M. de Piquet, with ſeven men of war, within 44 leagues of the Land's End, had fallen in with, and captured commodore Hotham, and the homeward bound St Euſtatius fleet. It is ſaid that all the men of war are taken, and that only ten or twelve of the merchantmen have eſcaped. But,

From another quarter we learn, that the convoy eſcaped, and that 25 ſail, out of 34, have been taken.

All ideas of peace are blown over, and it is not now even ſo much as hinted, that ſir Joſeph Yorke is in any forwardneſs to ſet out on any negotiation. Our enemies ſeem to be playing a deeper game than adminiſtration is aware of, viz. that of fighting us with our own exorbitant expences.

Extract of a letter from Fort William, Bengal, dated October 28, 1780.

"Affairs in the weſt of India have been carried on with great ſucceſs; brigadier-general Goddard's detachment have made conqueſts, exceeding the moſt ſanguine expectations; almoſt every fort of any importance belonging to the Marrattas are now in our poſſeſſion; and if we are obliged to make a peace with them, in order to cruſh Hyder Ally, it may be done on very advantageous terms."

We hear from Portſmouth, that on Wedneſday laſt, the midſhipman, who was lately convicted by a general court-martial, of an attempt to murder the officers of the Prothee, and carry the ſhip to the enemy, was hanged on board the Sultan man of war. His accomplices, in this daring villainy, have been flogged from ſhip to ſhip, and are again to undergo that dreadful diſcipline in a few days.

May 15. We are very ſorry to lay the following melancholy intelligence before the public, which however we do from the beſt authority, and on the moſt indiſputable information. That an expreſs arrived laſt night from the right honourable Mr. Eden, ſecretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, at lord Hillſborough's office, with an account that commodore Hotham who had the conduct of the St. Euſtatia fleet, conſiſting of thirty two ſail to this country, has put into Bearhaven in Ireland, accompanied by four ſhips of the line. That in his paſſage here, juſt off Scilly, he met with the ſquadron under the command of monſieur Le Motte Piquet, conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, and four frigates; that the commodore finding this ſquadron too numerous for him to engage with any chance of ſucceſs, made a general ſignal for all the trade to diſperſe which was accordingly obeyed, and he had heared no tidings of any of them ſince, eight only eſcaped, which are arrived with him at Bearheaven.

Another diſpatch was this morning received by Mr. ſecretary Stephens, from lord Shuldham, commanding at Plymouth, informing their lordſhips, that a ſhip had got ſafe in there belonging to the fleet bound from St. Euſtatia to this country, under the command of commodore Hotham, the maſter of which has reported to his lordſhip, that they met with the ſquadron of La Motte Piquet (as above) and that out of 32 veſſels he had captured 20 ſail, which he himſelf afterwards counted under convoy of the French ſhips, 40 leagues weſtward of the Lizard, ſteering ſoutheaſt for Breſt harbour.

The navy board took up, on Thurſday laſt, four more large veſſels as armed ſhips, to be ſtationed in Scotland, to protect the trade and fiſheries.

May 16. The Ocean, Mitchel; and Advice, Cook; from Hamburgh, arrived in the river, left the Weſer the 11th inſtant with his majeſty's ſhips Amphion, Otrich, and Fortune, Britannia and Molly armed ſhips, and 24 armed tranſports, with Heſſian and Brunſwick troops and parted with them the 12th inſtant, 60 leagues W. by S. of Tinmouth caſtle. The fleet are gone N. about. The two ſhips afterwards joined the Camel man of war, and a cutter.

May 20. Lord Manſfield is the oldeſt cabinet miniſter ſince the days of cardinal Fleury, who was 82 when he died in his office; but the French miniſter's abilities for many years before his death were greatly impaired, while the Engliſh miniſter at the age of 77 retains his faculties in their full life and vigour.

The object of admiral Parker's ſquadron which lately ſailed from Portſmouth, is certainly to intercept

the Dutch men of war, which lately sailed from Helvoetsluys; and afterwards proceed to the north seas.

Near 5000 troops are embarked on board 30 transports at Bermeleke, under convoy of one frigate and two sloops of war, and are hourly expected to arrive at some port on the north coast.

May 24. It is given out as the opinion of a late British ambassador on the continent, that the Dutch government will undergo a very material alteration in less than half a dozen of years, the present stadholder having an eye on the sovereignty of the states of Holland, in which it is said he will be assisted by Great Britain and another power.

Two thousand soldiers are to be sent out in the next fleet to America.

The new frigates ordered to be built this year are upon a larger construction than any yet launched. They are to be as long and as wide as the 60 gun ships, and will carry all their guns on one deck.

There are now building at private dock yards on the river the following ships of the line:

Ships.	Guns.	Ships	Guns.
Bombay Castle,	74	Sceptre	64
Carnatic,	74	Scipio,	64
Ganges,	74	Veteran,	64
Crown,	64		

Four men of war, with eight merchant ships, being part of the Eustatia convoy, were safe arrived in Ireland.

May 28. Yesterday an express was sent down to Portsmouth for the ships lately arrived at Spithead, belonging to the grand fleet, to take on board a fresh supply of provisions, as they will be ordered to sea again as soon as possible.

Admiral Darby is again to take the command of the grand fleet in a few days.

May 30. The boasted Germanic congress to bring about a peace is now reported, will never assemble; so many jarring stipulations being demanded by the different powers at war, previous to such meeting as few of them will acquiesce in. This congress was planned by the emperor, and acceeded to by almost the whole northern powers, but the basis of the treaty of peace proposed by the house of Bourbon being American independence, to which Great Britain will never consent; has been the sole cause of preventing such congress assembling. The emperor, the cazarina, and Frederick, voluntarily proposed to the abitrators; but all the belligerent states thinking such a power was of too great consequence to be left to the decision of neutrals; they are determined to abide the issue of the sword. This has been known some weeks at St. James's and the most vigorous plans for prosecuting the war have in consequence been adopted.

June 4. Last week letters were received from commodore Johnstone, dated 15th April, from St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, where he had put in for fresh water. The fleet were all well, and had met with no accident. The next news from them will probably be the capture of the Cape of Good-Hope.

Orders are sent to all the ports of Scotland and Ireland, where seamen are raised for the use of the navy, to dispatch with all expedition to the nearest ports where any of his majesty's ships are waiting, to fill up their complements.

There is a report that admiral Barrington is to have the chief command of a fleet, which will soon be ready to sail, to endeavour to find the Spaniards.

We hear that three battalions of the guards, and seventy field-pieces, are to be sent off to the Carolinas with all possible expedition.

Report says that sir James Wallace is shortly to be created a baron.

June 5. Arrived at St. Helen's, four Russian men of war from the westward.

Philadelphia, August 25.

A correspondent from Virginia writes us, that the enemy, in passing through a plantation about 20 miles from Richmond, forcibly took away 50 valuable negroes, 30 high-bred horses, all the cattle, sheep and hogs, burned the barns with wheat, tobacco, &c. and inhumanly did all this mischief, notwithstanding the tears and entreaties of an amiable mother, and some charming children.—And what adds to the calamity, these negroes were put on board a British vessel, retaken by an American privateer, after being in possession of the enemy only 32 hours, and condemned as prize to the recaptors.—Surely Congress ought to pay some confideration to property taken from land by this cruel enemy, and not permit 24 hours possession of the British, to give a perfect right to a recaptor of our own nation; an adequate SALVAGE should be the regulation; or the southern states only will suffer exceedingly, and their property be transferred to the eastern and middle states.

A further SALE of the
Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on Thursday the 30th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as in the former sales, except the time of payment, which is as follows—One fourth part to be paid within three days after sale, the remaining three fourths within six months after sale.

To be Let for the Season, about

Thirty Acres of excellent Upland PASTURE: Also, To be Let for the Season, or for a Term of Years, Two PASTURE LOTS; one containing about Ten, the other about Eight Acres, adjoining the South street of the City. For Terms enquire of

SAMUEL POWEL.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-street FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to dispose of by Wholesale and Retail,
For Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce,

LISBON WINE,
Jamaica Spirits,
West India Rum,
Country Ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Annseed,
Holland Gin,
Molasses,
Double and single refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muscovado Ditto,
Souchong Tea,
A few Boxes Congo Ditto, of a fine Quality,
Bohea Ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raisons,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimstone,
Chalk,
Kozio,
Whetstones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarse Salt,
Mens Felt Hats,
Mens Shoes,
Womens Stuff Ditto,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
Queen's Ware,
Tumblers & Wine Glasses,
An Assortment of neat Iron Castings,
Linseed Oil,
A few Kegs PAINTS, ground in Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Irish Butter, &c. &c.

N. B. New-Jersey State Money Exchanged for Specie.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A number of able-bodied
Draught Horses.

Any Persons having such to dispose of may meet with Purchasers, and know the Terms of Payment, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, or SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. Aug. 24.

TO BE SOLD.
That valuable Tract of Land,

On which the subscriber now lives, in Virginia, containing near 4000 acres, laying on James river, 20 miles above Richmond: The great fertility of this Land, proper for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Grain of all sorts, &c. a large Portion of MEADOW, excellent streams for Mills, and its proximity to navigation and the seat of government, render this Tract of Land equal, if not superior, to any Lands in the State. JOHN TAYLOE GRIFFIN.

N. B. For further information apply to the honourable CYRUS GRIFFIN, Esquire, in Philadelphia.

To be Sold, in Philadelphia,
A new Kitchen, built of the

best wooden materials: Also, A pleasant Riding and good Carriage HORSE, about 14 hands high; young and handsome—The Price 30l. Also,
A good CHARIOT, with a Sett of Harness: The Price 80l.

Fifty Tons of Logwood,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
On SATURDAY,
The First of September next,
At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
At MIFFLIN's Wharf, near Vine-street:
For the convenience of Purchasers it will be divided into Lots of One Ton each: Being Part of the Estate of Samuel Mifflin, Esquire, deceased.
Aug. 24. WILLIAM ATTMORE, Executor.

To be SOLD,
A SULKEY, and fall back top

CHAISE, both compleatly finished. Enquire of GOSNER and HANSE, Coach makers, in Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, where
All Manner of CARRIAGES are made and repaired.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Fellow, fit for Town or Country. Also two Stables with Coach houses, to be Let. Enquire of the printer.

STOLEN,

Out of the yard of the subscriber, in Second-street near Vine street, two or three nights ago, a sixteen gallon BRASS KETTLE, a WOOD SAW, and some other articles; the Kettle had three patches on the bottom, upon places where feet had been fixed. Whoever discovers the person or persons concerned in taking it, so that they can be apprehended and brought to justice, and the Kettle, &c. recovered, shall receive ONE HALF JOHANNES reward. Should it be offered for sale, it's requested it may be stopped.
Aug. 24 GEO. CAMPBELL.

Genteel Furnished Lodgings.

Five Rooms, with the Use of a Kitchen. Enquire of the Printer.

THOSE who may please to favour this Paper with Advertisements, are requested to send the Money with them, and thereby save themselves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending after Settlements.

WANTS EMPLOY,
In Mercantile Business,

A PERSON regularly bred to Commerce, and has exercised in Holland, and for five years, last past, in Maryland: is tolerably well acquainted with Book-keeping and Merchants Accounts in general; understands the English, French, German and Dutch languages sufficiently.

Can he not obtain a place of constant occupation, he would for a very moderate salary engage to keep accompts for 2, 3, or more gentlemen Shop-keepers, or others of business less extensive.

Whereas he has done much in Tobacco business, and is well known to the Virginia and Maryland Planters, as well as to all the different Stages and Landings; he would strain his utmost Vigilance, for the interest of any one inclinable to a purchase or undertaking of that nature. Enquire of the printer.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Reading township, York county, near the Round hill, the 7th day of May, 1781, Two STRAYS: The one a Black HORSE, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded with W on the near shoulder, and with G B on the off and near buttocks: The other is a Black MARE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, has a small star in the forehead and a white spot on the nose, is branded on both buttock and shoulder, but not discernable, near hind foot white; both have switch tails. The owner is desired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away. JOHN MIRES

TO BE SOLD,
Two-thirds of a Lease,

For 6 years and 5 months, from the 1st day of November next,
Of Greenwich Forge,

Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and about 600 Acres of Land; situated on Musconekunk creek, in Sussex county, New-Jersey, six miles from Durham furnace: The Forge has been rebuilt last summer, and the Grist-Mill is repaired; with a good Farm, and about 20 acres of mowable Meadow on the premises. There is also included in said Lease, 4 valuable Negroes, 3 of which are good Forge-men. For further particulars enquire of RICHARD BACKHOUSE, at Durham Furnace, or SAMUEL WILLIAMS, at said Forge.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of the late Kendal Lee, Esquire, will be Sold, on the Premises, to the highest Bidder, on the 5th day of September next, (if fair) if not, the next fair Day, for Gold or Silver,
A Tract of Land, lying in the

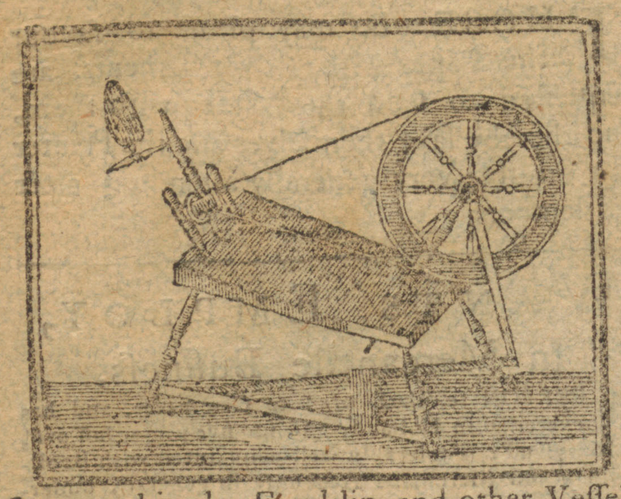
county of Northampton, Matchepurgo inlet, in Virginia, containing about 1000 Acres: It is exceeding fine land, and remarkably well situated for trade; a good Title and Deed will be made for the lands on the first of January next, when possession may be had: One fifth part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the land; one fifth on the first of August, 1784; one fifth on the first of March, 1787; one fifth on the first of April, 1789; and the remaining fifth on the first of June, 1793. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser for the payment of the last mentioned four fifths; the bond to bear interest from the date, and the interest to be paid annually in the like money.
WILLIAM LEE,
GEORGE LEE, } Executors.

ALL KINDS OF
COLOURS,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the most reasonable Terms,
By Rebecca Young,
In Walnut-street, near Third-street, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.
N. B. Any person having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying as above.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Adam Erben, distiller, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are requested to make payment in four weeks after date hereof; and all those that have any demands against said estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order to settle the same, by
ADAM ERBEN,
July 31st. MICHAEL HAYS, } Executors.

Kingsess, the 11th of the 8th Month.
TO BE SOLD,
THIRTY-six Acres of valuable drained MEADOW, within four miles of the city, situated in the township of Perssion, bounded on Delaware river and Hollander's creek, and lands of Joseph Baker and captain Mason: on said premises there is a small Tenement and a large Barn, almost new, and a share of a Stad Fishery. For further Particulars enquire of WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown, in Third-street, or PHILIP PRICE, in Kingsess, near the New Church.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHNDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad-Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings,
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and emboſſed Serges.
Emboſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Buttons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with innumberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the Corner of Black-horſe alley, in Front ſtreet, A PIECE or PARCEL

Of Meadow Ground:

Containing about 60 acres; being part of Shivers's iſland, in the river Delaware, oppoſite Cheſter-town, in Pennſylvania, and Raccoon-creek, in New-Jerſey: There is on the ſame, a good wharf and houſe, convenient for ſuch a property; the ſoil is equal to any in the river: the whole in good bank; the principal part is good mowing graſs, and the remainder excellent paſture. ALSO, about 8333 Acres of LAND, in the county of Kentucky, in the ſtate of Virginia: being and undivided right, and is part of 100,000 acres, taken up and ſurveyed about two years ſince. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, upon application to the Subſcriber, at his ſaid Office, may be acquainted with the Terms.

N. B. The above LANDS will be ſold below their real value; the principal part of the Purchaſe Money will be expected down, and a ſhort credit given for the remainder. ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY, the 28th ultimo, from the ſubſciber, living in Oxford, Maryland, a NEGRO MAN, named CARO, about 36 to 40 years of age, a Barbadian born, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, reſpectful in his behaviour, has a ſmall halt at times in his gait, ariſing from rheumatic pains when expoſed for many days to bad weather; was purchaſed from a Mr. Benezet, of Philadelphia, in 1773: His cloaths are computed to be nearly as follows—Two coarſe linen ſhirts, one pair trowſers, one coat, about half worn, lead coloured caſſimer, pockets on the inſide of the ſkirts, one large blue cloth ſailor's jacket with horn buttons, one ſcarlet veſt, twilled coating, half worn, one pair of black knit breeches, &c. Whoever will bring home ſaid Negroe ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges; or if taken and delivered to GEORGE MEADE and Company, of Philadalphia, they will pay the Reward.

Auguſt 8. CHARLES CROOKSHANKS.

JAMES H. THOMSON, late of Charleſtown, but laſt in a flag from St. Auguſtine, propoſes to open a SCHOOL in this city, for the education of a ſelect number of youth in the learned languages, writing, cyphering, ſpeaking and reading the Engliſh with propriety: And he engages his unremitted diligence and utmoſt ſkill to improve ſuch as ſhall be under his tuition; and, from many years experience in teaching, has reaſon to hope that he ſhall give ſatisfaction to all who entruſt their children to his care. The School ſhall be opened as ſoon as a convenient room can be provided, and his exiled family ſettled. Mean while he may be ſpoke with at Jonathan B. Smith, Eſq'rs; and when a proper room is provided, the public ſhall be acquainted with it.

Pennſbury and East-Marlborough, Auguſt 6, 1781.

One Half-Johannes Reward.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, living in Pennſbury and East-Marlborough, Cheſter county, Two Indented SERVANT LADS, viz SAMUEL TINSLEY, about 16 years of age, came from Ireland about 7 years ago; ſuppoſed to be near 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, pock-marked, ſower down look, an artful fellow, and left-handed: Had on and took with him, an half worn fur hat, bound with worſted binding, a light coloured cloth coattee with metal buttons, one fine ſhirt and a coarſer one, two pair coarſe trowſers, and a pair of new ſhoes with large metal buckles in them.

WILLIAM MAY, born in Maryland, between 17 and 48 years of age, ſmall ſized, has a pleaſant look, brown hair and black eyes: Had on and took with him, an half worn wool hat, a new ſhort coat, made of light coloured coating, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, two pair of coarſe and one pair of ſtriped trowſers, new ſhoes with buckles in them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Ranawys, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or Four Spaniſh milled Dollars for either, paid by

JOSHUA PEIRCE, or STEPHEN WEBB.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or take them away at their peril.

JOHN RUSSEL.

If John Ruſſel, ſometime a Corporal in the 26th Britiſh regiment of foot, and now ſuppoſed to be in or about Lancaſter in Pennſylvania, will apply to ALEXANDER NELSON, merchant, in Philadelphia, he will be informed of a valuable Eſtate, near Glaſgow, (Scotland) which has fallen to him by the death of his father; to which, if he does not lay claim, in a ſhort time will devolve upon his younger Brother, by a ſecond marriage, and be irrecoverably loſt to him.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes, &c. ALSO,
Weſt-India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reaſonable for Caſh, By

Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet; Conſiſting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Aſſortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and ſilk knit Veſts,
Black ſilk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbralloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Coiintzes,
Manchester Muſlins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated ſhoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handſome Aſſortment of Cambricks,
A few Engliſh Saddles, Bridles, Fuſils, Piſtols, Burn-iron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cuſhion, &c. for a pulpit, deſk, and communion table; the whole finiſhed in the newaſt faſhion, and deſigned for a church in the United States.

To be ſold, a Water lot,

near Tun Alley, part of Carpenter's Eſtate, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, 24 feet front, extending from the Eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet 250 feet into Delaware, bounded Northward by a lot of Peter Whiteſide, and Southward by a lot of Chamleſs Allen, with an old Building thereon, which lets at the rate of 36l. per an. Enquire of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, north of Market-ſtreet.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HAMILTON, late of Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for payment: Attendance will be given at the ſign of the Black-horſe, in Plymouth township, aforeſaid, on Thurſday, the 6th of September next, in order to make ſettlement of ſaid accounts, by SIDNEY HAMILTON, } Executrix,
Aug. 18. HUGH HAMILTON, } Executor.

Thornberry, Auguſt 17.

WAS taken up, by the ſubſcriber, on the 13th of March, laſt, A Roan MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, no mark. Whoever owns ſaid Mare is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in ſix weeks from the above date, by JOSEPH MACE.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh or Bills of Exchange on FRANCE, SPAIN or HOLLAND,

ABOUT Two hundred volumes on Medicine, Surgery, Chemiſtry, Phyſic, Botany, Anatomy, Phiſiology and Pharmacy: Among which are 15 Volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery of Paris, and 13 Volumes of the Premiums given in ſaid Academy; Diſnet's Dictionary, French and Latin, and others; a compleat collection of Inſtruments of Surgery, of the beſt quality, of Steel and Silver; the Forceps of Deſmelie, and his Lever for Womens Delivery; a Quantity of Lancets; two Pair of Scales to weigh Medicines; different Sorts of DRUGS, in ſmall Quantities, and ſeveral BANDAGES for Hernia: Thoſe Articles will be Diſpoſed of by Wholeſale or Retail. Enquire of the Printer.

A convenient Houſe, well ſituated for Buſineſs, is wanted. Apply to the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE AUGUST 28, 1781

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 774.

On Wednesday Next,

(Being the 29th instant.)

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marshal's STORES, on Messrs. James and Drinker's Wharf,

Will begin the Sale, by Public Auction,

OF THE

CARGO

Of the Ship DIMSDALE, Prize to the privateer Ship Rising-Sun:

And at TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,

Of Thursday, the 30th Instant,

At the Coffee-House, Will be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, The said PRIZE SHIP

DIMSDALE,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

This Day's Sale, of Cargo,

Will consist of a large Quantity of single and double Gloucester CHEESE,

One Hundred Potts of ROSE BUTTER.

Two Casks of Yorkshire HAMS.

London PORTER, Bristol and Taunton ALE and CYDER in Bottles, and CYDER in Casks.

Six Casks of CLARET.

Two Hundred Barrels of FLOUR.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

Aug. 24. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this State, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on Thursday the 30th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be seen at the Coffee house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as in the former sales, except the time of payment, which is as follows—One fourth part to be paid within three days after sale, the remaining three fourths within six months after sale.

Office for Confiscated Estates.

Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an Act of Assembly,

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

On the Eleventh Day of September next, at the Lancashire Furnace, in Baltimore County, between 13 and 14000 Acres of

Valuable LAND,

lying near Baltimore town, late the property of the Principio company, on which are erected two Furnaces and two Grist-mills; the Land will be chiefly parceled out into small and convenient Farms; that part on which the Furnaces are erected will be sold first, in order that any person or persons who may incline to purchase, with a view to carry on the Iron Works, will have an opportunity of securing such other parts of the Land they may think necessary. At the same time will be sold, all the Utensils and Stock of every kind belonging to the said Works, amongst which are about One Hundred valuable SLAVES, of different ages and sexes, sundry of them are excellent trade'men, such as Founders, Colliers, Blacksmiths, &c. The money to be paid down if agreeable to the purchasers, if not they may give bond, with security, to pay one third of the sum bid, on the 1st day of September, 1782, another third on the 1st day of September, 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st day of September, 1784, with interest in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment. By Order.

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD, A THREE-story brick MESSUAGE and LOT of GROUND, situate on the north side of Lombard-street, between Front and Second streets, containing in breadth eighteen feet, and in depth fifty feet, with the privilege of a three foot alley. For terms apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, The following

Plantations, Houses, Lots, &c.

A PLANTATION, situate in Bucks county, on the river Delaware, containing about 400 acres of Land, having a very good Ferry, about one mile and a half below Trenton, a valuable Shad Fishery, two dwelling Houses, the one brick, and a good Tavern, with a large Orchard, the other a neat Log house, with a frame Barn and Stables to each; likewise a frame Barn, at a distance from either of the houses, for the convenience of the farm; good Meadow, and more may be made than sufficient for the farmer.

A LOT of GROUND, with a large stone House and Kitchen, a frame Stable, a Well of good Water, and other improvements on the same, in Germantown, adjoining the Friend's Meeting-house lot on the north side; it is 33 feet front and 192 feet deep, pleasantly situated, and a good stand for business (being the place where Moses Hall formerly carried on the retail trade in a very extensive way) and was lately occupied as a tavern by Nicholas Wiber.

A Three Story Brick HOUSE and LOT, situate in Water-street, near Race street, together with a large Bake-House, Wharf, &c. This place is very convenient for a merchant, distiller, brewer or biscuit-baker.

A small SEAT, in the Northern-Liberties, about three miles from the city, on Nice's lane, which leads from Nice town, on the Germantown road, to the Fall's road; it adjoins that elegant seat now occupied by Dr. Bond, junior: This Place, 10 acres and a quarter of Land, has a small Tenement and a good Apple Orchard on it, an excellent Spring of Water sufficient for a milk house, at a convenient distance from the dwelling-house, besides the advantage of a constant Stream of Water running across the Place, which waters a piece of meadow; the soil is of a good quality for all kinds of fruit trees or for a garden, and the situation and other conveniencies of this Place, make it well adapted for forming a Summer Retreat for a Citizen.

A LOT, containing 9 Acres of Land, on Shippen's Lane, adjoining lands of Christopher and Charles Marshall, Joseph Stamper, and others, it is very convenient for pasture or mowing, the soil being of a good quality, has the convenience of a Well, and a small Pond extends within it where cattle may water; there is about 40 grafted Apple trees thereon.

Also, several HOUSES and LOTS in and about the city and country.

A neat, light, FAMILY WAGGON, made of the best materials, with Harness for a pair of horses.

The Subscriber continues selling Carolina Indigo on Commission, and has now for Sale, some of the first Quality, in tierces and barrels; and has just received, from New England, a Parcel of Glauber and Epsom Salts, Magnesia, &c. &c. For Particulars apply to THOMAS SHUTE, in Church-alley.

N. B. The Subscriber will take Specie and State Money, in payment, of every denomination, also Bills on France.

Four Dollars Reward.

Went adrift from Lad's Cove, about two weeks ago, a large FISHING BOAT made of black Walnut timber. Whoever takes up said boat, and delivers her to CHARLES WEST, at the mouth of Timber creek, or to WILLIAM HOGG, at Gloucester, shall receive the above reward.

Fifty Tons of Logwood,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY,

The First of September next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At MIFFLIN's Wharf, near Vine-street:

For the convenience of Purchasers it will be divided into Lots of One Ton each: Being Part of the Estate of Samuel Mifflin, Esquire, deceased.

Aug. 24. WILLIAM ATTMORE, Executor.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY last night from the subscriber, A likely NEGROE BOY, named DUBLIN, nineteen years of age, about 5 feet high: He took with him a white cloth coat and breeches, and a short, brown plush coat with white cape and cuffs. Whoever will secure the said Negroe in any gaol in the United States, shall have the above Reward. DAVID LENOX.

July 18.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

IN the present unsettled state of things in this country, when the enemy are in possession of a part of the southern states, and when men's minds are distracted between a love of property, and that attention which should ever be paid to the solemn agreements entered into by them at the commencement of the war; it may not be amiss to throw the following remarks, respecting our situation, upon paper, convinced that it is not the case with us, as I believe it to be with the people of England, that we are unable to bear full liberty. In a republic where its powers are well poised, I conceive that liberty may be better preserved, than by any monarchical government we know of, whatever forms may exist in imagination. Those who have already enjoyed in any degree, the benefits of this establishment, will not I presume easily give it up, and run infinite hazards in endeavouring to obtain one a little better, even if they had the prospect of attaining it. Our government is a good one, and must be much better as soon as we have expelled the enemy from our country, and buried in oblivion those prejudices which have done us infinitely more harm than any thing else. From our unhappy divisions, our enemies have derived more benefit, than they have ever done from the success of their arms; they have taken the advantage of our internal contentions, and endeavoured to crush us in this moment of adversity: these unfortunate dissentions have contributed upon every occasion to deprive us of that strength which is ever the attendant of national union. It is ridiculous to suppose that we can ever entertain the same affection for the people of Great-Britain we formerly did, or even to expect the renewal of those blessings we enjoyed under that government, previous to the stamp-act. While their manners remained entire, they corrected the vice of their laws and softened them to their own temper, but in all their late proceedings we see very few traces of that generosity, humanity and dignity which formerly characterized them. War seems to have suspended all the rules of moral obligation: civil wars strike deeply into the manners of the people, vitiate their politics, corrupt their morals, and even pervert the natural taste and relish of equity and justice: the very names of affection and kindred, which were the bond of union while we agreed, are now become incentives to rage and hatred. It is too late to flatter ourselves, that we shall not fall into this misfortune. Experience has convinced us that we are not exempt from the ordinary frailties of our nature, and that we have nothing to hope for but from PERSEVERANCE, that pillar of fire which can alone conduct us to the promised land. The affairs of Britain are certainly at this time in a most distressing situation; at war with France, Spain, Holland and America. She seems tamely to acquiesce in the loss of her East and West-India possessions, in the destruction of her commerce, and in the diminution of her credit, merely to cherish the delusive idea of reducing America; but after all her exertions, we must be convinced it is now wholly impossible America can ever be conquered; not a single district throughout our extensive continent has yet voluntarily submitted. Even in Carolina and Georgia (where from the loss of the army in Charlestown, they had the fairest opportunities) they now only occupy the spot they encamp on, and no more; wherever they move they spread devastation and horror, and their perfidy and cruelties invariably tend to unite the people more firmly in their opposition. At a time when we are insulted by enemies, long accustomed to conquer, when some of our governments are not so well established as we could wish, and their existence as a nation is endangered, it is too late to enquire minutely into the causes which have brought us into this situation. The conjuncture calls for the immediate exertion of whatever wisdom or vigour is left among us, and the man who withholds his assistance, on any pretence, is an enemy to his country. It is a common cause in which every one is concerned, and in which all should be engaged; the blunders of the ruling powers should be overlooked, and the gratification of personal animosities should give way to the public good of the community. At such a crisis, to arouse the drooping spirit of the people, to encourage the timid, to revive the despondings, and to animate the brave, is the duty of every friend to his country; for by vigorously resenting the injuries, and avenging the insults we have received, we lay the most solid foundation of peace, independence and safety.

A CAROLINA PLANTER.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Fashionable second hand CHARIOT, with harness complete for two horses; also a second hand PHAETON. For further particulars enquire of GEORGE WAY, coachmaker, in Arch Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

From the Nova Scotia Gazette, dated July 3.

BASSETERRE.

It is certain that when the laſt accounts came from windward, and that is not above four or five days ago, that the Britiſh and French fleets were in ſight of each other; that, in a ſhort time, we hope we ſhall be able to give a glorious though perhaps melancholy account of their proceedings.

We are glad to hear that the admiral intends, if he ſhould be fortunate enough to bring the enemy to a cloſe and general engagement, to ſhift his flag to a ſwift ſailing frigate, that he may be able to inſpect the conduct of all parts of his fleet, and enforce his orders. This is a meaſure that has been long wanting in the Britiſh navy: if we are not miſtaken, lord Howe was the firſt who broke through theſe rigid punctilios, while in America. —— Nobody doubted his lordſhip's courage, which had been exerted often in the ſervice of his country to great and glorious purpoſes. Admiral Rodney ſtands as fair in the annals of reputation as any gentleman who ever ſailed from Britain. The editor remembers him to have been a commodore ſo long ago as the year 1746. In the year 1749 he was ſent by government in ſearch of an iſland falſely ſaid to have been diſcovered: and ſo high was he in the eſtimation of the good old king, that, had the diſcovery been made, he had the royal permiſſion to call it Rodney's iſland. Since that early period he has gone through an extenſive round of naval ſervice. Laſt war he took Martinique; and we truſt in God he will this war have the honour of making a preſent of that iſland to his majeſty. If his king and country hold his life and abilities in ſuch high eſtimation as to entruſt their neareſt and deareſt concerns in the weſtern world to his care, it would border on high treaſon to the ſtate, and the blackeſt ingratitude to his prince, ſhould he wantonly hazard a life on which ſo much depended. We hope he will go on board the frigate.

Politicians aſſure us that the French admiral's principal concern ſeems to be how to convey the ſuccours to Hiſpaniola, which that iſland ſtands ſo much in need of, and which at this time are lying at Martinique.

The fear of the Britiſh ſquadron has hitherto retarded their departure; and it is ſaid, that M. de Treaville is to convoy them, with the homeward bound ſhips now ready to ſail to the Cape, where he is to take that trade under convoy to a certain latitude, where he leaves them under the care of half his fleet for France, while himſelf is to proceed to America, and endeavour to act againſt admiral Arbuthnot, in conjunction with the French ſhips already there. But it is more than probable this notable ſcheme may be diſconcerted, ſhould they happen to have a ſerious meeting with our admiral.

Sunday morning arrived from Penobſcot, his majeſty's armed ſhip Allegiance, on board of which came Brigadier general Campbell, 74th regiment, commander of his majeſty's forces in the province of Nova Scotia, and ſeveral other officers.

NEW-YORK. Auguſt 22.

An account of what befel the ſchooner Surprize, captain Roſs, who ſailed from Sandy Hook, the 29th ult.

The 29th in the evening we ſailed in company with the ſchoone General Arnold, about 12 o'clock at night, the watch upon deck ſaw a ſchooner cloſe under our lee, which they took to be our conſort, but on her coming cloſe alongſide and ordering us to ſtrike, at the ſame time pouring in a broadſide which wounded three men, we were obliged to ſtrike before a match or any light could be got, the watch having neglected to have a light:—ſhe proved to be the Young Cromwell captain Reed, of New-London, the captain uſed us very genteely, we arrived at New London, on the 31ſt, and were immediately paroled. The firſt of Auguſt, the ſhip Hannah, captain Watſon, from London for New-York, with a cargo of 80,000l. ſterling, was captured by the Minerva, captain Saltonſtall, of 18 guns, after an engagement of near two hours, they had two or three men only wounded on both ſides. The evening we were taken fell in with his majeſty's ſloop of war the Swallow, from Barbadoes with diſpatches for admiral Graves, ſhe informed us ſhe had an engagement with a brig a little before, but beat her off, ſhe proved to be, on her arrival here, the brig Sampſon of 18 ſixes, and who had put in here to refit, being much damaged, ſhe had 4 men killed and 14 wounded; the Swallow had 3 men wounded, ſhe carries on 14 fours. The 3d the brig la Fayette brought in his majeſty's tender brig Kitty, ſhe was in queſt of the fleet, and had a ſhort engagement. The 5th, the ſloop Jay brought in the brig ——, from Waterford for New-York, laden with proviſions, &c. Same day arrived the ——, who had an engagement with the general Arnold, and had two men killed and ſeveral wounded.

Tueſday evening laſt, captain William Harding, with about 40 men belonging to the refugee poſt on Bergen Neck, made an excurſion to Newark, in New-Jerſey, with an intention of ſurprizing a party of rebel ſix months men, ſtationed at that place, but happening to fall in with a patrole of only two men juſt on the borders of the town, one of which they took priſoner, but the other fired and ran off; by which means the rebels were alarmed, and in conſequence thoſe gallant ſpirits were diſappointed of their object; however they took four priſoners and collected about thirty head of cattle, which they conducted back with them to fort Delancey, on Bergen Neck. On this occaſion Mr. J. Coupar was unfortunately killed in attempting to make a priſoner of the patrole, who occaſioned the alarm, and whom it was in his power to have killed, but which in obedience of orders he forbore, in conſequence of which he loſt his own life, and his majeſty a loyal ſubject and good ſoldier, he having diſtinguiſhed himſelf as ſuch on many occaſions.

The following is an accurate liſt of the prizes brought into this port, ſince Saturday the 11th inſtant, by ſeveral of his majeſty's ſhips, and ſundry privateers.

Ships of war.—The Trumbull frigate, captain Nicholſon, of 32 guns, by his Majeſty's ſhips the Iris and General Monk.

The Belliſarius, of 24 guns, captain Munro, from Salem, by his Majeſty's frigates the Amphetrite, Medea, and Virginia privateer, belonging to meſſieurs Shedden and Goodrich.

The Aurora, of 24 guns, by his majeſty's ſhip Royal Oak.

The brig Mariamne, captain Whipple, of 16 guns, by his majeſty's frigate the Medea.

The Mercury of 10 guns, captain Lothrop, by the General Monk, captain Rodgers.

The privateer ſchooner Reſourſe, captain Audet, of 10 guns, by his majeſty's ſhip the Solebay.

Merchantmen.——The letter of marque ſhip revolution, captain M'Naughton, of 20 guns, by the Triumph captain Stout, and Hibernia, captain Dimpſey, from Philadelphia for the Cape.

Schooner Stephen, captain Kelly, by ditto and the General Arnold.

The ſhip Jack and Harry, captain Noel, by his majeſty's frigate the Amphion, &c. &c. from Salem for the Weſt-Indies, with lumber and fiſh.

Brig Mary retaken by ditto.

Brig Two Siſters, Monſ. Nevour, maſter, by the Savage ſloop of war, and Virginia privateer.

Brig Experiment, captain Stephens, by the Iris and General Monk.

Sloop Fortune, captain Miller, by his majeſty's ſhip Beaumont.

Sloop Delight, captain Charie, by the barge Lady's Delight captain Urian.

Brig Maria, captain Hawkins, from London for Halifax, loaded with proviſions, taken by the rebel brig Venus, captain Moore, belonging to Piſcataqua; but retaken by his majeſty's ſhip Chatham.

A lugger called l'Amiable Elizabeth, Jean B. Bubel, maſter, from l'Orient, for Philadelphia, with dry goods and wine, by his majeſty's ſhip Solebay.

The lateſt accounts from Albany, inform us, that Mr John Bleecker, late of New-York, had been made a priſoner of, and carried away to Canada. The rebel general Philip Schuyler, narrowly eſcaped being taken by the ſame ſtratagem, but by firing out of his houſe, and alarming the neighbourhood, he for that time eſcaped.

A party of loyaliſts have been down within about twelve miles of colonel Haſbrouck's, on the North-River, and ſet fire to, and conſumed 18 houſes; it is ſuppoſed the place thus deſtroyed, is either Marbletown or Monbuccus.

The following are genuine particulars relating to his majeſty's ſloop Swallow, commanded by captain Wells, and collected from a young gentleman an officer, arrived yeſterday from Fire Iſland, the veſſel had been diſpatched hither expreſs from the Weſt-Indies.

"When the Swallow was coming on the coaſt of America, ſhe was chaſed by a ſhip and brig, when another brig appeared a-head, and alſo gave chace to her, the Swallow ſhortened ſail, and engaged her for three quarters of an hour, when ſhe ſet ſail, and the ſloop's rigging being much cut and dark night coming on favoured the enemy's eſcape. Information has ſince been obtained, that the brig was the Sampſon, capt. Brooks, of 18 ſix pounders, who had four men killed and fourteen wounded, ſeven of which died the next day, and four of her guns diſmounted; the Swallow had three men wounded, and received no damage but in her rigging. The brig a-ſtern was called the Moſes, and might have come up during the action, but ſaid the other was ſo anxious to keep the prize to himſelf (before he knew her to be a veſſel of force) that they might be taken and be d—n'd.

"On the 12th inſt. the Swallow fell in with a brig privateer, called the Venus, of ten nines and four three pounders, formerly a letter of marque from Antigua, but having taken a prize the crew joined and took the veſſel from the maſter: ſhe engaged the ſloop two hours and then ſtruck, the captain of her being previouſly killed: the Swallow had four men wounded, our captain Wells was blown up by a cartridge of powder taking fire.

"On the 16th, having the Venus our prize in tow, and ſtanding in for the Hook, about twelve leagues diſtant the Swallow was cut off by four privateers, viz. two brigs, a ſchooner, and a ſloop, names unknown; we ran our veſſel on ſhore to prevent our falling into the rebels hands; and with great difficulty ſaved our people, as the enemy kept a continual fire over the ſmall iſland we ran upon (Fire Iſland). They burnt the Swallow and her prize the next day, finding it impoſſible to get her off, and we all imagine the enemy reaped no further advantage. Our captain is getting well after the unlucky diſaſter from the exploſion."

BOSTON, Auguſt 16.

Yeſterday arrived here, in 50 days from Breſt, his moſt chriſtian majeſty's frigate Magicienne, of 36 guns, together with a tranſport, having on board clothes and warlike ſtores of all kinds, on account of the United States. A number of French gentlemen of the army and navy, came paſſengers in the frigate, among whom is colonel Armong, a gentleman who has highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the cauſe of the United States; he has brought over with him arms, clothing, &c. compleat for his legion, now at head-quarters.

By theſe veſſels we have a confirmation of the taking of the homeward bound 'Statia fleet, of 25 ſail, the two Britiſh ſhips, their convoy, eſcaped; the value of thoſe taken, is eſtimated at fifteen million of French livres: That the French grand fleet ſailed from Breſt the 23d of June, in order to join the Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz, which, when effected, will amount to 40 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, &c. That the Dutch fleet, of about 20 ſail of the line, were ſtill lying at the Texel: That the Britiſh grand fleet, of 23 or 24 ſhips of the line, were in port, and it is ſaid will not attempt to put to ſea: That M. de Suffrin, commanding five French ſhips of the line, on his paſſage to the Eaſt Indies, met with commodore Johnſton, who had alſo under his command five Britiſh ſhips of the line, and a number of tranſports, bound, it is ſaid, on an expedition againſt the Dutch ſettlements at the Cape of Good-Hope, when the ſquadrons of both nations had an engagement, and after a ſevere conflict, the Britiſh gave way, and were forced to ſeek protection under the guns of a fort on the coaſt of Portugal; the French took two Britiſh tranſports of the above fleet: That the Dutch at the Cape of Good-Hope were ſtrongly fortifying that place, and that a Britiſh ſhip, very richly laden, inadvertenly going into that port, was taken by the Dutch.

By a veſſel arrived in a neighbouring port, in fifteen days from Guadaloupe, we learn, that nine ſail of French men of war, having under convoy 70 tranſports, were ſafe arrived at Martinico from France.

A brig with about 250 hogſheads of rum and ſugar, taken by the Auſtra and Hermoine frigates, arrived at Portſmouth laſt week.

Saturday laſt a prize brig laden with about 150 cheſts of tea, bound from London for Quebec, arrived at Salem.

Sunday arrived ſafe, a prize brig, bound from Guernſey to Quebec, laden with wine, gin, &c. taken by the Robin-Hood.

A number of very valuable prizes have arrived ſafe in port ſince our laſt.

Monday laſt a cartel arrived here, in 11 days from Halifax, in which came capt. Joſeph Olney, late commander of the privateer ſhip Independence, belonging to Providence, and capt. George W. Babcock, of the ſhip Venus, of this port; with moſt of their reſpective crews; together with captain Chiſm, of a privateer brig from Portſmouth, who inform, that they were lately captured by the Britiſh frigate Danae, captain Thomas Lloyd, from England bound to Halifax, who had under her convoy a fleet of about 12 ſail, and having on board ſir Andrew Snape Hammond, governor of Halifax. The above captains, together with their crews, were uſed with uncommon humanity and kindneſs, not only when on board, but alſo on their arrival at Halifax, both by the captain and the governor, and they take this method of publicly teſtifying their gratitude to thoſe gentlemen for the ſame.

In the above cartel returned Mr. William White, merchant, of this town, who went thither by permiſſion from this government, from whom we have received a letter, with a deſire that it might be made public, for the benefit of thoſe who may hereafter be taken priſoners and carried to Halifax.

Yeſterday arrived here a cartel from St. John's, Newfoundland, with 400 priſoners, lately taken and carried in there, belonging to the following veſſels, viz. brig Shark, capt. Allen, Boſton; ſhip Congreſs, capt. Ropes, Salem; ſhip Lewey, capt. Nicholas, Portſmouth; brig Active, capt. Pattin, Beverly; ſloop Fiſh-Hawk, ——Beverly; brig New Adventure, capt. Neill, Beverly; ſhip Oliver Cromwell, capt. Bray, Beverley; capt. Storer, letter of marque ſhip, Portſmouth.

A Halifax paper, of July 27, ſays, "Yeſterday arrived from England ſir Andrew Snape Hammond, lieutenant governor of this provice, commiſſioner of his majeſty's yard, with his lady and two children. We can aſſure the public from indiſputable authority, that a negociation for a general peace, is ſtill going forward at Vienna—That the ambaſſadors from the ſeveral courts intereſted are appointed, and that the ſucceſs of it is not doubted.

SALEM, Auguſt 14.

Since our laſt arrived ſafe in harbour, a prize brigantine to the privateer ſhip Porus, captain Carnes, of this port.

Alſo arrived, a ſnow prize to the privateer brig Montgomery, captain Hobbs.

Laſt Friday arrived here a brigantine, prize to the privateer brig Cato, captain Ferſon; her cargo conſiſts of wine, brandy, &c.

Saturday arrived at Beverly, a ſchooner prize to the brig Fortune, captain Ives, of that port; her cargo chiefly proviſions.

Another prize arrived ſafe, taken by the privateer ſhip Diſdain, captain Patterſon.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 17.

Thurſday evening of laſt week, a ſloop laden with boards, captured the ſouth ſide of Long Iſland, was brought in by a galley belonging to Pennſylvania.

Saturday an empty ſchooner was ſent in by the Young Cromwell privateer

Sunday was ſent in a ſchooner loaded with lumber, from Penobſcot bound to New-York, prize to the Young Cromwell, Randolph and Active privateers.

Laſt Sunday the brig Sampſon, captain Brooks, ſent into Connecticut river, a ſchooner laden with flour; ſhe was one of the fleet which ſailed from the Delaware with the Trumbull frigate, but was taken by the Britiſh, and retaken going into Sandy-Hook.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 21.

It appears by a liſt publiſhed by the royal marine of Spain, that the ſhips of war and privateers of that nation, had in the courſe of the laſt year, taken from the Engliſh 325 ſhips, viz. Taken by Don Cordova 57, including 5 Indiamen; Don Langara 30; Calton 27; Galvez 32; Barcelo 97; and 4 Bilanders; and by privateers 78 ſhips.

We learn from New-York, that ſince the departure of Arbuthnot, our countrymen, priſoners there, have been treated with a conſiderable degree of humanity, by the particular orders of admiral Graves.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 23.

We have the pleaſure to aſſure the public from the beſt authority, that the troops under the command of generals Sumpter and Marion and lieutenant colonel Lee, mentioned in our laſt as detached againſt Monk's Corner and Dorcheſter, have been in a great meaſure ſucceſsful. They obliged the enemy to abandon their works at Bigger's church, and captured all their baggage; took upwards of 140 priſoners, killed an equal number, with the inconſiderable loſs of 20 killed and 40 wounded. At Bigger's church ſeveral waggons and 200 horſes fell into our hands, one of the waggons loaded with ammunition. Four veſſels filled with ſtores were taken and deſtroyed; amongſt the ſtores there were 70 pipes of wine. Lee's legion behaved on this occaſion with their uſual gallantry, and the ſtate horſe and militia of South-Carolina, acted with an addreſs and bravery, that would have done honour to the veterans of any country, although engaged with the enemy for near two hours, between the diſtance of 40 and 80 yards, they ſtood firm and unmoved. This manoeuvre has been attended with ſome of the deſired conſequences; it has obliged Rawdon to move

down the country with the greater part of his force; the remainder were ſtill at Orangeburg. Theſe advices are as late as July 24.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 21.

By the lateſt accounts from Virginia, we learn, that the Britiſh army, conſiſting of about five thouſand men, under the command of earl Cornwallis, ſtill occupied Glouceſter and York-Town, where they were erecting ſtrong works, in which they were aided by the labour of about 3000 negroes.

Several ſmall picaroons, from New York, now infeſt our bay. They have lately taken one or two ſmall veſſels near the mouth of Potomack.

Lord Dunmore, with two or three regiments, and a number of refugees, it is ſaid, ſailed from England, for Virginia, about the beginning of laſt June.

The marquis de la Fayette's Head-Quarters were, a few days ago, near Ruffin's ferry, on Pamonky, a branch of York river, in Virginia, 30 miles northward of Williamſburg. At the ſame time general Wayne, (with his diviſion of troops) was at Bottom's Bridge, about 15 miles ſouthward of Richmond, on the Williamſburg road.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Auguſt 20.

The following account from Schoharie, and accounts of the captivity and releaſe of Mr. Bleecker, and the robbery of gen. Schuyler's houſe, mentioned in our laſt, came too late for our paper of laſt week.

About the 25th ult. between 20 and 30 Indians and Tories, made their appearance at Schoharie, and went to a houſe where they found a woman with two ſons, nearly grown up, and ſome other children—One of the ſons they barbarouſly murdered in the preſence of the mother, though no reſiſtance had been made; the other, after ſetting fire to the houſe, which the woman however found means to extinguiſh, they carried off. They killed two other unarmed men who fell in their way, burnt one houſe and two barns, and were proceeding to the houſe of major Becker; but being diſcovered before they got quite to the houſe, the major, with two other men, took to their arms, and in a ſhort time beat them off, leaving one of their wounded in the field; and from the diſcovery of blood in ſeveral places, 'tis probable that was not all the loſs. The gallant behaviour of major Becker, and the two men, not only does them great honour, but in all probability prevented much greater miſchief being done in the neighbourhood.

We have the pleaſure of informing the public, that John Bleecker, eſq; who ſome days ſince was kidnapped at his place at Tomheneck, a few miles above Albany, is retaken and ſafely returned to Albany. He was taken by a party under the command of one Howard, who had his orders in writing from col. St. Leger, commanding at St. John's. Howard and his party were ſecured by ſome perſons in the Grants, who went in purſuit of them: and it is expected they will meet the fate, which a practice ſo contrary to the law of nations merits.

It appears that the Britiſh are not aſhamed to employ their adherents, thus to ſteal away inhabitants out of the country; and even condeſcend to offer rewards for the encouragement of this low unmanly buſineſs.

On the evening of the 7th inſt. a certain capt. Meyer, formerly of Albany county, now of Rogers's rangers, at the head of 18 or 20 men, came to the houſe of general Schuyler, at Albany, and on being refuſed admittance at the back gate, they forced it, entered the kitchen, and had proceeded to the back hall, before they were met by four white men and two blacks, who on diſcovering them had been for their arms---the brave oppoſition made by theſe men and blacks, afforded general Schuyler time to gain his bed room, where his arms were depoſited---by this time the enemy had taken two of the men, wounded a third, and obliged the fourth, with the negroes, to ſeek ſhelter in the cellar. Some of the party then attempted to ſurround the houſe, whilſt others entered. Thoſe in the quarter expoſed to general Schuyler's fire, retired on the firſt diſcharge; though he repeated the fire frequently to alarm the town. In the mean time Meyers, with ſome of the party, had got up the ſtairs, in the paſſage leading to the bed-room; but, on hearing the general call to the citizens, to haſten up and ſurround the houſe, retired with precipitation. Though the citizens made all poſſible diſpatch and their approach was probably the means of the villains going off yet they came too late---the party had carried off the two priſoners, and ſome of the general's plate. General Clinton immediately on the alarm, had ordered out a party of the regular troops, but as they were more remote than the citizens, they conſequently could not arrive in ſeaſon. Parties were immediately ſent out, taking different routes, in purſuit of them, but by the laſt accounts, had not fallen in with them.

Laſt week we had repeated advices, of miſchief done by the enemy, at Warſing and places adjacent, about 30 miles back of Kingſton ſoutherly, on the road from thence to Philadelphia. We have received no authenticated account of the matter, but the common report is, that the enemy conſiſted of about 200 Indians, or more ſavage inhabitants painted and dreſſed like them, and about 80 or 90 tories: that they had burnt or deſtroyed about 14 houſes, with all the hay, grain and other property they could find, and had carried off ſeveral of the inhabitants, among whom were two members of our late aſſembly: that there were 70 or 80 of our ſoldiers quartered in the neighbourhood at different houſes, moſt of which the enemy attacked, but were beat off, and prevented from burning or doing any material damage. Hence it appears that theſe cowardly villains, only mean to attack the defenceleſs, and that, like the Devil, by whoſe ſpirit they are actuated, if they are reſiſted they will flee from us. The militia, to the number of 500, under colonel Pawling, we hear were in purſuit of them.

Genteel Furniſhed Lodgings.

Five Rooms, with the Uſe of a Kitchen. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 28.

A letter from Baltimore mentions, that a waggon, laden with ammunition, &c. deſigned for the uſe of ſundry perſons who have lately been detected in a daring conſpiracy againſt the ſtate, (ſome of whom were lately executed) was intercepted on its way to Fredericktown, but that the driver had made his eſcape.

The ſame letter ſays, that a report prevailed there, that two actions had lately happened in South-Carolina, between general Greene and lord Rawdon, the event of which was favourable to our worthy general, who had finally cut off lord Rawdon's communication with Charleſtown.

On MONDAY,

The 3d of September, at 10 o'Clock, in the Forenoon, At the Coffee-Houſe,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Brigantine Active,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, as ſhe now lays at Bright's wharf, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Marſhal's Office and the Place of Sale; Being a Prize, taken by the privateer Ship ROYAL LOUIS.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

To-morrow Evening,

At VII o'Clock, at the Coffee Houſe, Will be SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets. The lot is 14 feet 10 inches front and 51 feet deep, with the privilege of two alleys adjoining. Subject to a ground-rent of eight buſhels and three fortieths of a buſhel of wheat, which may be purchaſed off at 14 years purchaſe, any time between the years 1784 and 1794: the money to be paid in ten days after the ſale.

Aug. 28, 1781.

A Front Room, ſuitable for a ſtore, to be let. Enquire of the Printer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. M'Fall, who conducted a brigade of teams, raiſed in Bucks county, from Trenton to Camp, near Hackenſack, in Auguſt, 1780, laden with cloathing and ſtores for the Pennſylvania line, is requeſted to take NOTICE, That a Box of Cloathing in one of his teams, driven by William Delaware, had been broken open, and Two FUR HATS (which coſt in Philadelphia, at that time, a Half-Johannes each) taken out; I made the diſcovery immediately after the teams left camp; Mr. M'Fall will therefore pleaſe to ſtop that ſum in payment from William Delaware, as I will call on him ſhortly for the Money; having been obliged to pay the gentleman to whom the Hats belonged.

ANDREW LYTLE, lieut. 5th Penn. Reg.

At that time ſtate Commiſſary to the Pennſylvania Line.

Reading, Aug. 20.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24.

Whereas ſundry Applications

have been made by the Street-Commiſſioners, to divers of the Inhabitants, to remove ſundry Obſtructions in the Streets of the City, without the deſired Effect: The Commiſſioners, therefore, think it neceſſary to re puboliſh the following Extract of the Law, relative thereto, for the Information of all concerned; at the ſame time they give public NOTICE, That they are determined to put the ſaid law in force, by fineing all thoſe that do not comply therewith by the 15th day of September, next enſuing.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall hereafter ſet ſet up or place any ſign, ſign poſt, board, pole, or other device or thing whatſoever, (except ſuch perſons as ſhall keep a public inn for the entertainment of travellers with their horſes) to denote or ſhew his, her or their place of reſidence, or his, her, or their occupation or buſineſs, or the merchandize or things which he, ſhe or they hath or have to diſpoſe of, in any of the ſtreets, lanes or alleys of the city of Philadelphia, or which ſhall extend from his, her or their dwellings into the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or if any perſon or perſons (except as is before excepted) to whom any ſign, ſign-poſt, board, pole or other device or thing, aforeſaid, already ſet up and placed as aforeſaid, ſhall permit or ſuffer the ſame to remain ſet up and placed in any of the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or to extend into the ſame, every ſuch perſon or perſons, being thereof legally convicted, before any Juſtice of the Peace of the ſaid city, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, to be paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners, and by them to be applied to the paving and cleanſing the ſaid ſtreets; and the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed, impowered and required, to take down and remove all and every ſuch ſign, ſign-poſt, board, pole and other device and thing aforeſaid (except as is before excepted) which they ſhall find to ſet up and placed in the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or extending as aforeſaid into the ſame; and the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby further authoriſed and impowered to remove or cauſe to be removed, all manner of obſtructions to the paſſage through the ſaid ſtreets, which they ſhall find remaining in the ſame an unneceſſary length of time.

"Provided always nevertheleſs, That nothing herein contained ſhall be deemed, taken or conſtrued, to prevent any perſon or perſons to ſet up or place any ſuch ſign, ſign-board, pole, or other device or thing aforeſaid, againſt the walls of their ſeveral dwellings ſo that the ſame ſhall not project or extend into the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, more than ſix inches."

The Subſcriber informs the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, That he again keeps

Horſes at Livery,

At his STABLES, on the eaſt ſide of Seventh ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet (which have been occupied by the United States, ſince the latter end of December, 1776, and called the Continental Stables) ſuch Gentlemen as chooſe to ſend their Horſes may be aſſured that Juſtice will be done them, by

Aug. 28. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Dellaps *Commiſſion-Store,*

The corner of Cheſnut ſtreet, in Third ſtreet, Has for SALE the following Articles;

SUGAR and Coffee,
Gunpowder,
Fine Umbro,
Ditto Roman Blue Black,
Ditto Stone Ware,
Chimney Tiles,
Plaiſterers Trowels,
Superfine black Cloth,
Shoe and knee Buckles,
Six Plate Stoves, with Pipes,
Quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,
Fullers Preſs-Boards,
Bonnet Boards,
Playing Cards,
Leather and braſs Ink-Pots,
Ink-Stands,
Sand Boxes,
Ink-Powder,
Spelling Books,
Primmers,
Childrens Books,
Wafers,
Sealing-Wax,
Quills,
Pocket-Books,
Slate ditto,
Blank account Ditto,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the above Store is to be diſpoſed of

A neat Collection of Books,

Among which are——Bell's Britiſh Theatre, 18 vols. Joſephus's Works, 4 vols. Buchan's Family Phyſician, Claſſics, Law Books, Magazines, Monthly Reviews, Annual Regiſters, Novels, Hiſtories and School Books, &c. &c.

GOODS received on Commiſſion at ſaid Store; and thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom may depend on punctuality and diſpatch.

N. B Ready Money for undreſt Quills, new and old Books, linen Rags, old Ropes and Sails, and empty Phials.

THE ſubſcriber will open SCHOOL on Monday the 3d of September next, back of the Fountain Tavern, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where the utmoſt Endeavours will be uſed to aſſiſt and advance ſuch Youth, in uſeful Learning, as ſhall be committed to the care of

Philad. Aug. 28, 1781. JAMES H. THOMSON.

WHEREAS my Wife, MARY Crowden, has contracted Debts, without my knowledge and Conſent. This is to forwarn all Perſons from truſting the ſaid Mary Crowden, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting.

Philad. Aug 27, 1781. JOHN CROWDEN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1781.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 19th ult. a ſmall dark brindle COW, has four white feet, white belly, and white flanks, a ſmall head with ſmall horns turned in. Whoever takes up ſaid cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Swanſon-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite colonel Knox's, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by JAMES STEWART.

Old Jamaica & Barbadoes Cane SPIRITS,

Weſt-India RUM.

Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriff WINES.

PORT and CLARET in Bottles.

SUGAR.

COFFEE &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Adam Hubley,

In the old burnt STORES in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below Walnut ſtreet.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of buſineſs on Commiſſion. Buys and ſells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As alſo,

Pennſylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the higheſt price given.

He gives conſtant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to ſeven in the afternoon.

TENCH COXE

Has for SALE, at his STORE on the ſouth ſide of Walnut ſtreet, the third door from Second-ſtreet,

A neat aſſortment of ſhirting linens, broad and narrow dowlaſs, platellas and Scotch linens, a few pieces of faſhionable ſilks, needles, &c. White and brown ſugars, in hogſheads, barrels and boxes, Maryland Tobacco; white biſcuits in kegs.

Drugs and Medicines.

Juſt Imported from Europe, And
To be Sold by the Subſcriber,
At the North-eaſt Corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,
a choice and neat ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Of the firſt Quality; and amongſt others the following
ARTICLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALLUM,
Antimony,
Aſſafœtida,
Baſelicum,
Calomel ppt.
Camphor,
Caſtile Soap,
Cochineal,
Coroſive Sublimate,
Cream of Tartar,
Flour of Sulpher,
—— of Zink,
Gum Ammoniac,
—— Arabic,
—— Myrrh,
—— Olibanum,
—— Scammony,
Jalap in Powder,
Ipeacuanna ditto,
Jeſuit's Bark,
Liquorice Ball,
Manna,
Magneſia,
Opium,
Oil of Anniſeed,
Rhubarb,
Saltpetre,
Spirits of Nitre,
—— of Wine,
Sweet Oil,
Spaniſh Flies,
Saffron,
Tartar Emetic,
Quickſilver Ointment,
Vomits and Purges of different kinds, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ANDERSON'S Pills,
Bateman's Drops,
Daff,'s Elixir,
Harlem Oil,
Keyſer's Pills,
Turlington's Balſam.

Phyſicians and Family Preſcriptions, Medicine Cheſts for Sea Surgeons, and Orders of Country Practitioners, neatly put up in the moſt approved Methods, by

HENRY LAND, Druggiſt and Apothecary.

TO BE SOLD AS ABOVE,
Ryan's incomparable Worm deſtroying
SUGAR PLUMBS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all Families.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendant excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenure, or guts next the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders: they are one of the beſt purges in the world for groſs bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours, which ſtop up the parts and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled head-achs and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight as loaf-ſugar.

I have by theſe plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe plumbs are the ruin of many children conſtitutions.

Theſe plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleanſing the reins of ſlime; it expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off ſour vapours which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; cauſes a good appetite and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronic diſtempers, as aſthmas, phthiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all deſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to old age. Theſe plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the female ſex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box containing one dozen of theſe plumbs, with printed directions.

Diognoſtic Signs of Worms.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dullneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, knawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from one to two years may eat one plumb, from two to four one and a half, from four to ſix two, from ſix to eight two and a half, from eight to twelve three, from twelve to fifteen, and all above that age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before up-riſing, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel: in taking them, the patient muſt ſtay two or three days betwixt each doſe.

In agues the ſame quantity muſt be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity above mentioned.

FOR SALE,

THREE Brick HOUSES, each three ſtories high, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near South ſtreet; the Lot on which they ſtand is 42 feet 6 inches front, and in depth 70 feet: They will be ſold ſeperate; clear of incumbrances.

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, adjoining to the northward of the Bank Meeting-houſe, being 22 feet front and 88 feet and a half deep, having an old Brick Houſe thereon; clear of ground-rent.

A Three Story Brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a large Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, and oppoſite the end of Union-ſtreet; the Lot is 44 feet front, and extends in depth 180 feet, to a back ſtreet 36 feet wide, on the front of which is a large Frame Building, with Stables, and a Garden and Graſs-plot; ſubject to a ground-rent of 20l. per ann. and a leaſe which will expire the 7th of June next, at 70l. per ann. the purchaſer to have the rent from time of ſale.

A large LOT of GROUND, with a Two Story Brick Houſe and Kitchen, Frame Tenement, Blackſmith Shop and a Frame Stable thereon, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the laſt; the Lot is 100 feet on Fourth-ſtreet and 60 feet on Union-ſtreet and Cypreſs-alley, clear of ground-rent, and will be ſold ſeperate if it ſuits the purchaſer.

A Piece of 5 Acres of GRASS GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Wiſſahickon road, oppoſite Peel-Hall, bounded on the ſouth ſide by a 50 feet lane.

A PIECE of about 2 Acres and a Quarter on Shippen's lane, about a mile from the city, with a neat Frame Tenement thereon, about an acre in graſs, and the remainder garden and fruit trees.

A PIECE of 7 Acres of LAND, in Paſſyunk, about two miles from the city, adjoining Blair M'Clanachan and Lawrence Sickle.

ALSO, A number of other Houſes and Lots in the city, and Plantations and Lands in different parts of the county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Premiſes, may know the terms by applying to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office in Walnut-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the corner of Third ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Wilmington, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the town of Wilmington, in the county of Newcaſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, on Saturday, the 1ſt day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the libel of Captain JOHN EARLE, (qui tam, &c.) againſt the Schooner BETSEY (formerly called Succeſs) lately commanded by a certain Captain William Ridgway, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the ſaid Schooner, or any perſon or perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid libel.

By Order of the Judge,
Aug. 13. BENJAMIN VINING, Regiſter.

Notice is hereby given, That

the COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY, for ſettling and adjuſting the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-Houſe, on MONDAY, the 20th of Auguſt next, and give Attendance until the Fourth of September following: At which Time and Place all Treaſurers, Commiſſioners, Collectors of Exciſe and others, by law directed to ſettle annually with the Committee of Aſſembly, are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
EVAN EVANS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
} Committee of Accounts.

July 10.

TO BE SOLD,

That valuable Tract of Land,

On which the ſubſcriber now lives, in Virginia, containing near 4000 acres, laying on James river, 20 miles above Richmond: The great fertility of this Land, proper for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Grain of all ſorts, &c. a large Portion of MEADOW, excellent ſtreams for Mills, and its proximity to navigation and the ſeat of government, render this Tract of Land equal, if not ſuperior, to any Lands in the State. JOHN TAYLOE GRIFFIN.

N. B. For further information apply to the honourable CYRUS GRIFFIN, Eſquire, in Philadelphia.

To be Sold, in Philadelphia,

A new Frame Building, made

of the beſt materials, and compleatly finiſhed inſide: Alſo, A pleaſant Riding and good Carriage HORSE, about fourteen hands high; young and handſome—The Price 30l. Alſo,

A good CHARIOT, with a Sett of Harneſs: The Price 80l.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Aſſortment of the Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Durcons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Panturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauze and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffaties,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edging,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skeleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toffels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Farrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

WANTS A PLACE,

As a Houſe-keeper, a Woman who can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Middle Aged Man, who underſtands the management of horſes, and would be willing to wait on a ſingle gentleman. Enquire of the Printer.

STOLEN,

Out of the yard of the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, two or three nights ago, a ſixteen gallon BRASS KETTLE, a WOOD SAW, and ſome other articles; the Kettle had three patches on the bottom, upon places where feet had been fixed. Whoever diſcovers the perſon or perſons concerned in taking it, ſo that they can be apprehended and brought to juſtice, and the Kettle, &c. recovered, ſhall receive ONE HALF JOHANNES reward. Shou'd it be offered for ſale, it's requeſted it may be ſtopped.

Aug. 24. GEO. CAMPBELL.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 775.

This Day, at 12 o'Clock

AT NOON,

At the Coffee House, Will be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, the PRIZE SHIP

DIMSDALE,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

Aug. 30. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

On MONDAY,

The 3d of September, at 10 o'Clock, in the Forenoon. At the Coffee-House,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Brigantine Active,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, as she now lays at Bright's wharf, between Race and Vine-streets, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Marshal's Office and the Place of Sale; Being a Prize, taken by the privateer Ship ROYAL LOUIS.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

A further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, THIS DAY, (August 30) at three o'clock in the forenoon. A plan of the lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as in the former sales, except the time of payment, which is as follows—One fourth part to be paid within three days after sale, the remaining three fourths within six months after sale.

To be sold, cheap for cash, a

Two Story Brick House, with four rooms on a floor, and a Wooden Tenement adjoining, on the same lot, which is forty six feet on Second street and two hundred deep, situate between Queen and Christian-streets, Southwark.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

That valuable Tract of Land,

On which the subscriber now lives, in Virginia, containing near 4000 acres, laying on James river, 20 miles above Richmond; The great fertility of this Land, proper for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Grain of all sorts, &c. a large Portion of MEADOW, excellent streams for Mills, and its proximity to navigation and the seat of government, render this Tract of Land equal, if not superior to any Lands in the State.

JOHN TAYLOE GRIFFIN.

N. B. For further information apply to the honourable CYRUS GRIFFIN, Esquire, in Philadelphia.

To be Sold, in Philadelphia,

A new Frame Building, made

of the best materials, and compleatly finished inside: Also, A pleasant Riding and good Carriage HORSE, about fourteen hands high; young and handsome—The Price 30l. Also,

A good CHARIOT, with a Sett of Harness: The Price 80l.

THE subscriber will open SCHOOL on Monday the 3d of September next, back of the Fountain Tavern, in Chesnut street, between Second and Third-streets, where the utmost Endeavours will be used to assist and advance such Youth, in useful Learning, as shall be committed to the care of

Philad. Aug. 28, 1781. JAMES H. THOMSON.

Four Dollars Reward.

Went adrift from Lad's Cove, about two weeks ago, a large FISHING BOAT made of black walnut timber. Whoever takes up said boat, and delivers her to CHARLES WEST, at the mouth of Timber creek, or to WILLIAM HUG, at Gloucester, shall receive the above reward.

Wilmington, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the town of Wilmington, in the county of Newcastle, in the Delaware state, on Saturday, the 1st day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the libel of Captain JOHN EARLE, (qui tam, &c.) against the Schooner BETSEY (formerly called Success) lately commanded by a certain Captain William Ridgway, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said Schooner, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said libel.

By Order of the Judge,

Aug. 13. BENJAMIN VINING, Register.

Best LIVEROIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of the late Kendall Lee, Esquire, will be Sold, on the Premises, to the highest Bidder, on the 5th day of September next, (if fair) if not, the next fair Day, for Gold or Silver,

A Tract of Land, lying in the

county of Northampton, Malchepurgo inlet, in Virginia, containing about 1000 Acres: It is exceeding fine land, and remarkably well situated for trade; a good Title and Deed will be made for the lands on the first of January next, when possession may be had: One fifth part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the land; one fifth on the first of August, 1784; one fifth on the first of March, 1787; one fifth on the first of April, 1789; and the remaining fifth on the first of June, 1793. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser for the payment of the last mentioned four-fifths; the bond to bear interest from the date, and the interest to be paid annually in the like money.

WILLIAM LEE,
GEORGE LEE, } Executors.

To be Let for the Season, about

Thirty Acres of excellent Upland PASTURE: Also, To be Let for the Season, or for a Term of Years, Two PASTURE LOTTS; one containing about Ten, the other about Eight Acres, adjoining the South street of the City. For Terms enquire of

SAMUEL POWEL.

TO BE SOLD,

Two-thirds of a Lease,

For 6 years and 5 months, from the 1st day of November next,

Of Greenwich Forge,

Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and about 600 Acres of Land; situated on Musconekunk creek, in Sussex county, New-Jersey, six miles from Durham furnace: The Forge has been rebuilt last summer, and the Grist Mill is repaired; with a good Farm, and about 20 acres of mowable Meadow on the premises. There is also included in said Lease, 4 valuable Negroes, 3 of which are good Forge-men. For further particulars enquire of RICHARD BACKHOUSE, at Durham Furnace, or SAMUEL WILLIAMS, at said Forge.

WANTS EMPLOY,

In Mercantile Business,

A PERSON regularly bred to Commerce, and has exercised in Holland, and for five years, last past, in Maryland; is tolerably well acquainted with Book-keeping and Merchants Accounts in general; understands the English, French, German and Dutch languages sufficiently.

Can he not obtain a place of constant occupation, he would for a very moderate salary engage to keep accompts for 2, 3 or more gentlemen Shop-keepers, or others of business less extensive.

Whereas he has done much in Tobacco business, and is well known to the Virginia and Maryland Planters, as well as to all the different Stages and Landings; he would strain his utmost Vigilance, for the interest of any one inclinable to a purchase or undertaking of that nature. Enquire of the printer.

Continuation of LETTERS found on board the British Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

Duplicate.

Copy of a letter from lord George Germain to brigadier general Maclean.

Whitehall, 28th of February, 1781.

SIR,

MESSIEURS Watson and Rashley, having informed me that their ships are preparing to sail for Halifax, I take the opportunity of acquainting you, that I have received your letters of the 13th and 20th of November; and I was very happy to find by the former, that you had been able to put Halifax in a respectable state; for I am fully convinced they will be well defended against whatever force may come against them, while you command the king's troops in Nova-Scotia.

By a return of the garrison in the island of St. John, and a calculation of its expence, I have received from governor Patterson, I find there are five companies there, besides the St. John's volunteers, and that the amount of the cost to Great-Britain, is upwards of 11,000l. per annum; which surprised me very much, as it never was intended that more than 100 men should have been stationed there, under the command of a captain; and the governor states it as his opinion, that that number would be fully sufficient for the security of the island, assisted by the militia, which he assures me is encreased to 1000 men: I have, therefore, written to sir Henry Clinton, to withdraw the five companies from St. John's, and add them to the garrison of Halifax, and to give the governor orders to augment captain Calbeck's company of St John's volunteers to 100 privates, without making any addition of officers, and reducing the captain-lieutenant. No batt or forage money is to be allowed them while they remain upon the island, nor any staff-officer, except a surgeon's mate.

The works which have been laid out and constructed, are, I understand, upon so injudicious and extensive a plan, that they would require a larger garrison than even the six companies now there, to defend them; engineer will therefore be ordered to desist from carrying them on, and only compleat so much of the barracks as will be necessary to lodge the 100 men, and erect a block-house for a place of retreat, and a battery to defend the harbour.

Several of the militia are without arms, and at the governor's request, I have ordered 300 stand, with a proportion of ammunition, to be sent out to Halifax in Mess'rs Watson and Rashley's ships, to your care; and you will be pleased to forward them to governor Patterson, by the vessels which you send to bring away the five companies.

I hope you will soon receive from sir Henry Clinton, a more considerable addition to your force, than these five companies will make, in order to enable you to take possession of the remainder of the province of Main, by establishing a post at Townshend or Falmouth in Casco Bay; for if he be successful in his operations to the southward, I hope he will be able to spare a detachment, sufficient to enable you to effect this business.

Your representation, and one from the commissary to the treasury, of the injury the public sustain, by the demand of the provincial duty upon rum imported for the use of the king's troops, have been referred to the board of trade and plantations for consideration, and inclosed I send you a copy of the deputy-secretary's letter to Mr. Knox, containing their lordships opinion upon the subject; and I have by this conveyance signified to the lieutenant-governor, the king's commands, to press the assembly to make the amendment to the former act their lordships point out as necessary and proper for the purpose.

Mr. Nutting, who is at present usefully employed at Languard Fort, will go out in the spring to be employed at Casco Bay as he before was at Penobscot; and as he suffered much, both in his person and property, for his loyalty, you will, in the mean time, continue to him his appointment of overseer of works, and surveyor of lumber.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Genteel Furnished Lodgings.

Five Rooms, with the Use of a Kitchen. Enquire of the Printer.

UTRECHT, May 7, 1781.

It appears that, by ſmall degrees, the Americans will at laſt obtain from this republic, what they have thought incumbent on them to refuſe hitherto, both for fear of giving diſpleaſure to the court of London, and alſo becauſe the ſtates general wiſhed to perſevere in their reſolution of not interfering either directly or indirectly, in the quarrel that had ariſen between Great-Britain and her colonies. An article from the Hague mentions that Mr. Adams, who is furniſhed with full powers for ſupporting the character of miniſter to the United States of North-America, whenever the intereſt of his conſtituents ſhall make it neceſſary, and who only made his appearance at the Hague incognito, has now taken up his reſidence there, and has been preſented at the houſe of the preſident to the aſſembly of the ſtates-general. M. Le Baron de Lynden tot Hemmen, filled the above place, on the part of the province of Guelderland: and it is ſaid, that Mr. Adams being deſirous of preſenting his letters of credence to him in quality of miniſter to the Congreſs, M. Le Baron de Lynden informed him, "That as the republic had not yet acknowledgd the independence of the colonies of North-America, he could not accept his credentials, but he would make report of them to the aſſembly."

They add, that upon this reply Mr. Adams retired, that the province of Zealand would not deliberate upon the report made by the preſident, but that the deputies of the ſix other provinces had accepted of it, with a deſign of tranſmitting it to their reſpective ſtates for the purpoſe of receiving their opinion on this important ſubject.

Madrid, April 27. The laſt letters from the commanders of the blockade of Gibraltar adviſe, that the fire of that place wounded three of our ſoldiers the 16th; and that our fire had made a freſh havock among the enemy's batteries, and has again ſet fire to ſeveral parts of the town. A bomb fell on the powder magazine, but had no effect. The fire of our gun boats and bomb ketches, annoy very much the enemy's ſhips, but we perceived that it did not prevent their unloading them with precipitation.

The 17th the ſame fire was continued, and we perceived that the flames had deſtroyed the convent of la Merci' which ſerved for a magazine; and that ſeveral buildings were on fire. Notwithſtanding that ſhips of every rate were cruizeing in the bay, one of our feluccas took an Engliſh tartan, with 11 men, laden with proviſions. The 18th and 19th we continued to moleſt the enemy's ſhips, even in their anchorage, and the fire from our line on the town burnt another magazine.

The 20th, at ten in the morning, our gun-boats attacked again, and fought for upwards of an hour the ſhips of war at anchor in the bay, and ſeveral others that were under ſail; and did not give over until the wind became too ſtrong for them. The fire from our line again cauſed another conflagration in the town.

The wind beginning to blow from the eaſt, the enemy began to prepare to leave the Straits, and they hurryed their manoeuvres in ſuch a manner during the night, that the whole ſquadron had got into the ocean without waiting for the convoy from Mahon. During the ſtay in the port they had good weather, favourable to the unloading of their ſtores, and which did not permit us to make uſe of our fireſhips that were in readineſs for the purpoſe.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Wedneſday, May 30, 1781.

MR. Sawbridge, after a ſhort preface, made his motion for bringing in a bill, for ſhortening the duration of parliament. He was ſeconded by Mr. Wilkes, and ſupported by Mr. Turner, and ſir Philip Jennings Clerke. Not a word was ſaid on the other ſide of the houſe, but there was a diviſion.

Ayes 29 Noes 59.

Mr. Hardey lamented the ill ſucceſs that had on former occaſions attended the motions, ſimilar to that he was now about to make, relative to America. He owned his own incapacity to repreſent the neceſſity of the meaſure with the force he could wiſh, and which the matter required; but the great importance of the buſineſs urged him to bring it once more forward, and hoped for the aſſiſtance of gentlemen who were poſſeſſed of greater abilities. He ſaid the American war had been very deſtructive both to them and to this country, and therefore moved, that it be taken into ſerious conſideration, and a plan formed to come to an agreement.

Sir Philip J. Clerke ſaid a few words in defence of the motion, and ſeconded it.

Sir George Saville roſe and expreſſed great indignation at ſeeing miniſters treat a queſtion of ſuch magnitude with ſo great contempt; he thought that if they were not inclined to accede to the propoſition, they ought at leaſt, in common decency, to aſſign ſome reaſon for their conduct, and not paſs the matter over in contemptuous ſilence.

Lord North aſſured the hon. baronet, that his ſilence did not proceed from any want of reſpect for the houſe; and that his only reaſon for not ſpeaking to the queſtion was, that the ſubject had been ſo often diſcuſſed before, that he thought it needleſs to debate it any more. In his opinion ſuch a bill as the hon. member had moved for, was totally unneceſſary; becauſe, if the king was inclined to make peace upon terms that would diſhonour him, he had already as ample powers as he could wiſh for: it was a part of his prerogative to make peace and war; and therefore he had no occaſion to apply for new powers, while he was already veſted with ſufficient conſtitutional powers, to make peace. It was true indeed, that in making peace there might occur certain points, on which it would be neceſſary to conſult with parliament; but when the caſes ſhould offer then it would be time enough to apply to parliament. But it was not neceſſary to make that application now, on account of the act for allowing to the commanders and companies of men of war, the American property that they ſhould ſeize. The act was certainly calculated to operate only as long as hoſtilities would laſt; and therefore as ſoon as the king ſhould put an end to the hoſtilities, the operation of that act would ceaſe of courſe.

Mr. Fox allowed that his majeſty had the power of entering into a war, and making peace, with foreign powers; but this was not a war, it was only a rebellion or inſurrection in the colonies, to do themſelves juſtice when they thought themſelves oppreſſed, and troops were ſent to quell the ſaid inſurrection. In this caſe his majeſty ought not to do any thing without their concurrence; but what ſignified power without will? and will there was none, nor did he ſuppoſe would be, while the preſent miniſters were in power: it was their intereſt to continue in it, and therefore perſuaded their ſovereign, that the war muſt be carried on for the dignity of his crown; for the longer the war continued the greater was his importance. This he did not altogether deny, but he was ſure that every man would to the utmoſt ſupport the dignity of the crown on every occaſion; but when his ſervants inſtilled into him falſe notions, it became all ranks of men to reprobate their conduct. He foreſaw there was as little proſpect now of this motion ſucceeding as any former one; and that peace with America was very far off; indeed it muſt continue as long as the preſent miniſtry continued; for whenever that deſireable event happened, they knew they muſt loſe their places. War produced loans, loans produced douceurs, and douceurs produced parliament men, ſo that it would be madneſs to imagine ſuch a ſtep would be taken by them.

As a proof that the American war ought to be continued, witneſſes, refugees from the Congreſs, had been ſome time ſince called to their bar, to prove that four-fifths of the inhabitants were friends to the mother country, and wiſhed for peace: curious witneſſes they were, for one of them at leaſt (Mr. Galloway) pretended to have a treacherous memory. Being aſked what opinion he gave in Congreſs? his anſwer was he could not tell. If he received a penſion? He heſitated; as alſo on the queſtion being put, how long the penſion was to laſt? He thought it extraordinary that the American war ſhould have ſuch an effect; for he believed that not a man in that houſe had ſuch treacherous memories, as not to remember their receiving penſions from government, and how long they would laſt: he believed alſo that thoſe who had been ſent for from committee, above ſtairs, dragged from neighbouring coffee-houſes, nay brought in flannels to that houſe on certain diviſions, had not ſuch treacherous memories as not to remember on which ſide they voted, though they might now be aſhamed of having ſo done, let the time be ever ſo diſtant. Mr. Fox ſaid, that private characters were ſlandered, and inſtanced the falſe and wicked charges brought by them againſt his relation (his brother colonel Fox) who, they ſaid, had availed himſelf of his rank of colonel, to carry on a treaſonable correſpondence with the enemy. They knew themſelves that this charge was falſe; but they publiſhed it and he feared, not for his brother's honour: and all he lamented was, that he could not diſcover the baſe libeller of his reputation.

Sir Harry Houghton defended the miniſtry; but ſaid if there were ſuch wretches, ſuch traitors to their country as had been deſcribed, they ought to be brought to public juſtice: it did not appear to him that they had yet done any thing to deſerve it, and if they had he doubted not ſome ſtep would be taken to bring them to condign puniſhment.

Lord G. Germain roſe next, and began with obſerving, that though gentlemen were extremely forward to recommend peace with America, they never attempted to ſuggeſt the means by which ſo deſireable an object might be attained; they were ready to furniſh the crown with ample powers to treat, but not to point out in which way theſe powers ought to be exerciſed: yet the one would be uſeful, and the other was entirely ſuperfluous; for the preſent powers of the crown, notwithſtanding all the hon. gentleman had advanced, were extenſive enough for concluding peace, were there a diſpoſition in the colonies to open a negociation. He always had been of opinion, and ſtill continued to be ſo, that the conciliatory bills no longer continued in force, nor could the propoſitions offered by our commiſſioners be now obligatory on Great-Britain; for the other party not acceding to them, there could be no mutual convention to make them a permanent baſis of treaty; but in this, as well as in all other caſes, the one party not being bound, ſo neither could the other. He conſidered, therefore, that act of the legiſlature totally void, and, and that its operation had ceaſed with the return of the commiſſioners; but by the prohibitory act itſelf, from which the gentleman had argued that the legiſlature muſt be conſulted in making peace, a clauſe was contained, giving ſufficient powers to the crown for every purpoſe of pacification; for it was enacted, "That his majeſty might, by his royal authority, declare any province, town, or diſtrict, returning to its allegiance, to be within his peace and protection; and that, from thenceforth, all reſtrictions, prohibitions, and penalties impoſed thereon, ſhould ceaſe."—Under this act of parliament, therefore, a peace might be concluded by the king alone, on any terms but thoſe of independence; now he preſumed it was not the meaning of the hon. gentleman who made the motion, that tht crown ſhould be empowered to make America independent of the Britiſh government. parliament could not yet be ripe for a conceſſion like that, and if not, the bill moved for could give no powers to the crown of which it was not already poſſeſſed.

The honourable gentleman had accuſed miniſters of a wiſh to protract this war; an accuſation, to credit which, it was neceſſary to believe that they were diſtitute of feeling, honour, principle and common ſenſe; for ſurely no man could have ſuch a thirſt for power, an ambition ſo very prepoſterous, as to be deſirous of longer directing a war attended with ſo much trouble and misfortune. The very calamities of the nation, ſo often urged againſt miniſters, might in this caſe be their exculpation; for, he would repeat again, that they muſt be abandoned in the extreme, and loſt to every ſenſe of honour, if they could wiſh to involve their country in ruin, for the wretched advantage of retaining their places, and that too in this very troubleſome conjuncture. But inſtead of this he would preſume to ſay, their ſenſe of honour and integrity were as ſtrong as thoſe of any gentleman who oppoſed their meaſures, nor were they deſtitute of an intereſt in their country's proſperity; on the contrary, they had a conſiderable ſtake of their own depending: their private fortunes were conſiderable, and in ruining the public they ruined themſelves. If not, therefore, deterred by a ſenſe of honour or principle, intereſt itſelf would reſtrain them from ſacrificing the welfare of their country; and as the unqueſtionably thought that a peace with America was deſirable, the opportunity of making it only, and not the will was wanting.

The honourable gentleman had ridiculed the idea of our having friends in America; but notwithſtanding he ſtill believed, as he had always done, that a great proportion of the inhabitants were inclined to compromiſe with the mother country, on the ground of allegiance. But it was aſked, why, if that loyal party are moſt numerous, do they not act openly in favour of this country? The anſwer was obvious; becauſe the loyal inhabitants are unarmed, and the oppoſite party keeps them in ſubjection; ſuch was the danger of a man's even evincing the ſlighteſt diſpoſition of attachment to the cauſe of allegiance, that numbers, for no greater fault, had been impriſoned, condemned and executed. Could it then be expected that men ſhould give any manifeſtation of their loyalty at ſuch imminent hazard of their lives; or could it be fairly inferred that they were diſloyally affected, becauſe in ſuch circumſtances they were not active in our favour? It was evident, that without towns or intrenchments to receive and protect them, it would be madneſs for the beſt affected ſubjects in America to declare in our favour; and it ſhould be obſerved, that the inhabitants had not towns or forts in every diſtrict, for they were ſo incumbered with woods, and interſected with rivers, that they were ſcattered diffuſely over the country, often at great diſtances from any place of ſtrength. Meanwhile they were narrowly watched by committees, which preſided in every quarter, and narrowly inſpected the conduct of thoſe they deemed diſaffected perſons.

His lordſhip next adverted to the honourable gentleman's invectives on Mr. Galloway. He could aſſure the houſe, that the gentleman alluded to was not the character repreſented; but had come over to our cauſe because he diſapproved the claim of independency; he had concurred in every meaſure of America not inconſiſtent with her ſubordination to the crown of Great Britain, yet, as ſoon as ſhe aſſerted her independance, had openly expreſſed his renunciation of the cauſe, refuſed a ſeat in congreſs, and put himſelf under the protection of the commander in chief in New-York; as far, therefore, as a man acting upon theſe principles could deſerve the good opinion of parliament, Mr. Galloway was entitled to it.

His lordſhip now defended adminiſtration from the charge adduced by Mr. Fox, that of promoting the American war for the purpoſe of making the king abſolute. In anſwer to this, he obſerved, that America firſt denied her only her dependence on the legiſlature of this country, not in the leaſt renouncing her allegiance to the crown; ſhe therefore wiſhed to give his majeſty a power independent of parliament, and it was that pretenſion which miniſters reſiſted, in oppoſing her innovations. Surely then this conduct is incompatible with the arbitrary deſigns imputed to them by the honourable gentleman, for a troubleſome conteſt might have been avoided, and the influence of the crown advanced, by a mere acquieſcence in the demands of the colonies; in lieu of which, miniſters dared to incur all the dangers and all the animoſity conſequent from oppoſing a powerful party, rather than abandon the rights of legiſlature in favour of the prerogative.

Here his lordſhip concluded, after profeſſing in very emphatic terms, that though he was ardently deſirous of peace with America, yet if it could not be obtained without an admiſſion of her independency, he, for one would forego the bleſſings of peace, rather than give his vote for ſo degrading a conceſſion. The houſe divided, ayes 72, noes 106.

SALEM, Auguſt 14.

Meſſ'rs Printers,

By publiſhing the following extract of a letter, written by a captain of an American privateer, while on board a priſon-ſhip in New-York, you will oblige many of your readers, and particularly your humble ſervant,

G. M.

Priſon-ſhip, New York, July 23, 1781.

"This may ſerve to inform you, that I was taken thirty-five hours out of Caſco-Bay, and brought to New-York, where I can neither find friends nor money. It is very ſickly here—one third of my crew is ſick, and all the reſt are likely to be ſo. There is not more than one in five that recovers. I ſee my brave countrymen dying daily like rotten ſheep, only for want of a little attention in our people in taking care of, and ſending the priſoners they take from time to time, in order to be exchanged. Without ſome mode of relief many a brave man is loſt to his family, friends, and country.

There is now 200 out of 6, ſuffering the pains of this ſickneſs, and it's daily encreaſing. I would requeſt you to acquaint my friends to forward an exchange with all diſpatch poſſible. All the New-London men are exchanged by virtue of their townſmen and commiſſary; and without that virtue thouſands are loſt. I would entreat of my townſmen to take particular care of all priſoners taken, and ſend them on as ſoon as may be, before we are all dead and loſt to the world. My ſituation don't admit me to expreſs myſelf as I ſhould be glad to do; and enlarging upon the ſubject don't avail any thing. I am now in the limboes, in the midſt of filth and vermin."

The Subſcriber, lately appointed a NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLIC for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, has removed his Office to the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third door above Lætitia-Court. The duties of this Office will not interfere with his Practice of the Law.

W. BARTON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30.

Saturday laſt, being the anniverſary of the birth of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, the day was uſhered in by the ringing of bells; and a royal ſalute was fired from the artillery. The officers of the militia of the city and liberties, dreſſed in their uniforms, with his excellency the preſident and commander in chief of this commonwealth at their head, waited on his excellency the miniſter of France, and complimented him on the occaſion. The officers then proceeded to Spring-Garden, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which were preſent, by invitation, the militia officers who lately arrived in this city, from Charleſtown and Auguſtine. After dinner the following toaſts were drank, viz.

1. Louis XVI. defender of the rights of mankind.
2. The free and independent American ſtates.
3. Congreſs.
4. The king of Spain.
5. The ſtates of Holland.
6. The miniſter of France.
7. General Waſhington and the allied army.
8. Count de Rochambeau.
9. Count de Barras, and the French navy.
10. A ſucceſsful campaign.
11. The virtuous exiles of the united ſtates, and our ſuffering brethren in captivity.
12. May mutual good officers render perpetual the friendſhip and union of France and America.
13. May America ever remember the injuries received from Britain, and her eternal enmity be the juſt return.

The day was ſpent with every demonſtration of joy and concluded with harmony and good humour

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, on Delaware, dated Sunday, Auguſt 26, 1781.

"This morning, about ſunriſe, the inhabitants of this place were alarmed with the appearance of a refugee armed boat, nearly oppoſite the town, and about half a mile from the ſhore. Captain Joſeph Iſrael, of the militia, with his uſual ſpirit and alacrity, ſoon aſſembled about 40 of the inhabitants, with a determination to check thoſe infamous, daring plunderers in their predatory plan. Fortunately Mr. Jacob Boulding's ſhallop, with ſeven ſwivels on board, was lying, at this time, at one of the wharves; of which captain Iſrael took poſſeſſion, and immediately prepared for purſuit and action: but before this could be accompliſhed, the enemy had ran one ſhallop on ſhore at Yeates's bank, another a little above Fen's point, on the Jerſey ſhore, and captured three bound to Philadelphia, with which they were retiring down the river, and had got below Hamburgh. Notwithſtanding, captain Iſrael retook one of the prizes oppoſite to Hans's landing, and the other below Reeden point, which he ſent back, and then purſued the armed boat; but ſhe ſailing very faſt, and the tide coming ahead below the iſland, he was effectually prevented from overtaking and capturing her.

"I was an eye witneſs to the above tranſaction, as were many other gentlemen, all of whom agree that great honour is due to captain Iſrael and his brave company, for their ſpirited exertions.

"No priſoners were made, the prizes being all abandoned as captain Iſrael approached them."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Boſton to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 9, 1781.

"By a cartel veſſel, lately arrived here from Halifax, we have been informed, that a captain of one of our privateers from Salem, who had been very ſucceſsful againſt the enemy, but had always treated his priſoners with humanity, having been lately taken and carried into Hallifax, was confined there in gaol, not allowed a parole, or to be exchanged, purely upon account of his activity in our cauſe. A repreſentation of all this having been made by the merchants of Salem to the governor and council, they have ordered a Britiſh Captain, of the ſame rank, to be confined cloſely in the gaol of this town, with liberty to write to Hallifax, letting forth his ſituation and the occaſion of it. The governor writes at the ſame time to the commanding officer there, aſſuring him it is with regret he has found himſelf obliged to take this ſtep, and that as ſoon as the American captain ſhall be releaſed, (but not before) the Britiſh captain ſhall alſo be releaſed from his confinement; and that for the future, the manner in which the American priſoners are treated at Hallifax ſhall be the example of their treatment here. I have long thought that ſuch inſtances of retaliation have been loudly called for by Humanity as well as Policy."

By a gentleman who arrived here laſt night in a flag from Charleſtown, we are informed that a col. Haynes, who had taken a protection from the Britiſh, was afterwards robbed of all his property by them. This ſo diſguſted him, that he took the firſt opportunity that offered to join general Greene, who honoured him with a colonel's commiſſion. Being afterwards out on command, he was made priſoner by the enemy, and condemned to die. This ſentence reached general Greene, who in a ſhort time found means to inform the Britiſh commander, that he had twenty of their officers priſoners in his poſſeſſion, whoſe fate ſhould depend on that of colonel Haynes. Our informant ſaw him hanged the day he left Charleſtown, but had not heard the deciſion of general Greene with reſpect to the Britiſh officers.

Yeſterday morning arrived here the privateer Fame, of 12 guns, from New-York, and her prize a ſloop with tobacco from Virginia, both ſent in by the Holker privateer, of this port.

A flag, which arrived here yeſterday from Providence, ſpoke with a fleet of 14 ſail Britiſh ſhips of the line, off the coaſt, ſuppoſed to be bound to New-York.

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Hope captain Darby, after a paſſage of 40 days, from L'Orient, but brings nothing new, of a very intereſting nature.

WAS taken up, at captain Brice's, in Darby, a ſmall Bay HORSE, about 4 or 5 years old, no marks; has a lock on one his fore feet. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law, by

JOHN BRICE. Aug. 24.

To the Printer of the Pennſylvania Packet.

WHEREAS various falſe reports have been circulated, concerning the death of John Sottenſtall, much to my diſadvantage, your inſerting the Coroner's inqueſt in the next packet, will oblige

ROBERT TOWERS, Junior.

County of Philadelphia, to wit,

AN inquiſition taken in Lumbard-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, Auguſt 27th, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, before Joſeph Rush, Coroner for the ſaid county, upon view of the body of John Sottenſtall, weaver, then and there lying dead, and upon the qualifications of John Knight, John O'Kain, James Potter, Peter Drais, James Gallagher, Samuel Sivert, Ludwig Kuhn, Jacob Briſtol, John Thompſon, Daniel Dias, George Moore and William Eckhart, twelve good and lawful men of the ſaid county, duly qualified and charged to inquire when, how, and by what means the ſaid John Sottenſtall came to his death, do upon their qualifications ſay, that the ſaid John Sottenſtall, as appears by Doctor Shippen's evidence, died of too large a doſe of mercurius corroſive ſublimate, taken on the 14th inſtant, of which he languiſhed until the 26th inſtant, and then died, which there is ſeveral circumſtances inducing us to believe the ſaid John Sottenſtall had taken through miſtake, from a ſhelf belonging to Patrick Wilſon,

(Copy) JOSEPH RUSH, Coroner. (Seal.)

CITY-AUCTION.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be diſpoſed off, either at public or private ſale——The public ſale will be held weekly on Tueſday—The ſtore will be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee houſe, from eleven to one o'clock, for the ſale of whatever articles may be ſent there; proper ſtores are provided for receiving rum, ſugar, &c. every attention will be ſhewn to the diſpoſal of goods and merchandize that may be ſent for either public or private ſale, and due diſpatch and punctuality obſerved in ſettlement. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with dry goods for public ſale, are requeſted to ſend them to the ſtore in time for advertiſing, which will be on Saturday preceeding the ſale. JOHN BAYARD. Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, 29, Auguſt, 1781.

On SATURDAY,

The Firſt of September, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-Houſe,

WILL BE SOLD,

Three, three Story, well finiſhed

BRICK HOUSES,

With the LOTS on which they ſtand, being each 14 feet front and 65 feet deep, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near the north corner of South ſtreet, bounded on the ſouth ſide by Captain Keith's, and on the north by a vacant Lot; immediate poſſeſſion will be given; the ſaid Houſes now rent for 50l. per year.

Aug. 29. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

By public SALE, at the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday next at twelve o'clock;

A two ſtory brick tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length or depth 80 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of five pounds per annum: now in the tenure of Thomas Fox, it rents for 20 pounds per annum.

Alſo, a two ſtory brick houſe, kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Laurel-ſtreet, next door to the corner of Spruce-ſtreet, containing in breadth 15 feet and an half, more or leſs, and in depth 45 feet, now in the tenure of Capt. Colly, it has the privilege of a 3 feet Ally, and rents for 30 pounds per annum, ſubject to a ground rent of 6 pounds per annum.

Alſo, another two ſtory brick houſe, kitchen and lot of ground, adjoining the aforementioned, containing 15 feet and an half in breadth, and 45 feet in depth, now in the tenure of James Gibbons, it has the privilege of a 3 feet Alley, and rents for 30 pounds per annum, ſubject to a ground-rent of 6 pounds per annum.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a frame ſtable that will hold 2 tons of hay, nearly adjoining the ſaid two houſes; it is divided into two appartments, and will hold two horſes and a cow, and with ſmall expence may make room for a chaiſe, the lot on which it ſtands, pays a rent of 6 pounds per annum.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27th, 1781.

To be SOLD *by Public Sale,*

On Wedneſday the 5th of September next, at the Coffee-Houſe, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A Meſſuage or Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, next door to the houſe occupied by Joſeph Price, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 48 feet; with a good cellar and vault under the yard: the whole clear of ground rent. For terms enquire of David Lapſley, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, next door to Mr. Daniel Dupuys; or to John Gray, in Union-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet.

Whereas the honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, ſecond juſtice, the honourable John Evans, eſquire, third juſtice, and the honourable George Bryan, eſquire, fourth juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of Auguſt, inſtant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of September next:

And whereas the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, eſq. judge of admiralty, for Pennſylvania, and the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, eſquires, juſtices, as aforeſaid, of the Supreme Court, aforeſaid, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid twenty ſeventh day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the United States of America, at the ſaid State-houſe, on the ſaid twenty-fourth day of September:

And whereas the ſaid honourable Thomas M'Kean, Francis Hopkinſon, William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, eſquires, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid twenty-ſeventh day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the State of Pennſylvania, at the ſaid State Houſe, on the ſaid twenty-fourth day of September: NOTICE is hereby given, to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners, eſcheators and conſtables within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the Sixth Year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Wanted to Hire, a Waiter who is capable of taking Care of a Pair of Horſes, and can drive a Carriage; none need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Wants a Place as Houſe Keeper,

A Woman that can be well recommended. Any perſon wanting ſuch a one, may hear of her by enquiring of the Printer.

M. William Scarfe, alias Day,

Aged about 64 years, of a dark complexion, thick let, born in Cambridge, Old England, after an abſence of 18 or 20 years into foreign countries, returned to London in the begining of March, 1775; ſet off again about the middle of the ſame month upon another voyage, not known where, but was to be back again in 5 or 6 months, and took ſhipping, as it is ſuppoſed, at Deal, in the county of Kent, with one M. Sanders, ſuppoſed to be a clergyman, who had accompanied him through part of his voyages. As there is room to believe he is in ſome part of America, ſhould intelligence be gained of the place he now reſides, or of his death, a certificate thereof, and where buried, from the clergyman of the pariſh, will be highly neceſſary; and as this is a matter of great concern to his friends, if any perſon could be prevailed upon to make ſuch enquiries as would lead to a diſcovery whether living or dead, or of the ſaid M. Sanders, his friends would not only be glad to pay every expence attending ſuch trouble, but are deſirous of offering ſome gratuity, ſuitable to that ſatisfaction it would afford his friends. Apply to the Printer hereof, who will inform them who the perſon is that is intereſted.

Fifty Tons of Logwood,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY,

The Firſt of September next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At MIFFLIN's Wharf, near Vine-ſtreet:

For the convenience of Purchaſers it will be divided into Lots of One Ton each: Being Part of the Eſtate of Samuel Mifflin, Eſquire, deceaſed.

Aug. 24. WILLIAM ATTMORE, Executor.

Wanted immediately, a Wet NURSE with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS KATY, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has ſeparated from his bed and board, and otherwiſe behaved in a moſt ſhameful and unbecoming manner: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from crediting her, in any reſpect, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

Aug. 28. ROGER MALEY, † his Mark.

An Apprentice to a very genteel Buſineſs is wanted, on advantageous Terms. For further information apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black-Horſe-Alley, in Front-ſtreet, the following

Houſes, *Lots*, &c.

1. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-ſtreet, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the Houſe is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each flour, one of which (below ſtairs) has been uſed as a ſhop; alſo, a brick Kitchen, two ſtories high, adjoining ſaid meſſuage e the whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.
2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spaniſh ſilver milled Dollars, iſſuing out of a Lot of Ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, north of Arch-ſtreet, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.
3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this ſide of Potſgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuykill: the improvements are, a Frame Dwelling Houſe, having 3 rooms on the firſt floor, and old Stable and Cow-houſe. It is a pleaſant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a ſmall expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.
4. A Plantation in Eaſt Fallowfield, Cheſter county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent ſprings: there are on the premiſes a good Stone Dwelling Houſe, two ſtories high, with good rooms, and a Log Houſe adjoining, a good Spring-houſe cloſe by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-houſe, Hay-houſe, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; alſo, a Still-houſe, with two ſtills fixed, all in good repair: likewiſe a Place fit for a Tanyard.

TO BE LET,

The Houſe, lately occupied by the ſubſcriber as an office, in Black Horſe-Alley; it was built for a Printing-Office, and is very convenient for that purpoſe; it may ſerve as a Dwelling Houſe for a ſmall family.

The Subſcriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. Beſides the Eſtates above deſcribed, He has for Sale ſeveral other Eſtates, both in the City and Country, a particular Deſcription whereof may be ſeen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing, upon Application to his ſaid Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, ſeveral SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thouſand Pounds.

To be Sold by private Sale, or Exchanged for a Houſe in a good Stand, A

Lot of Marſh Meadow,

Bounding on the Province-Iſland road, bounded by meadow of William Jones, John Evely and John Haney, containing eight acres and ninety perches.

Another LOT of excellent UPLAND, now planted with Indian corn and potatoes, containing eight acres and ſeventeen perches, bounded by land of John Haney, William Jones and others. Both the above Lots are under good fence, and in excellent order. The ſubſcriber has about Thirty Acres of Meadow that he propoſes paſtureing; any one having Cattle or Horſes to paſture, may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to oblige them, and at reaſonable rates.

N. B. Enquire for terms of ſale of the ſubſcriber, living in Bred-ſtreet, commonly called Moravian alley.

JOHN SPROGELL.

Whereas Complaint has been made to the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia by the Collectors of Mulberry ward, that they cannot obtain the taxes now due (amounting to eight hundred and ninety-five pounds) on a large lot or piece of ground ſituate between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, and extending from Mulberry to Cherry ſtreet, ſaid to be the property of Perſons of the name of Calender, reſiding in the iſland of Barbadoes.

Notice is hereby given, That unleſs the owner or owners of the above-mentioned eſtate, their attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes now due thereon, on or before the firſt day of November next enſuing, the whole, or ſo much of the ſaid eſtate will then be ſold, as will ſatisfy the reſpective taxes and all neceſſary expences.

JOHN BROOKE,)
Philadelphia, PRESLEY BLAKISTON,)Comm.
July 31ſt, 1781. GUNNING BEDFORD,)

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed, that Doctor PATRICK WILSON prepares and ſells a BALSAM, for the Cure of all Fluxes, except the black; and alſo, a MEDICINE for the perfect Cure of Fevers and Agues. He is to be ſeen at his Houſe in Union-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JUST OPENED,
Oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet,

Prichard's *Mental Repaſt*,

Conſiſting of an Elegant and General

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In the various Branches of Science, and Literature: The following valuable Aſſortment on LAW claims the Attention of its moſt eminent Profeſſors.

FOLIOS.

COKE's Reports, 4 vols.
Caſes in Equity, 2 vols.
Vernon's Caſes in Chancery, 2 vols.
Saunders's Reports, 2 vols.
Wood's Conveyancing, 3 vols.
Bacon's Abridgment, 5 vols.
Burrow's Reports, 3 vols.
Williams's ditto, 3 vols.
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Atkyns's ditto, 3 vols.
Raymond's ditto, 2 vols.
Carthew's ditto.
Plowden's ditto.
Hobart's ditto.
Salkeld's ditto.
Lilly's Entries.
Regiſtrum Previum.

QUARTOS.

Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium.
Syſtem of Pleading.

OCTAVOS.

Lutwyche's Reports, 2 vols.
Statutes at Large, 29 vols,
Jure Eccleſiaſt. 2 vols.
Law of Evidence,
Gilbert's Evidence.
——— Common Pleas,
Wilſon on Fines.
Crown Circuit Companion.
Harriſon's Chancery, 2 vols.
Richardſon's King's-Bench, 2 vols.
——— Common Pleas, 2 vols.
Fearne's Eſſay.

The other Books, on Phyſic and Divinity, are equally well choſen; a detail of which would be too lengthy for a News-paper publication.

He has alſo for SALE or to HIRE, by the ſingle volume, a pretty Collection of NOVELS, HISTORIES, VOYAGES and TRAVELS; by the beſt and moſt approved Authors.

His DRAMATIC WORKS well deſerve the approbation of the Admirers of the Theatre, in particular Bell's Britiſh Theatre, elaegntly bound; wherein the exact Likeneſſes of the moſt eminent Actors of the preſent age are ſtrikingly repreſented in beautiful Copper Plates.

Said Prichard begs leave to acquaint the Public, he has ſpared no Pains or Coſt in acquiring the above valuable LIBRARY, and hopes the Encouragement he may receive, will enable him to preſerve the Collection in its preſent Luſtre and Repute.

ALSO,

All Kinds of Stationary, &c.

A General Aſſortment of the Beſt STATIONARY, and at the loweſt Price, to be had at the above Book-Store; where a Catalogue of the Library may be had.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, below Union-ſtreet, and one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

IRiſh meſs-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogſhead or gallon, Liſbon ditto, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon, coffee, tea and ſugars by wholeſale and retail, Engliſh ſoap by ditto, ditto, Scotch ſnuff, manufactured in Glaſgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, Engliſh cloaths and ſcrubbing bruſhes, Engliſh made ſailors jackets, breeches, drawers and ſhirts, ſhoes and hats, fine and coarſe callicoes, handkerchiefs, ſtockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and ſundry other goods not here mentioned

DAVIS BEVAN.

STOP THIEF!

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1781,

THIS Day was STOLEN, out of a houſe in this city, A large Silver Baſon, with a ſtand at bottom and a ſmall moulding round the top; alſo a Silver TEA-POT, with a large cypher A. H. and a CREAM-POT. Whoever will diſcover to the Printer the Silver ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward upon recovering it, and Four Pounds more for apprehending the Thief.

MINERS.

WANTED, Four or Five MINERS, to work on a regular vein of ore, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at Durham Furnace. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

To be SOLD,

A SULKEY, and fall back top CHAISE, both compleatly finiſhed. Enquire of GOSNER and HANSE, Coach-makers, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where

All Manner of CARRIAGES are made and repaired.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours	Iriſh, French and German Linens
Second ditto	Lavall Linens
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys	Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Black Everlaſtings	Fine and coarſe Scoch Threads
Serge Deneſme	Coloured ditto
Durants of all colours	Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Shalloone ditto	Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Cordid & flowered Dimity,	Purple and white Gloves
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,	Ladies Fans
Bengals and Ginghams,	Tapes and Bobbins
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes	Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Marſeilles Quilting	Ribbands
Black and white Sattins	Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Black and white Modes	Spotted and coloured Jeans
Sarſnetts and Peelongs	Pins by the Packet
White, brown, green, blue and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians	Pocket Handkerchiefs
Half yard ditto	Writing Paper
Taffetys and Matuas,	Snuff in Bottles
Brocades and Luteſtrings	A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
Sewing Silks of all colours	A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Cambricks and Lawns	Clock Movements and Faces
Flowered and Minionet Lawns	Salt
Muſlin and Kenting Handkerchiefs	Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin	Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs	
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings	

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wiſh, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

FOR SALE,

West-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A number of able-bodied

Draught Horſes.

Any Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of may meet with Purchaſers, and know the Terms of Payment, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, or SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. Aug. 24.

To be hired, for a few months, to a farmer, a luſty, ſtrong Negroe fellow. For terms apply to Mr. GEDDES in Third-ſtreet.

Furniſhed Rooms

TO BE LET,

With the Uſe of a Kitchen. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Lodgings and Boarding to be had, in a genteel Neighbourhood and a pleaſant Part of the city. Enquire of the Printer.

Lodgings to be Lett:

A PART of an HOUSE, unfurniſhed, in a pleaſant part of the city, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. Enquire of the Printer.

A convenient Houſe, well ſituated for Buſineſs, is wanted. Apply to the Printer.

Auguſt 14.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Penſington township, about three weeks ago, a dark Brown MARE, about 15 hands high, has a ſtar in her forehead, and a wart on the inſide of her off fore knee. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. PHILIP YOUNG.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.